## THE CONFLICT.

THE AMERICAN MIND TAUGHT TO TRUST IN PROVIDENCE AND COURTS.

Task of Righting Antiquated Wrongs is Herculean—Education, Agitation, Unification and the Ballot Advocated.

I know nothing of African slavery as it existed in the southern states. My eyes never looked upon a chattel slave. When I had reached man's estate there was one country from the Golden Gate to Maine and from the blooming orange groves of Florida and the cotton fields of Georgia to the waving fields of grain of the north-west and with the vast multitudes of my countrymen I have rejoiced as we have seen the Blue and the Gray marching together beneath the starry banner of the Republic.

It has been my misfortune in these latter days to look upon thousands of wage slaves as powerless to better their conditions as were the plantation slaves of the southland. I have seen these victims of a unified money power, men, women and children, working and starving in factories, mines and sweat-shops, bewailing their fate and asking when, if ever, their emancipation day would

My mission is not to revive memories of the past. I would let the dead past bury its dead. The living present is the field of observation and of work.

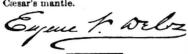
I know that the task of righting antiquated wrongs is herculean. I know that in numerous instances brave men despair but I believe in the redeeming, emancipating power of education, agitation, unification and the ballot, all within the realm of the possible, and everywhere around the horizon of hope are indications of better days for labor.

I often read and hear of a "new south, of freedom as contrasted with the old south before the war, of opportunities of amazing vastness and promise for the investment of capital. I live in a sec- fixed the "conspiracy" between the officials of tion where the tides in the affairs of the Pullman Company and the General Managers are forever taken at the flood and capital are forever taken at the flood and lead on to fortune and where, beneath the surging billows, multiplied thousands of men, women and children go down to degradation and death praying for a new north.

A short time ago a magnificent steamer ran into the sand and mud on the Jersey coast and remained fast until hope of floating her was almost abandoned. If in that time of great distress of the St. Paul the water in railroad and other stocks and bonds could have been poured into the ocean in the vicinity of the disabled ship, she would have been afloat in five minutes. ...

The American mind has been educated to trust in Providence and in the courts, there being a vague idea that Providence and the courts were infallible; but there is in all such cases a lurking proviso relating to results.

The good old lady whose horse ran away said she trusted in Providence until the breechin' broke," and I trusted in the courts until in the interest of corporations the constitution had more stab holes in it than Mark Antony found in



## WHY THE AWFUL SILENCE?

The old party press keep mighty silent about the dismissing of the Debs conspiracy cases in the Chicago courts! And yet, before 8,000 people, in Battery D, Mr. Debs demanded a trial. He shook the walls—and the hearts of the

people—in his forceful demand that he should either be shown innocent, or proven guilty.
Why is he not tried?

Why is this case and others summarily ropped? Let the sneaking, cowardly buffoons who smear our courts with Flagler putridty tell us. Mr. Schofield, will you tell us? You publish a republican paper—a gold-bug, poverty, corporation organ—kindly tell us why this suit is

Is it because Mr. Debs and his fellow "convicts" had the testimony from A. R. U. telegraph dispatchers which would

R. U. telegraph dispatchers which would put every officer of the Railway Mana-gers' Association in jail! Was it because those plutocratic cor-poration hounds had fired their own cars? had murdered? had conspired to proclaim a dictatorship if the strike spread? had thrust the A. R. U. officers in prison on a sentence of a court with-out trial? had defind the country. in prison on a sentence of a court with out trial? had defied the constitution? had informed Duke Pullman of the subpoens, so he could flee the city, on a special? had hired a juror to be sick, so the "conspirator" case would be broken

the "conspirator" case would be broken up?

And you Mr. Ayers, you also are publishing a journal in the old party, goldbug pasture, will you tell why this case was dismissed in spite of the demand of 120,000 members of the trades assembly?

Are these ditients to be denied the courts? This man was first imprisoned six months for "contempt of court" to which court he had not been summoned—without a trial—in spite of the constitution. He was then arrested for conspiracy. He was being tried. The dispatches came with crushing force against his persecutors for having incited rict, amon and murder! Suddenly a juror had the stomach-ache! The court was broken up. Than Debs demanded his just and usual trial again!

And behold! the cowards, the ears of aged Wrong and gray haired Despotism!
And behold! the cowards, the sneaks, the curs, the rotten aristocracy, dismissed the case without trial!
What say you? ye children of patriot sires? Are ye brave men—or are ye link-brethren with slaves and cowards.
—East and West.
The forecasts. He thundered his demand in the ears of

The foregoing from our esteemed contemporary has the right ring. The pointed questions that are asked will not be answered. In the issue of the RAILWAY TIMES of February 15th, 1895, a few days after the conspiracy trial came to a close on account of a "Sick JUROR," we published the following, which in the light of subsequent events was prophetic:

"And thus ends the great conspiracy trial, at least until the first Monday in May, when it will have to be begun all over again if the case is to come to trial at ali, which now seems very doubt-

The gauzy pretext that the "government" is in the case and that the "government" is prosecuting and persecuting the defendants, that is to say, the American Railway Union, is such a palpable sham as to excite ridicule and disgust The General Managers' Association donkey, dis-guised in the United States lion skin, is a spectacle for men and angels to weep over. The prose cution has but one purpose, and that is to break up, destroy, annihilate the American Railway Union and this is to be done by sending the-leaders to the penitentiary, not only to get them out of the way, but as a warning to other agitators who dare interfere with the well laid plans of the General Managers' Association.

What disclosures the defense made in only two

days time allowed them before the curtain fell in consequence of the sick juror! Pullman fled the city. The craven coward did not dare toe the mark. Suppose Debs or Howard or Rogers had fied on the day of trial? What would have been the public verdict. What must it be in the case of Pullman." Must his cowardice not be accepted as a plea of guilty? There is no escape from the conclusion.

As a matter of course the prosecution did not want to go on with the trial. We commend their discretion. Two main reasons may be assigned for their exceeding anxiety to "let go." lest any further proceeding "might be deemed ille-gal." They knew, first, that the jury was with the defendants. Though the jurors had given no word or sign of intimation as to their disposition, it did not require a mind-reader to see a verdict of "not guilty" written in the counternance of the twelve tried men and true.

In the next place, they had some intimation of the testimony that was to be introduced, which would have completely turned the tables and was three men at work by the way the cidentally, it would have been proved by unimpeachable and overwhelming testimony that the rioting and lawlessness, including the burning of cars, were not only incited but actually committed by hoodlums, pressed into service for that purpose by the General Managers' Association. We make no idle boasts. We indulge in no brava-

do. We know whereof we speak. Without rioting and incendiarism there would have been no injunctions, no soldiers and no arrests and without these Pullman and the General Managers were de feated. The strikers had everything to lose by riot and incendiarism-the railroad companies everything to gain. Who incited the riots and burned and overturned the cars that resulted in the obstruction of the mails? In other words who are the conspirators? We are ready for the investigation, the trial, however searching, nor

shall we run away when the case is called. ceedings of the meetings of the General Managers' Association discloses the fact in their own writing that the General Managers are lawbreakers and conspirators. The proof of their blacklisting and pursuing discharged employes in violation of the law is incontrovertible and it is not among the impossible or even improbable vents of the future that before the final act of the conspiracy trials the General Managers themselves will be made defendants. The spectacle of the officers of the A. R. U. en route to the contemplation by the General Managers. A few more turns of the wheel may disclose a picture wherein the principal actors have changed posi tions and roles.

Notwithstanding the abrupt and unfortunate termination of the trial, enough was developed by what the prosecution did not prove and by what the defense did prove and by what (as is well known) it would have proved, to satisfy every impartial observer that while there was strong evidence of a conspiracy, the "governwas on the wrong trail and h wrong men on trial.

gers' Association, as represented by Mr. Edwin Waiker, is in earnest about locating the con-

against itself. And nothing more completely demonstrated the subserviency and utter prostitution of the Associated Press than its report of the dismissal of this celebrated case. The report was given in about three lines of nonpareil and the plutocratic press uniformly put it in an obscure corner where it was certain not to be noticed. Had the judicial bloodhounds and corporation parasites found fresh evidence and they had desired the announcement made that the trial was to be continued at an early day and that stuff with sensational headlines would have appeared on the first pages of all to call his own it was when he com the plutocratic press.

The murdering, blacklisting, car-burning, riot-inciting gang dare not try us. They know that we are innocent and they know that we know and can prove that they are steeped in crime and yet we were jailed like felons and they go

Keep bravely forward with your in famous programme. A day of reckon-ing is coming and you are hastening it on. Meantime there must be no wavering in our ranks and no backward step must be taken.

The Japs are importing from the United States labor saving machinery. Their eyes are telescopic and they see the time when they will offer their wares in the markets of the world at lower figures than Englishmen and Yankees rain! can afford to sell.

## EVOLUTION.

FROM RAIL-SPLITTER TO PRESIDENT; FROM LOG CABIN TO WHITE HOUSE.

Historic Figure That will Grow in Grandeur While the Rivers Run to the Sea.

The naked truth—the unadorned facts relating to the career of Abraham Lincoln, read like romance, and pictures painted by the pens of poets find their companion pieces in the life of one of the most extraordinary men, patriot, and statesmen, the world has produced. Writing of Abraham Lincoln, McClure's the summer of the year 1830, Abraham Lincoln exercised the right of majority and started out to shift for himself. When he left his home to start life for himself he went empty-handed. He was already some months over 21 years of age, but he had nothing in the world, not even a suit of respectable clothes; and one of the first pieces of work he nut bark, that would be necessary to no trade, no profession, no spot of land, was strong and he was a good fellow.

laborer. Not that he was fond of hard in the same task. labor. Mrs. Crawford says, "Abe was it would come. If you heard him fellin' trees fell." Standing six feet four, he could outlift, outwork and outwrestle any man he came in contact with. Friends and employers were proud of his strength, and boasted of it, never failing to pit him against any hero whose strength they heard vaunted. throughout his life he was fond of com-

paring himself with tall and strong men. He drove the oxen on the removal or nois, he tells us, and, according to a ceeded in doing a fair peddler's business on the route. Capt. William Jones, in whose father's store Lincoln had spent so many hours in discussion and storytelling, and for whom he had worked the last winter he was in Indiana, says that before leaving the state Abraham invested all his money, some thirty odd dollars, in notions. "A set of knives items were needles, pins, thread, butties. When the Lincolns reached their wrote back to my father stating that he had doubled his money on his purchases

### by selling them along the road." RELIGION AND REVENUE.

The primitive idea relating to the christian religion was, evidently, that it The Birmingham (Ala.) Sunday Morn should not be made a means of revenue ing Star, of April 26th, publishes the fol- It almost dispenses with the need of a sity of united opposition to the encroachto those who should profess it and take lowing editorial paragraph: upon themselves the obligations it imposed. If Christ's religion had any economic features at all, they were found in the fact that those who adopted it as L. E. that their contracts on all southern and a rule of life, a standard by which to most of the Northern roads have been taken regulate their actions and desires, would away and their time cut down 50 per cent? Is it ignore all the vain pomp and glory of this world and be satisfied if they could mittee be discharged without any other excuse 'lay up treasure in heaven, where moth and rust do not corrupt, and thieves do break through and steal." There can be no well founded doubt about the invulnerability of the proposition that Christ's religion was intended by its founder to be pre-eminently a poor man's religion. The proof is overwhelming. Christ himself was born in a manger, in a building where horned cattle, asses and conviction was now certain, columns of sheep were housed. He was a carpenter's son, and if he ever had a penny manded Peter to catch a fish, open its mouth to find a sum sufficient to pay his tribute money.

Nor is this all that is confirmatory of the fact that Christ was a moneyless man, for on one occasion he said, "F have holes, and the birds of the air have nests; but the son of man hath not where to lay his head."

That the religion of Christ was to be an inexpensive, an economic religio plain, simple, democratic religion, conclusively shown in the commission furnished the first preacher of the gosp

It appears by the record that Ch chose "twelve apostles and comman them to go forth and provide" (the selves with) "neither gold, nor silves with)

God is at hand." Then, again, Christ commissioned "seventy preachers and sent them away two and two," and He commanded them as he had the twelve apostles to "carry neither purse, nor script, nor shoes," and they were to preach "the kingdom of God is come nigh unto you."

And again, confirmatory of the proposition that Christ's religion was to be in a superlative sense the poor man's religion, Christ said on one occasion, to satisfy some misgivings as to His mission, "Go and show John the blind receive their sight, and the lame walk, an exceedingly interesting and valuable the leper cleansed, the deaf hear, the article on "Building associations and dead are raised up, and the poor have the savings banks." gospel preached to them."

Magazine has the following sketch: In days of Christ's religion the poor, then, there were in 1893, 5,838 building assostalwart man, save the lungs of the con- in \$1,200-a loss so small as to be scarcedid was "to split 400 rails for every yard gregation—palatial sanctuary, where the ly worth considering and reflecting the of brown jeans, dyed with white wal- poor seldom or never go, because they highest credit upon those entrusted have not the money for such expensive with their management—while it is money out of the Travelers' Insurance make him a pair of trousers." He had worship of God. Manifestly the eco- shown that the savings banks of the nomics of the christian religion impera- United States in 1894, had deposits no patron, no influence. Two things tively demand reconstruction along lines amounting to \$1,777,933,242, or \$1,327,- prosper while any portion of its profits recommended him to his neighbors—he suggested by Christ when He sent forth 265,648 in excess of investments in build-His apostles to preach, as also when He ing associations. His strength made him a valuable commissioned the "seventy" to engage

It is held in some quarters that if men no hand to pitch into work like killing really desire to worship the Infinite Dissnakes." but when he did work it was poser of events, if they have any adewith an ease and effectiveness which equate conception of His majesty and compensated his employer for the time attributes, they ought to be willing to he spent in practical jokes and extem- build temples worthy of His name. The poraneous speeches. He would lift as logic is false and impious. It is the logic much as three ordinary men, and "My of pagans and barbarians, and in a sense how he could chop!" says Dennis idol worship of the rankest description, Hanks. "His axe would flash and bite well enough, perhaps, for mohammedans into a sugar tree or sycamore, and down and buddhists. but utterly at war with the example and teachings of Christ.

The revenues derived, directly and indirectly, from the christian religion, could the sum total be known, would astonish the angels and dumbfound the world. No statistician has attempted the task. While European and other nations have their "established religion" which require enormous revenue and entail consequent degradation of He himself was proud of it, and the poor, the people of the United States ordained that there should never be an established religion in America, christian nor pagan. Notwithstanding the Lincoln family from Indiana to Illi- which, enormous revenues are required to sustain a religion founded by a man, story current in Gentryville, he suc- as a man, as poor as the world has

known. The economic idea is more "little churches around the corner," with less revenue and more reverence-churches where the poor may claim Christ as their "elder brother" and God as no "respecter of persons." This, with leg islative enactments taxing church edifices where managers sell seats to the and forks was the largest item entered highest bidder, as do theaters, reserving on the bill," says Mr. Jones; "the other a pauper's bench "under the stairs" where the poor may exhibit themselves tons and other little domestic necessi- as the wards of the rich pharisees who "love the chief seats in the synagogue," new home near Decatur, Ill., Abraham would make such establishments in law. what they are in fact, places where "religion and revenue," in alliance make Christ's religion something quite different from what it was intended.

## PRETTY TOUGH.

and labor are the same. Chief Arthur and his emissaries ride all over the United States on Pullman car passes. Is it for the interest of the B. of to the interest of the B. of L. E. that every mem ber of that order who serves on a grievance com The Star thinks not. The statement made by Chief Arthur is one of the most damnable lies

that was ever used to blind silly workingmen Chief Arthur and Grover Cleveland are a pair of traitors beside whom Benedict Arnold would on Judgment day, wear a halo of glory in a compe E, men just put this in your caps and when you report at the round house tomorrow an hour shead of leaving time for the purpose of doing the work that the hostler used to do, take of your caps and read these lines over and say no more sense than to choose for its leader such a capitalistic traitor as Chief Arthur. The him your application for membership in the A R. U. and thus get into a respectable organiza-tion that doesn't stoop to lick any railroad magnates boots and then you'll feel like a man

The Cleveland Citizen, published in the city where the official headquarters and the grand officers of the Brotherhood of motive Engineers are located has this to say of that organization: "Ar thur's Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is once more eating dirt. For years the Brotherhood has been recognised on the Plant system, one of the largest rail-way properties in the South, but recent-ly, without a note of warning, the order's entire grisvance committee and 28 other

## SAVINGS BANKS

COMPARED WITH BUILDING, LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATIONS.

An Interesting and Instructive Paper Con taining Statistics and Data on this Important Subject.

Gunion's Magazine, a publication devoted to "American economics and political science, has in its April issue,

Quoting from the ninth annual report It is to be presumed that in the early of the Commissioner of Labor, it says as now, were not preached to in domed ciations in the United States, having cathedrals, in palatial temples, gor- 919,614 male members and 307,828 female geously adorned and sumptuously up- members, a total of 1,218,442 persons. holstered, in which the pews, cushioned These persons had in these institutions and carpeted and sold to the rich, invite investments, amounting to \$450,667,594, pressors of the poor the country has the occupants to repose and to pleasant all of which was loaned out—and of these dreams, where a \$5,000 or \$10,000 organ, 5,838 associations, only 35 reported a supplied wind by a steam engine or a loss, aggregating \$25,332,20, or one cent

Contrasting savings banks and building associations, the article in question, says:

" A savings bank gathers up the savings of the very poor, and lends usually to governments, to cities or to the rich owners of land who can give a first mortgage for a large sum on productive real estate worth twice the sum loaned as security. It is the opposite therefore of a charity; it is a machine for enabling the weak members of society to help the strong. It pays a low rate of interest, generally 2, 3, or 4 per cent, to the depositor, because the depositor is or and therefore powerless to get more without becoming insecure as to the principal. "Building and loan associations on the other

hand, pay the shareholders a profit of from 10 to 12 per cent. on the shares they hold."

The difference between a savings bank and a building and loan association is seen at a glance-for while the managers of savings banks seek to impress their patrons with the idea that they are charitable institutions, they are, in tact, as stated, machines to." enable the weak to help the strong," while building and loan associations help their shareholders exclusively-in a word, they are co-operative associations and the members.

It would be difficult to make a stronger presentation in favor of building and place it where it would in a measure conloan associations.

ple involved is that of massing the concultivated habit of business honor, since ments of capital, expressing the a its are of the very highest, yet irreidentified."

### GEO. M. PULLMAN AND THE TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

The wage earners of the United States are familiar with Geo. M. Pullman's methods to secure wealth.

To what extent the famine fiend Geo. M. Pullman controls the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., we do not know, but this averment may be made, that to whatever extent he may influence the policy of the rich corporation, his methods will be in the line of boodle and bunco, pirate an

would perpetrate against mankind to get money may be past finding out, but it is known that at the town of Pullit is known that at the town of Pullman, Ill., he did rob his employee; that he did reduce them to beggary and famine, and that no appeal to his head, heart, conscience or humanity could move him to mercy, or to relax his grasp upon the throats of men, women and children who had become victims of his piratical rapacity

Such an ahnormal secundral, though many times a millionaire, should receive the cosseless execrations of the wage workers of the United States, and the Travelers' Insurance Company, of which he is a prominent member should

be boycotted by them, and the labor press of the country, could with emi-nent propriety contribute to the good work of making it odious.

Geo. M. Pullman belongs to a class of monsters who have the greed of a hog and the cruelty of a tiger—and these traits of character were astoundingly developed, when with a heartlessness which defies adequate characterization, he subjected thousands of his employes to the horrors of starvation—the recollection of which even yet fills the mind with borror.

The connection of Geo. M. Pullman with the affairs of the Travelers' Insuance Company of Hartford, Conn., should have the effect to damn the Company in the minds of every honest man in the country-and especially, should this be the case with the great army of wage workers who know that Geo. M. Pullman, is, without exception, the most infamous of all the breed of op-

If the labor press of the country can be induced to express its abhorrence of Pullman and his methods and give prominence to the fact that this heartless oppressor of the poor is making Company, that company may be taught, by a loss of business, that it cannot goes to enrich Geo. M. Pullman.

### KELIHER AT DULUTH. The Duluth News contains the following account of Secretary Keliher's ad-

dress before the Duluth Trades Assem-

bly: "No recent meeting of the Trades Assembly has been of greater interest to the delegates present and to organized labor in Duluth, than that held last night. National Secretary Sylvester Keliher, of the American Railway Union, was present and addressed the meeting at length, giving an insight into the present standing of the railway union, the work that has been done in its behalf, and what the organizers and promoters of the big union expect to accomplish in the near future. 'At the time at which Mr. Debs and myself and other leaders of the A. R. U. were sentenced, it was openly boasted that the organization was dead, that it would never again be a power in organized labor,' said Mr. Keliher, 'but those who made the boast did not understand with whom they had to deal. They did not know that there were thousands of people throughout the length and breadth all the money earned is divided among of the land who had sworn to succeed at any sacrifice, who were determined to carry this organization to success, to oan associations.

In closing the article, referred to, the struggle lasted for ten or twenty years. writer discusses the principle upon I can say truthfully that the A. R. U. which building and loan associations never was in better condition than it are operated, as follows: "The princi- is at the present day; that more work has been done within the past tributions of those who have but little sixty days than ever before in the in a manner to re-enforce the strength same length of time, and that we have of each with the power of the common made remarkable gains throughout host. It gives to the "cheese-parings" of the Eastern and Southern states. As the helpless, the force of accumulated Mr. Debs stated in a letter which I recapital. It brings local neighborhoods ceived from him yesterday, it is a matin the most sparsely settled districts, as ter not of months, but of days, before we well as slightly acquainted persons in will be in a position to take our stand large cities, into a capacity of mutual publicly and to assume the position association and reciprocal aid. It com- which we propose to maintain. We exbines the marvel of security with the pect within a few weeks to have our delminimum of required skill and organiz- egates from a Duluth union again with ing capacity. It does not demand an you, and also to have delegates again integrity which is unattainable or not in every trades assembly throughut the to be had on every cross-road or corner. country,' Mr. Keliher urged the neces-Chief Arthur says that the interests of capital it keeps the larder about as bare as ance that the only salvation for the Mother Hubbard's cupboard. Its prof- country in thegreat crisis which he was assured was near at hand lies in the proachable for fairness. Its feasibility sense of right and equal justice that and applicability to new purposes are so throbs in the hearts of workingmen of various that none need be surprised to the nation. He urged upon the assemsee it employed in purposes the most bly the need of caution in every move, reformatory and humane as well as in of allowing no personal motives to urge those with which it has heretofore been the organization to any action not sanctioned by absolute right and justice, and of guarding against petty enmities in its

own ranks. In his denunciation of Judge Woods, who sentenced the A. R. U. leaders, he was most severe, denouncing him as the corrupt tool of corporations, placed upon the bench by corporate power, and whose every promotion had been a bribe. Mr. Keliher's address was received with the warmest enthusiasm, and a vote of thanks was tendered him at its close."

Grover Cleveland recently appeared in the city of New York as chairman of a Presbyterian Home Missionary meeting,

and in his address said:

"As your fellow-citisen, interested, I hope, i all things that deepen the religious sentiment our people and enlarge Christian influences, fully realize the transcendant importances of this agency upon the hearts of men for the salvettion of their souls.

"But, it is not only as your fellow-citizen, but as the chief executive of your free Government that I desire to speak.

"No one charged with the duties and their sponsibilities which accessarily weigh upon you chief executive can fall to appreciate the importance of religious teaching and Christian endeavor in the newly settled portions of our wast domain."

For the salvation of souls Grover's record shows that he has more faith in and in his address said :

record shows that he has more faith builets than in bibles.

When Irishmen have a scrap they never throw shamrocks.

## THE RAILWAY TIMES

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TERRE HAUTE, MAY 1, 1896

### ENFORCEMENT OF LAW.

Now, as has been the case, since we have any authentic records of the laws of nations, there are those who clamor for the "enforcement of the laws." In all of these centuries there have been vicious, cruel, savage, infernal laws; but, entirely regardless of such facts. there have been men and women priests and laymen, who have been willing to split their throats crying, "execute the laws," and others, who couldn't yell, "enforce the laws," have evinced equal loyalty to the dogma by writing and printing their convictions, that laws ought to be enforced, simply because they have been enacted and promulgated-and any one who opposes such clamor is treated as an anarchista bad person who ought to be punished. ostracised and banished. Jesus Christ was murdered because those who thirsted for his blood, said, "We have a law, and by our law he ought to die," and this hue and cry for the enforcement of law, because it is law, has filled all lands, and countries and nations, tribes and tongues with graves, which, could they be massed into one mighty groan of agony and despair, would shake the solid earth as if ten thousand earthquakes were tramping along their subterranean pathways.

In this connection it may be pertinent to remark, that the violation of the Sunday or "sabbath" laws, began, historically, with Christ Himself, when the pharisees, seeing Him and His disciples going through a "cornfield" on the Sabbath day and, plucking the "ears of corn," cried out, "Behold why do they on the sabbath day that which is not lawful?" and these sticklers were told by Christ that David had also disregarded the sabbath law, and that "the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the sabbath," and that He, being "Lord of the sabbath," could annul the law when He saw proper to do so. At any rate, the Master scouted the pharisaical idea of keeping the sabbath day holy-and from that day to the present, there has been a conflict of opinion about keeping the sabbath day holy; in fact, the Jewish, the Sinai sabbath, has been totally ignored by christian nations, for which there was no authority under heaven, except the mere ipsedixit abolish the Jewish sabbath-and yet, in the United States there are laws protecting those who keep Sunday sacred (?) and punish conscientious men and women who keep the true sabbath day holy, and work on Sundays, to them a secular day; and there are modern pharisees who demand the punishment of good men, who keep the sabbath day holy, because they pursue their avocation on Sunday-and in the United States, ministers of the gospel are now obedience to God's command, never revoked, they keep the sabbath day holy, and work on Sundays.

But among those who urge the enforcement of Sunday laws, are a species of hybrids, representatives of morals and mammon-casuists, who can split a hair between north and northeast side with a preponderance of hair on the side which will net them the most money. These "cute" and acute pharisees and scribes demand the enforcement of Sunday laws because they are upon the statute books. This strategic maneuver brings them into "holy alliance" with the "high moral element," and does not specially offend the "other side;" because, if questioned, they reply, "all laws ought to be enforced"-a proposition which on its face seems to childhood develops physical, mental and be in the line of "good government." As has been stated the High Priests urged the enforcement of law that they might murder Jesus Christ. When Nero, Domitianus, Trojan and Antonious concluded to persecute the christians the law was on their side, and there were not wanting those who cried "enforce the law." It was popular. There was money in it, and the law was enforced.

The reign of the "Inquisition" was established by law, and then, as now, there were those who demanded the enforcement of the law because the law to attuned, the roar of the agonizing cries schools by the government. We write, ing" handkerchiefs and other things, produced by fagot, wheel, rack, drag- however, in the interest of infant huging asunder, thumbscrews, etc, if one manity, in all of our great cities, where The fact is that to the extent that

thrice damned countries where the toragonies of the Inquisition were in acyelled, "enforce the law."

In America, in colonial times, it was the law to hang witches, whip Quakers whip men and women who refused to their religious convictions. It was the law for minor offences to cut off ears and brand offenders with hot ironsand hanging men for theft—and then, as now, the "better element" insisted upon the "enforcement of the law."

For more than two hundred years, it was the law to hold human beings as chattel slaves in the United States. The slave trade for more than one hundred and fifty years was lawful—and when the American conscience began to awaken to the infernal character of the slave laws, the cry was heard-north, south, east and west, enforce the slave laws-catch the "runaways," and return them to their bondage. These sticklers said, "It is the law, and the law should be enforced." But there were thousands of men who appealed from the statute to the "higher law," and not only refused to turn slave catchers but aided the "chattels" to get beyond the jurisdiction of the law-and the men who engaged in the business were denounced by the "better element" as deserving of punishment.

As late as 1857, came the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, which sustained all of the slave life, and the penalties the nation will statutes and consigned millions of human beings to interminable slaveryand millions of the "better element" in and out of pulpits, applauded the decision, but there were other elements who did not believe in enforcing laws simply because they are on the statute the rebellion-and Lincoln's proclamation, and behold! when the storm of had dared to denounce them became the "better element" in American citizenship. The conclusion is, therefore, to enforce and obey good laws, and to everlastingly denounce all laws which seek to regulate conscience-the enforcement of which has made men question God's rule on earth, blotched that with rare exceptions, the article christianity and made the world a charnel house.

### CHILDREN.

The Declaration of Independence holds that all men are created equal. This self-evident truth is often scouted, but it must be admitted that all children, at their birth, are equally innocent and equally helpless, and that all of these innocents have an equal right to live, an equal claim to care and protection. That this is denied them, has nothing to do with the righteousness of the A baby is, however unpoetic and un-

sentimental the language may sound, an economic unit of far greater importance to the world than any other unit true of savages and pagans, and equally of value that can be named. A statisti- true of persons claiming to be christof men, who, whatever may be said of cian investigating the problem of poputhem, had not been commissioned to lation, estimates "the total population of the earth at about 1,200,000,000 souls, of whom 32,214,000 die annually-i. e., an average of 98,948 day, 4,020 an hour, and sixty-seven a minute. The annual number of births on the other hand, is estimated at 36,792,000-i. e., an average of 100,800ia day, 4,200 an hour and seventy trophe or anathema ever did full justice a minute." By this it is seen that the births per minute, exceed the deaths he is "a wretch, whom no philosophy per minute, by the very small number of three. But for this small excess of ligion reclaim, no miracle convert; a Campbell. "I here and now pledge myself to births over deaths, the population of the monster, who, red with the fires of hell Chicago." If Campbell keeps on talk sentenced to "chain gangs," made up of earth would stand forever at 1,200,000, and bending under the crimes of earth, this he will make himself a candidate against criminals and vagabonds, because, in 000, the only hope of any nation to in- erects his murderous divinity upon a his declaration that he doesn't want the nomi crease its population would be by immigration, but this process, while increasing population in one country, would bal appetite of his rejected altar." It is deplete it in the country from which probably safe to say that a man afflicted emigrants were drawn, and thus, while one nation increased in population, power and wealth, the other's loss would entail decay and eventually national death-and such conclusions, historically and mathematically true, emphasizes the fact1that the world's hopes of progress, are based upon the small excess of three per minute of births over deaths and hence, the national importance of care and protection of the babios. Therefore it may be assumed. that to take care of the babies is to take care of the nation, because if babies are properly cared for, their moral strength; neglected, the result is

weakness, ignorance and depravity. The children of the present are to be the fathers and the mothers of a generation that will be required to do a deal of fighting-social, industrial, religious and political, when those, now active in such departments of human endeavor, are either dead, or too old and infirm for efficient service, hence the fundamental economic idea that the welfare of the nation demands robust babies. If such propositions are approximately correct, the education and rearing of children should stand well up in the list of interests which challenge Buddha, Joss, or Mohammed,—the su-the concern of the government, and perstitious craze going so far that peotorture men and women was on the in the list of interests which challenge Buddha, Joss, or Mohammed,—the sustatute books, and "good government" the concern of the government, and perstitious craze going so far that pecand the "moral element" demanded this solicitude, in the United States, is ple of education believe the mountethat it should be enforced—and to ears evinced in the establishment of free

to die for the want of fresh, life-giving which even dogs and cats will shun, cordance with law, and men and women and which only rate and vermin can endure.

in God's country, nor of the children of talismans, in fetiches, fortune-telling, and banish Baptists. It was the law to the rich in cities, but of the children of astrology, etc., going so far as to set the the poor, in all of the great centers of day when the solid earth will be dereport to a priest and give an account of population. We do not contend that stroyed, and in the preparation of "asthe authorites should take supervision cension robes." of these infants. We contend for no Spartan policy in such matters. If the authorities supply an abundance of pure air and pure water, and supervise tenement houses to the extent of providing ample ventilation and cleanliness, their duty is performed, and if such duties are neglected they become largely responsible for the slaughter of infants in our great cities which annually mounts up to sum totals, which, did they represent the death of any of our domestic animals, would create widespread alarm.

Moreover, of these poverty stricken infants that survive what can be said, except that they are little more than effigies of human beings, which grown to a semblance of manhood and womanhood, reproduce their species and multiply the dangers which forever threaten the peace of society-to fill alms houses and prisons and increase the burden of taxation for their support

No effort of genius has anywhere or at anytime exaggerated the horrors of slums, sweat-shops, or tenement houses, and their culminating abominations is found in municipal disregard of infant eventually pay for this persistent disregard of obligations may be summed up in the often repeated warning that history repeats its-lf."

### SUPERSTITION.

To make the declaration that "Ignorance is the parent of Superstition," and books, and because of the hostility to then follow it up by asserting that all, the enforcement of hell-born laws, came civilized as well as savage persons, christians as well as pagans, are more or less superstitious, is conferring upon igfire and blood had passed away—there norance a world-wide domain. Neverwere no slave statutes, and those who theless, upon investigation, such will be found to be the facts.

Whether the processes of evolution started out on molecule or mouse to produce men and women, a "little lower than angels," or as the "new version" has it "a little lower than God." need not be discussed further than to say, produced is a good deal lower than the average conception of either angels or God. But it is not our purpose at this writing to enter the domain of the occult - the mysterious realm of the unknowable - since in such cases explanations do not explain, being satisfied if we may contribute our mite to the treasury of common sense and thereby help the readers of the Times to dismiss their superstitions and thereby realize that if not entirely free from debasing vagaries, they are on the right road to emancipation. As a general proposition, superstitions, those of a serious character, are closely allied to some sort of religious belief. This is specially ians.

In religious superstitions of a serious character, whether ancient or modern, they are found to be in unholy and debasing alliance with bigotry, than which is the great and overwhelming duty of demo an inscrutable God never permitted a more terrible curse to come down upon the human family. No wealth of aposto a bigot. In the language of Phillips. can humanize, no charity soften, no rethrone of skulls, and would gladly feed, even with a brother's blood, the canniwith bigotry resembles a maniac. His the chains which bind him to his hallucinations as trophies of his battles on the fields of religious warfare, and donhis victims, vauntingly boasts that his crimes have the approval of heaven.

It is doubtless true, that by the proesses of evolution and the march of education, certain superstitions the progeny of bigotry, have disappeared from christian lands and that the superstitions of the cruel type are to be found under the rule of the Sultan, in China and in some other lands where there is lief and compel obedience. Here, inthe United States, where we boast of superlative enlightenment, superstitions take on a milder form, though not less conclusive of the fact that they are numerous, wide spread and debasing. British Columbia the battle of the indus-This is seen in the thousands who thronged to Denver to avail themselves of the healing powers (?) of Schlatter. An exhibition of ignorance, which all things considered, it would be difficult to parallel in the land of the Hottentot. bank, vagabond Christ, could, by "bless-

would listen may still be heard in the multiplied thousands of babies are born such superstitions exist, reason is de throned and the victims of the craze are tures were practiced—and yet, all the air and pure water—to die amidst filth, mentally debased, and made less capable of solving the practical problems of life. They are those who are everlastingly looking for signs and wonders, they are We do not write of babies born out the believers in dreams, and in visions.

> The demand is for those afflicted with such superstitions to get rid of them with all possible expedition, and get back to common sense theories of life. The age of miracles has long since gonby. A man may pray for a job at \$1.50 a day till the stars fall and he wont secure it. If he breaks his leg, he must appeal to surgical, and not "christian science" to have the bones set, and thus on, in any department of human

The Schlatters and the Schraders and all the tribe of mountehank Christs who tramp over the country as "heal ers," and ply their vocations, to the inexpressible disgrace of our civilization tell in mournful numbers, that our schools and colleges, churches, libraries and books, have before them a herculean task in redeeming the people from the debasing influences of superstition.

### MUDGETT'S CONTEMPT.

As stated in our last issue, County Treasurer Mudgett, of Spokane, Wash., was cited to appear before Judge Hanford, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court for levy ing on a Pullman sleeping car on the Northern Pacific Ry., for the collection of taxes due the county from the Pullman Co. The Spokesman Review says:

Judge Hanford held that while the car might have been the property of the Pullman company it was being operated over the tracks of the Nor ern Pacific, and as that company was in the hands of a receiver, the car was in the possession of the receiver, and the treasurer or any other person had no right to detain it or in any way interfere with its regular use without an order from the United States Court so permitting. Judge Hanford said that while he did not believe Mr. Mud-gett had any intention of laying himself liable in doing this, and believed that he was acting in a manner which he thought he had a perfect and legal right to do, he had nevertheless made himself liable to a show contempt order, and he there fore fined him \$25 and costs

Certainly! Mr. Mudgett should have known better. The court of which Hanford is a small part belongs to the Pullman company and similar corporations and it is to be expected that any atattempt to compel such corporations to pay their taxes or live up to the law will be resented by their creatures, the courts. The judge in this case admitted that the county treasurer was doing his sworn duty and yet he fined him \$25.00. This is justice "as she is done up" under plutocratic dominion. Not in ten thousand years would Hanford or any other federal judge impose such a fine if it were for an attempt to collect taxes, legally due, from a poor man instead of a rich and powerful corporation. How much longer will the people tolerate such mockery in the name of justice?

### A POLITICAL SLAVE AND KNAVE. Walter Wellman, writing to the Chicago Herald from Washington has this to say of a distinguished Democrat

Ex-Governor Campbell, who is spending few days here has given out an interview which is attracting a great deal of attention. He says it crats everywhere and of all shades of opinion to stop their bickerings and get together for th coming fight. He says no democrat who is not willing to pledge himself to vote for the nominee of the Chicago convention, no matter who he is and what the platform, ought not go to the con vention. The place for such democrats is at home, "and I prescribe no medicine for anyone else I am not willing to take myself." said Mr If Campbell keeps on talking like

When a man abandons his convictions, and goes for his party, right or wrong, he becomes a party slave and s mind is incurably diseased and far gone political knave, and it is that sort of in irreparable decay; one who points to public men who have brought upon the country its present condition of bankruptcy, widespread corruption, debauchery and the fears which honest men ening his robes, blotched with blood of tertain regarding the perpetuity of our institutions.

We are in receipt of a copy of The Province, published at Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., from which it would appear that the high officers of government in Canada are not more scrupulous in their tactics than are the agents of Rothchilds who misrepresent the industrial only among savages and barbarians; classes in our own country at Washington. The Province goes after Sir Charles Tupper, in true Yankee fashion, for his an "established church" to dictate be- suppression of a sentence of a letter which he read in parliment, and the paper handles the monopolies without gloves. Canada needs a reform press as sorely as does the United States, and it is most gratifying that in Winnipeg and trial classes is to henceforth have credit able representation.

> Grover Cleveland and the English amssador went to the theater together last Thursday evening. Rothschilds should have been one of the party.-Silver Knight. And Shylock should have been per

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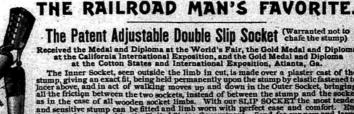
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## PAPERS.

What the "American Sovereigns' Are Coming To.

BY J. R. ARMSTRONG.

A few days ago as Jeff Davis was passing through the descried C. & B. ranch, at the head of the Verde, he discovered a hi-pless and insune man lying beside the carcass of a dead cow. The man lying beside the carcass of a dead cow. The man let walk, and even had his feet been sound he was too weak to travel. The man had, subsisted for some time on meat torn from the half-dried, half-rotted carcass of the cow, which he softened by soaking in a cup of water. Mr. Davis, with assistance, had the man conveyed to a house and notified Sheriff Ruffner, who strived in Prescott yesterday morning with the unfortunate man. The man gave his name as O'Brein. His feet may have to be amputated.—Prescott Courier.

Eating the rotted carcass of dead course. BY J. R. ARMSTRONG.

Eating the rotted carcass of dead cows stating the president of the United States, the servant of these "sovereigns," being found with both feet frozen, devouring ravenously big mouthfuls of decayed meat. Do you think he would also the server of the s cayed meat. Do you think he would allow his precious corporation to sink down to such a pass as that, you great, profound patriots of the Sargent-Arthur stripe? You polished mechanicians of the throttle and lever who tie yourselves to antedeluvian leaders, unless you change your minds shortly, you, too, will have to eat dead and decayed cow on the plains. on the plains.

Inventive genius is at work experi-menting on electric motors to take the place of steam engines, and in a brief place of steam engines, and in a brief time the great steam giants which you are now so proud of will be side-tracked and expert electricians will take your place. Then you will be given a long earned holiday to look about the country and learn that politics is a good thing to know. Mr. O'Brien is getting just what he has voted for, perhaps unknowingly, poor fellow, but he will never live assist in undoing what he has done. to assist in undoing what he has done. Ruskin says that "the consummation of all wealth is in the producing as many as possible full-breathed, bright-eyed and happy-hearted human If that be the case, we are about the poorest nation on the globe. For, go where we may, we see very few full-breathed, bright eyed creatures; 90 per cent of the race are anything but that! The mad scramble for the almighty dollar has made a terrible army of dyspep-tics and consumptives and, worse still, a vast and inestimable throng of crea-tures like Mr. O'Brien, whose bodies are nearly fit for the worms.

I stood on a thoroughfare yesterday

afternoon to watch the great procession of people as they passed by, and my heart really smote my ribs. Tramp, tramp, in ceaseless march I saw their idol, the dollar, stamped indellibly on their dull-eyed, "lantern jawed" faces. Men who had been such votaries of the transport of the state o faces. Men who had been such votaries of this thing walked along clutching their pocket-books with a frenzied grasp. Women, too, swept along, holding their purses with a vice-like grip, scarcely taking their eyes off their god for fear some miscreant might steal it. I noticed particularly how much respect was shown to any member of the banking fraternity that happened along. Why, you would imagine that class of men were the great high priests of our much boasted civilization! But you may squeeze the But you may squeeze the the blood oozes out of your dollar until the blood oozes finger tips, sooner or later you wil' have to part with it and, like Mr. O'Brien, "go broke." We are as a nation, over forty billions of dollars in debt and the interest will soon eat up all our little god dollars, do what we may to prevent it.

The old spoils laden parties by their careful mismanagement and legislation careful mismanagement and legislation in favor of the rich and powerful have made these enormous debts possible. You, my child-like minded simpleton who has placed implicit confidence in such marble men as Gompers, are to be blamed for the existence of these "traitor parties," because you have listened to the Gompers cuckoo song, "Keep out of politics, workingmen!" It is astounding to see how many millions of American citizens have been disfranchised by enforced idleness. It really appears that on every election year, manufacturers on every election year, manufacturers and capitalists conspire together in driving as many millions of workingmen as ossible away from their homes in order possible away from their nomes in order to rob them of their votes. This city of Los Angeles has had a slight boom in the building line, and "big dailies" all over the land, in 'Frisco, Kansas City, Chicago and New York, so I am credita-

passed hundreds of workmen bound for Wyoming division the men who were this city who had read glowing reports outside the trainmen's brotherhood, of Los Angeles in northern Oregon, outnumbered the brotherhood men. of Los Angeles in northern Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. While carpenters' pay is usually \$2.50 per day, contractors can get all the men they want for considerably less than that. Men are actually glad to work for their board, yet even this kind of labor is congested. A great many of our "sov-ereigns" I'm afraid will be glad to eat

ereigns" I'm afraid will be glad to eat rotten cow before they are many months older. The present roaring farce of political stupidity ought to ripen into something better than this, I imagine! Alas for the poor "O'Briens" that now swarm upon this God-forsaken coast. Many of their lives will doubtless be forfeited in listening to the voice of the plutocratic enchantress! Poor human driftwood that seems to be caught for fuel whenever it serves the purpose of capitalism! Property in reality pales into the merest insignificance in comparison to human life. That life like thing of brass and iron that snorts like thunder is not to be likened unto the little has a real rich to be the like the little bine eyed piece of human mechan-ism that was discovered in rags at your front door. You cast your admiring

starving body. You remember the fore-closure of your little home, that was Re-publican protection to the banker. That miscrable bilk is still in the field thimble-rigging at the same old game, "Protec-tion for the American workingmen. Never was language more utterly per-verted than the Republican party's use of the word "Protection!" Detestable subterfuse to coerce unthinking workof the word "Protection!" Detestable subterfuge to coerce unthinking workmen to desert their own wives and babes and vote and work for the cspitalists! The bait is too tempting perhaps, for ambitious McKinley's to resist, and they just walk right up to the voting place like cattle and rivet the chains of the place of the coerce of the c wage slavery tighter than ever, that they (McKinleys) may have the "su-preme honor" of the nation.

preme honor" of the nation.

Ah, sooner would I thrust myself into a yawning hell than knowingly entrap the thoughtless and ignorant workmen into a policy of suicides, even at the price of the White House chair. But McKinleys, Reeds and other honorable nobodys care, is the dollar and not the industrian! The richest mine in the land is the presidential chair under the

land is the presidential chair under the "Protective" wing of Republicanism. It is a pay-streak richer than a Coma pay-streak richer than a Comstock or Harqua Halla and it is 'free milling' ore. Must we continue to vote for the dollar and not for the man? If we do my God what a host of "O'Briens" will be found before this heartless century draws to a close. Think a little on these lines ye "sovereigns" of the nations and try to be more of the sovereign in nature than in name. The "old party" and its candidates represent the party" and its candidates represent the dollar; the new party represents the man; then for humanity's sake workingmen vote for the latter or you too may have to eat rotten cow.

### The Reason Why.

MR. EDITOR: — The principal reason why our people remain in bondage is the fact that they refuse to acknowledge their condition. If, instead of deluding themselves with the hope that they will some day suddenly become plutocrats through the discovery of a rich mine, the death of some rich relative, or in some other improbable way discover a large fortune rolling up hill, or instead of putting on as many airs as their limited means will allow and consoling themselves with the fact that they are doing better than some of their less fortunate wage slave brothers, they would recognize the fact that none of them were getting their fair share of the wealth produced by them; that wherever an effect is found there must previously have been a cause; that two of the principal causes of our condition are the paying of interest and rept; that a patient ing of interest and rent; that a nation of paupers and wage slaves in the most productive country on the globe, is the immediate effect of a ruinous manage-ment; and that each wage slave has re-course to the ballot which, if properly administered, will prove a very effective Plutocrat Exterminator.

Too many wage slaves reason the suppose I had \$50,000, then I would want a chance to loan that out on in-Too many wage slaves reason like this: he might as well say, suppose I was a whale; in that case he would want a tail and flukes and all the rest of the paraphernalia belonging to a whale. My friend, the proper thing for you to do is to suppose you are a wage slave and then you will be on the right track with a light train and going down grade at that

Oh, the folly of humanity, to try to saddle a plutocratic mind onto the body of a wage slave. The press of the country instead of trying to enlighten the poor wage slave is forever calling his attention to Venezuelean boundary disputes, South African troubles, and recognizing the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, which reminds me of the dispatch with which this government recognized the belligerency of the General Managers' Association and their allies, the U. S. Supreme Judges, and furnished them with substantial aid in the shape of arms and soldiers when the said G. M. A. were struggling for freedom from the power of the American Railway Union. S. H.

## Evil for Good.

we will have to "hopf" it back East or stay here and depend on charity soup, which at present is very ythin and scarce. A late arrival here yesterday from the North informed me that as he travelled on his bicycle in search of the search of MR. EDITOR:—As a Member of the A. outnumbered the brotherhood men. The number of switchmen on that division was 19. During the time of my employment, previous to the strike, it was a constant struggle to hold my position, as I was an enthusiastic S. M. A. A. man and fearless in expressing my views. I was cordially hated by those who dare not meet me in debate on the sphiect. Having no grievance and not subject. Having no grievance and not being a member of the L. V. R. R. fed-eration, the Switchmen, act ng on the advice of Grand Master Wilson, decided

that to hold their positions.

As soon as the non-union men ( not scabs for there was no strike as yet,) heard of the switchmen's action they decided to do whatever the switchmen decided to do. They struck and came to me imploring me to get the S. M. A. A. members out. I told them that our obligation in the Switchmen's Union was against our striking and that we had no grievance. They begged and pleaded. I reminded them of the Nortwestern lockout and the Muskegon scab act, and of their treatment of myself and other switchmen on that division front door. You cast your admiring gaze at the former but turn away sourly and murderously at the latter. That is the reason we have so many unfortunate "O'Briens" in the country feeding on decayed meat. Is it not deplorable, oh ye knights of the factory and farm? No government at all for the propertyless man but penal servitude and starvation! Halt, workingmen! Do you not consider it high time to vote for yourselves and not for the "protection" of the rich man's property alone. Harken no more to the old hariot "parties" headed even by such a brilliant agent as Billy McKinley! You know their history it is written in your shabby apparel and

knife the Trainmen's order. We struck and the Superintendent said he would "drive that Becker out of the Valley." Night and day I fought for the victory, as chairman of the pickets, finally landing in the lockup as a result of my activity in their cause; having been publicly thanked by the Grand Masters at their meeting in Bethlehem.

A letter of thanks from Grand Master Wilkinson and the blacklist all over the country as a result of my activity in that contest and the late A. R. U. strike in Chicago reduced me to an almost

that contest and the late A. R. U. strike in Chicago reduced me to an almost starving condition, and now as to my thanks. About two months and a half ago I secured a position as brakeman on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. here in Hartford. The fact that I was a mem ber of the A. R. U. was well known as I had repeatedly lettined on the Pullman had repeatedly lectured on the Pullman strike. I went to work and in order to secure myself to the men I told them about the L. V. strike and informed strike. them of the part I took and showed them very conclusive proofs. They were allright for a day or two

and then one came to me and asked me if I would leave the A. R. U. and join the B. of R. T. I replied no, and showed him that the brotherhoods had outlived their usefulness and that in order to succeed railroad men must combine in one grand organization or be crushed by the gold and silver molochs of capital. A day or so later I was sitting in the switch shanty and I heard my name mentioned, I went across to the window and overheard two of the brotherhood men laying a plan to get me out of the men laying a plan to get me out of the yard. One said, "I told the boss that Becker was an A. R. U. man and he said he did not care a damn if he was." they then laid a plan to call me names and force me to quit rather than stand their abuse. That failed and then the engineer began to find fault with my work, with my signals, but that failed as the conductor said I was allright. They then tried to pick a fight with me They then tried to pick a fight with me and throw the blame on me and so secure my discharge. I then brought matters to a climax and asked Yardmaster Shuckerow if it was compulsory to join the brotherhood in order to hold my job. He said no. I then told of the plot. He informed them that this thing must stop; that I had as much right to belong to my lodge as they had to belong to theirs. So there the matter rests. You can easily see the imbe none fair picable depths they will carry their meanness.

JOSEPH WILSON BECKER. Hartford, Conn.

### LARRY'S BURGLARS How a Messenger Boy Prevented a Great Robbery.

St. Louis Globe Democrat

Larry Dolan thought it the coldest night he had ever experienced as he spun along the wide suburban avenue in the face of the bitter northwest wind. Larry was a messenger employed by the Mutual District Messenger Company, and, as his station covered a large sub urban area, he was often called upon to make long rides upon his bicycle to answer the calls of the company. In nearly all of the rich suburban homes were the little electric call boxes which enable the owners to summon a messen ger by turning a crank.

He had been in the service about a year; in fact, ever since his arrival in America from "Auld Ireland," as he called it. He had been quick to learn the ways of his adopted country, and, on account of his shrewdness and industry, was considered one of the best boys in the service.

"Bad luck to the man that called for a messenger this night," said Larry to himself as he coasted down a grade, steadying his bicycle with his feet, while he rubbed his ears vigorously with his disengaged hands.

In his long night rides he had contracted the habit of talking to himself,

been to his place to answer a call? There's no tellin' how it would have ended, either, if the mounted policeman on the beat had not come in with the very bye from the Reform Farm that he had caught with a basketfull of the Colonel's pears. An' the Colonel niver so much as said, 'I beg your pardon Larry,' for the hurt to me feelings. As for thet, he does not seem to know me name, and only says when he sees me, 'Hello, twenty-six, is that you?' Bad luck to him and the cowld weather together."

Having restored the circulation in his benumbed ears, Larry increased his speed, and with head bowed against the cutting wind, sped out the avenue at a rate which soon brought the outlines of large, three-story Queen Anne house, sitting back some distance from the avenue, and surrounded by trees and

that the call had been a mistake, for if

He dismounted, and, leaning his icycle against the carriage block, was about to ring the bell, when he was startled to see that a window leading into the library was open.

mane?" said Larry, half aloud, following his habit of talking to himself. He approached the window, and then he saw a large semi-circular hole in the bottom of the upper pane, the piece of glass that had been removed, lying upon the ground, and near it a gunny-sack which rattled when he touched it with his foot This discovery caused something like a cold chill to course down his back.

"Burglars," thought Larry, as he stooped down and felt the tools in the bag. boy's busy brain did a great deal of The "Shylock" of the thinking. His first impulse was to ride away and leave the burglars undis turbed.

"Why should I bother myself look ing out for him?" thought Larry, bit-"Sure, he's treated me badly terly. enough, and it would only serve him right." Almost immediately he was ashamed of himself for harboring such thought, and the better nature of the sturdy Irish lad came to the top.

"Faith, I'll get even with him another way," he thought, "and do me duty, too. I'm the only one that can save the Colonel from a robbery now, and I'll do it." It occurred to him to mount his bicycle and ride for assistance, but he remembered that the nearest police station was nearly two miles distant, and unless he should meet some straggling patrolman the burglars would have time to get away before help arwas making a broad steak of light on the driveway. He quickly rolled the wheel aside and hid it behind the shrubbery, turning out the light.

Then Larry resolved on a bold step he would go into the house by the way the burglars had entered. He felt sure the marauders were upstairs in the vi- he saw two specks of red light far down cinity of that light, and Larry had an the avenue, and knew that the patrol idea which, if it could be successfully wagon was coming in answer to his carried out, would furnish the quickest means of obtaining assistance. The his bicycle lamp, and after lighting it lower sash was raised to its full height, the burglars having cut a piece from the upper pane to enable them to get at the window fastener. Larry silently climbed through the window and dropped noiselessly into the library. Then he re moved his shoes and stole out into the hall, walking without noise in his stocking feet. At the foot of the stairway he paused, hearing voices in the room above. The door of the room was evidently open, as a broad bar of light shone into the hall.

With his heart beating so loud that conversation in the room. Apparently "to kape me company," as he expressed Colonel would not be home that night, dered without a struggle.

patent arrangement attached to the is, don't try to rob a house whin there's transmitter to enable one to speak in a a call box in the library, and Larry Dolower tone of voice. By aid of this lan's on duty." A muttered growl from instrument one could almost speak in the trio was the only answer as the wagon a whisper, and yet be distinctly understood by the listener at the other end of the wire

telephone with his hand to deaden the sound of the ringing, Larry turned the morning papers. In the afternoon the crank at once, and taking down the receiver, listened for the reply of the operator at the central office. "Give me 279," said Larry in a low

tone of voice, when he received the cheery "Hello!" of the girl at the central office.

In another moment he distinguished the Collamore villa to view. This was a the voice of the night clerk at the Mutual District Messenger office, and the familiar "Well?" with which that person answered all telephone calls.

> the boy in a whisper. "So I observe, answered the night

"Sa-h, not so loud, if you plaze, cautioned Larry, forgetting that Mr. Mr. Larry Dolan to accept the inclo Fisher's voice, however loud, could not as a slight testimonial for the conspi be heard beyond the receiver at his ous services rendered by him last night."
own ear. "Misther Fisher, Pm at the "Faith, he's apologized at last," eaid

# "Faith, now, an' what does this

Within the next few minutes the

he imagined he could hear it, Larry round the house without noise. The crept up the stairs, clinging close to the patrol wagon drove on, and Larry wall and avoiding the banisters for fear mounted his wheel to return to the of making a noise. He stopped on the office. landing, and, applying his ear close to the open door, could plainly hear the there were three men, and they were discussing the advisability of blowing open a small safe which stood in the room, evidently the receptacle of the silver and other valuables of the household. One of the men was for trying to pick the combination lock, as the noise drove back on its way to the station, of the explosion, he feared, might and inside, securely handcuffed, were awaken the servants in the rear of the three burglars. They had been mansion. The first burglar insisted the

"Misther Fisher, this is Larry," said

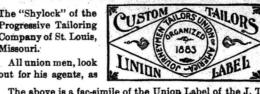
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Progressive Tailoring Company of St. Louis, Missouri.



they travel all over the South and West. You should insist on having a Union Label on all your gar-

The above is a fac-simile of the Union Label of the J. T. U. of America. LOCAL UNION NO. 11., St Louis, Mo. Fraternally.

evidently Mr. Fisher took in the whole situation immediately. The exclamation of surprise which he uttered was half cut off by his closing the telephone suddenly. Larry knew that the night clerk would act promptly and that help would be forthcoming at once. He closed the telephone and stole softly back to the window, confident that at that very moment a patrol wagon load of men would be leaving the station house.

"Yes, and thim omadhauns will be afther driving up the avenue, ringing rived. While debating this matter his their gongs and giving the whole thing eye fell upon his bicycle's lamp, which away," said Larry to himself as he climbed out of the window. "I think I'd better ride down and meet them.'

Putting on his shoes, but not stopping to lace them, he mounted his wheel and shot down the driveway and into the avenue over which he sped at his best endeavor. After a few minutes' riding message. Dismounting, he unfastened stood in the middle of the street. Directly he could hear the clatter of the horses' feet, and sure enough, occasionally the clang of the gong as they passed a street crossing.

When the patrol wagon was but half a square away Larry swung his lamp from side to side as a signal to stop, and was rewarded by the driver pulling up the team alongside him.

In a few words he told the Sergeant of the situation at Collamore villa, and suggested that the burglars might be easily captured if the police should sur-

"Onyhow, I've done me duty," said Larry, as he rode along; "an' if thim fellows don't catch the rogues it's no fault av mine."

When he reached the office he was besieged with questions by the night clerk and the other employes, and for the time Larry was quite a hero. In about half an hour the patrol wagon completely surprised, and had surren-

drove on.

Col. Callamore had spent the night in the city and the first news he had of the Covering the two call bells on the attempt to rob his house and the failure of the effort was the announcement in he drove home and stopped at the Mutual District office on his way out, where he found Mr. Fisher just coming on duty for the night. The Colonel had some conversation with him and then drove

> That evening, when Larry came on duty, he found a large square envelope on his table, bearing the Callamore stamp. When he opened it he found a check for \$50 and the following note:

> "Colonel Callamore presents his com pliments to Mr. Larry Dolan, and begs to apologize for the unfortunate incident to apologize for the unior taked of last summer, which placed Mr. Larry Dolan in an embarrassing position for a short time. Colonel Collamore also begs

own ear. "Misther Fisher, I'm at the Collamore's, and there's burglars upstairs. Send word to the police station, quick, I'm in the library."

Larry spoke slowly and distinctly, and Mr. Larry Dolan."



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Is on Card Inside Every Pair.

TUTO! MARK. INTERLINED Collar because it enables him to present a neat appearance at all times without the expense and bother involved in having linen collars laundered. The "Celluloid" Collar is waterproof and can be cleaned when soiled, with a wet cloth or sponge. It lasts six times as long as a linen collar and never frays at the edge. The best and most economical collar that a railroad man can wear. The "Celluloid" goods are imitated. See that the collars and cuffs you buy bear the trade-mark—all others are spurious. Ask for the genuine "Celluloid" goods and accept no imitations. If your furnisher doesn't sell the "Celluloid" goods send to us direct. Collar because it enables him to

luloid" goods send to us direct. Collars 20c. each; cuffs 40c. pair, postpaid. Mention size and style (stand-up or turned-down) wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY, SAPOLIO is the best cleanser for these goods.



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RAILWAY TIMES

Terre Haute, Indiana

THE BOOM OF THE A. R. U. Tis superbly true, the A. R. U. Is having a mighty boom, sir Is room, room, more room, sir.

A mighty host ah! this's our boast. Is getting into line, sir Our banners fly starward high, And we're feeling proudly fine sir.

There were those, mistaken foes, Who boasted of their power, sir In something like an hour, sir.

But now they know, 'twas blow for blow, With men who dar'd to fight, sir Not with cranks and mountebanks. But men who know the right, sir

They wove their webs to catch our Debs. And glori'd in their shame sir They little knew, the pirate crew, He'd set the world affame, sir.

Thus on we go, as rivers flow Majestic to the seas, sir: And our motto is, always "biz "-And our order's just decrees, sir

Up and at 'em, beat and bat 'em. That's the A. R. U's way sir— And by the gods, against all odds We're getting there to stay, sir.

### A. R. U. NOTES.

"To the front" is the shibboleth of our valiant legions

A new union of engineers has been or- Florida. ganized at Chicago.

The firemen in Georgia are coming to us in large numbers.

What shall we do to be saved? Join the A. R. U., of course.

Five new organizers will be put in the field commencing May 1st.

Eighty-six telegraphers were enrolled as members during the week ending April 18th.

Subscribe for the RAILWAY TIMES and read it and then get your next best friend to do likewise.

From all directions come the cheering reports that our local unions are once more in active operation.

Director Keliher is making an organizing campaign in Wisconsin with fine results. He next goes into Michigan and then Ohio.

A large list of subscribers to the RAIL-WAY TIMES has been received from East St. Louis. The agent there is of the

During the month of March one of getting to the front?

We are getting numerous switchmen into our ranks. The old veterans will never abandon the order in which they gold standard delegates to the Demomade the fight of their lives.

What a revival there has been during the past sixty days! Such organizing has scarcely parallel in labor annals, and as for enthusiasm, it defies descrip

The passenger conductors in Georgia know a good thing when they see it. Attend an A. R. U. meeting in that section and you will find them well repre-

Now is the time to get together. You have been grouped separately long enough and been whipped often enough to realize that unification is the only road to redemption.

New Times agents take their offices May 1st and should at once enter upon a thorough canvas for subscribers. We propose to increase our circulation ten

thousand at least this year. We have cheering reports from Director Hogan, who has been doing excellent work in the west. After filling present engagements he will make a thorough canvas of Texas. Our brethren in the Lone Star state will give him a cordial

reception. President Debs has engagements covof May he will spend in the South, the be on top. July in the West and Northwest and all of August in the Southwest. His entire time will be devoted to lecturing and or-

ganizing. From the trackman to the conductor and engineer-all are united in harmonious cooperation in the A. R. U. No aristocracy, but all stand together on shoot down laboring men.-Southern one basis of equality. We have the only organization of railway employes which admits all classes of employes without distinction.

At New London, Conn., a number of railway employes were about to institute a union of the A. R. U. when cer tain members of the B. of R. T. went to the railway officials and told them that the A. R. U. was a dangerous organization and ought not to be tolerated. The result was that the leaders of the A. R. U. movement were discharged and the movement broken up. Comment is not required.

Local Union No. 323, of Philadelphia at a recent meeting "Resolved to pledge our united support to the Cigar Makers, Hatters, Printers and Brewers," and also "Pledging ourselves, each and every one, not to use any other than union made goods." That is the correct doc trine. Stand by your fellow workmen in every just cause and patronise only those who deal in union goods. The same action should be taken by every local union in the order and then ea member should stand by it to the letter.

Send ten cents to the RAILWAY TOOR Terre Haute, Ind., and get a copy of the "Arch Conspiracy," a pamphlet consist-ing of the printed proceedings of the General Managers' Association.

### BREVETIES.

Cleveland's grand march will begin in

There is an extraordinary demand for pitchforks

A good many mugs ought to be broken, particularly beer mugs. The Vanderbilt railroad system has

20,000 miles of trunk line.

Cleveland's parity gold is again going to Europe to spend the summer. Rothschilds wants a ninety-nine year

lease on New York's elevated railroads. The Venezuela damphoolism will cost the taxpayers of the United States \$100,

To mash a masher's nose is as knightly as any act performed in the age of chiv-

000 additional debt during the month of April.

An enemy who has brains helps vastly friend.

The confederate dead soldiers are to

The people of the United States consume enough beer annually to float a battle ship The significance of the coming presi

dential campaign is that Grover will have to get out. A man who gets a diploma from the

university of experience knows a thing or two himself.

ger and toe nails.

ment, but of grab. Chauncey M. Depew contemplates a a steer the horns grow.

After the 4th of March, 1897, Cleveland will not fish and shoot at the expense of the taxpayers.

A Rhode Island rag picker, doing business in Providence, accumulated an estate valued at \$30,000-all rag money.

No wonder that labor is poor. It has our Georgia unions grew from a mem- to pay four and one half billions anbership of 11 to 215. How is this for nually in taxes before it can get a shilling for itself.

> will put up a heap of money to purchase ruling that lying is not wrong, at least it prisoner in whose defense he may be The united kingdom of Great Britain

annually chews and smokes tobacco to errand boy who sued him for a week's the amount \$750,000,000, which is practically thrown away. An exchange says that Edison has

'invented an instrument to see through a man's hand fifteen feet away." It is just the thing for draw poker. The ameer of Afghanistan has recently

made presents to Queen Victoria valued at \$600,000. Ameer trifle of the boodle he annually steals from his slaves.

The thieves who built the Union Pa cific railroad performed a notable miracle when they changed water into money to the extent of about \$100,000,000.

There are six railroad tunnels in the world which have a length exceeding 21,000 feet-St. Gothard, Mont Cenis, Hoosac, Severn, Nochistongs and Sutis

> A needle loved a ball of yarn, And nearly had a fit Because it didn't care a darn And only answered "Nit."
>
> -Philadelphia Record.

The United States has more than eighty national trades unions with a ering the next four months. The whole would not be long before labor would per week, and must have six or seven Labor World sought after by a large con-

> tral bodies in each city, one to be held After this one can understand the abstrictly within trades union lines, the surd prices at which fancy boxes, &c., of other on politics bent. This is the pro- foreign make are to be bought.- Clarion, posed form for future action in Saginaw. | London. -Labor Exponent.

The war department is furnishing the state militia with improved guns to Mercury.

Yes, and the churches are teaching little boys how to shoot.

The Arabs are justly noted for prov-

erbs, as for instance: He who knows not, and knows not he knows not

he is a fool ; shun him who knows not, and knows he knows not: he

is simple; teach him. He who knows, and knows not he kn

ep; wake him. He who knows, and knows he knows; he is wise follow him.

The emperor of China, as a means of raising revenue, contemplates issuing a decree depriving celestials of their "pig tails" for minor offenses, by which it is thought that at least 25,000,000 of these appendages can be thrown on the market annually, and which, at the present price of human hair, will net not less

Mexico has an ingenious plan for facilitating verdicts in jury trials. Two supernumerary jurors are drawn to sit near the jury box and listen to the evi-dence and arguments. If any of the regular jury falls ill or is otherwise disqualified from going on, one of the "supes" takes his place. In this way they avoid what is often seen in American courts—a long trial rendered useless when it is nearly finished by the sudden illness or death of one juror,—The American

When we get a titled aristocracy and coat of arms in this country, can you think of any better heraldic device for a Rockefeller or a Vanderbilt than an overgrown hog?-Star and Kansan.

Well, yes; a burglar's jimmy. We read of a teacher who said to a devil out." He tried it, but instead of the devil going out, seven other devils got in. Those who are troubled with devils had better kill them before opening their hearts to let them get out. An average devil has immense staying qual-

Henri Watterson, the whimsical and comical editor of the Louisville Courier Journal, having an attack of whimsies, objects to any increase of the salaries of letter carriers because "no special qualifications are required of Cleveland managed to pile up \$5,000- them beyond a good back and the Such is the opinion ability to read." of the draw poker editor of the C.-J. This same ass tute editor regards more to achieve success than a fool labor saving machines as a great boon to workingmen, and says they have "brought to the humblest homes many have a big monument at Jacksonville, comforts that a century or two ago could be enjoyed only by the rich. It has increased the wages of labor, because labor is so much more productive than it was formerly.'

Our civilization is not a civilization of nobles and slaves, but a civilization which tends to destroy distinction of classes and to lift all to a common and higher level .- Thomas B. Reed.

This it does by systems of robbery that concentrate wealth in a few hands There have been patented 1,525 de- and reduce the producers of wealth to vices for making nails, exclusive of fin- abject dependence on the few who control it. To some of our readers it may Grover Cleveland's politics, like John seem presumptuous not to agree with Sherman's is the science, not of govern- so eminent a "statesman" as Thomas Brackett Reed, but the fact is that "our civilization" is pre-eminently a classvisit to Texas to learn on which end of breeder, and tends to destroy every noble impulse to a higher level. It is a civilization that proposes to 'lift all' by damning the majority. Its chief idea is that all are "lifted" when a "statesman" who wants office succeeds in getting it. - Coming Nation.

A London letter to the New York Sun gives an English judge's opinion of lying. It says: "I noted recently some astonishing recent revisions of the English code of morals and honor. It has remained for an English judge, however, The New York Chamber of Commerce to officially and legally establish the wages in lieu of notice. The man justified himself by saying that he found that the boy told lies.

"'Nonsense,'" remarked Judge Bacon. "'All boys tell lies, more or less. It is a habit that is not confined to them.'

"'But it is wicked,'" pleaded the shop-keeper.

"'Judgment for the plaintiff, with costs," replied the judge.

The Austrian government has recently instituted an inquiry into the conditions of female labor, and judging from the evidence already published, not a moment too soon. In Vienna, it appears. it is no uncommon sight to see women acting as bricklayers' laborers, preparing mortar and moving heavy blocks of In the card-board and boxmaking industry the hours are intolerably long. Indeed, the almost incredible statement is made that in some factories the girls work from seven in the morning till midnight. The wages paid are Eugene V. Debs advocates two cen- to eight or nine shillings per week. Mrs. Akin says:

> The following correspondence, says the Tacoma Sun, cabled from London on the passage of the repeal bill, is now made public:

"LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

"MY DEAR GROFER-I gif you mine greadt und sincere thanks for your grandt und noble efforts vich haf re stored to me such unbounded gonfidence in der visdum und integrity of der peoples of those United States. Dot distrust vich I did before veel for fear I vould not get back from those goot peoples more monish than I did them lend has gone und vanished und my gonfidence in them is as von mountain high. Now, I tells you, Grofer, I vill do schust as I said I vould, und I vill make the goodt times gone in your gountry vonce more again. I vill lend my monish to your peoples (in gold coin) so I that they can pay their debts a little, und I schall scharge them but one per cent. interest (per month.) Auf you haf some virst glass securities got, I vill buy them and ven it vas time for dose peoples to pay their debts vonce again, ve vill corell dose goldt und ve vill take all auf their old glothes auf they don't pay,

von't ve, Grofer, ha, ha!
"Gif my luf to Voorhees und Vil und all of the boys, und say, Grofer don't vorget to thank mine most des friendt, Shon Sherman, und dose good republican patriots vat stand you so nobly by.

J. R. Sovereign, Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, wants every reform element in this country to make every possible effort to unite the several divisions into one grand party and with one national ticket for all make a concerted campaign against pupil, "Open your heart and let the the gold power and the national banks." He expresses the opinion "if the reformers of the nation cannot win on that issue this year and secure a lasting victory for the common people, then there is no reform question now in the arena of public discussion on which a victory can be won during the next hundred years."

### THOMAS A. EDISON.

The story of Edison's boyhood, and on up to date, reads like fiction. It is said that he was a very poor boy. He sold newspapers, he ran errands, he did every thing an honest boy could do to support himself. The following story, relating to an event in his boyhood, shows that he was a brave boy:

One summer forenoon, while the train was being taken apart and made up anew, a car was uncoupled and sent down the track with no brakeman to control it.

Edison, who had been looking at the fowls in the poultry yard, turned just in time to see little Jimmie on the main track throwing pebbles over his head. utterly unconscious of danger.

He dropped bis papers upon the platform, seized the child in his arms, and threw himself off the track face downward, in sharp, fresh gravel ballast, without a second to spare. As it was the wheel of the car struck the heel of his

"I was in the ticket office," said the child's father, "and hearing a shriek, ran out in time to see the train hands bringing the two boys to the platfrom.'

Having no other way of showing his gratitude, the agent said:

Al, if you will stop off here four days in the week and keep Jamie out of harm's way until the mixed train returns from Detroit, I will teach you telegraphing.'

"Will you?" said Edison.

He extended his hand and said, "It's a bargain." And so Edison became a telegrapher.

### THE LAWYER AND THE HORSE.

A criminal lawyer in Chicago, who is noted for his facility in acquitting any is not sufficiently immoral to justify an employed, without much regard to the employer in dismissing a servant. An character of the evidence, is in great de-East End shop-keeper discharged his mand, particularly among those who feel that their cases may be precarious. He received a letter the other day from a prisoner in the county jail. It related that the writer had been arrested for horse-stealing and was indicted at the last session of the Graud Jury. It declared that the writer had little hope of acquittal unless good talent could be enlisted in his behalf, and he begged the lawyer addressed to take his case. Then came the pathetic part of the letter. "I have no money," the writer said, "to pay for legal services, and very little property. But the horse is a good family driving horse; it can do a mile in 2:36, and is gentle enough for any lady to use. I'll give you the horse if you'll take up the case."-Chicago Record.

The initial number of the Labor World. of Duluth, Minn., is on our table. This new candidate for usefulness and fame in the social and industrial field, is edited by Mrs. Sabrie G. Akin. Mrs. Akin has for years been an earnest and capable worker in the labor movement. and her able articles to the labor press membership of 500,000. If these trades as intolerable as the hours of work. have been widely read and given her a unions would unify and vote right it Girls are said to begin at about 101d. reputation that will doubtless make the years' experience before their wages rise stituency of patrons. In her salutatory

In issuing this, our initial number of the Labor World in Duluth and West Superior, we take pleasure in announcing that we now become a permanent fixture in your cities, and will devote our money, time and energy in co-operation with every labor union, to advance the interests of all those who work, advocate solidarity and harmony among all the labor organizations in Duluth and Superior and throughout the great Northwest. To working men and women—we mean all who toil honesty with hand or brain, we say that the Labor World is published in your interest and behalf and ask your co-operation and support.

The first number of the World is ably

The first number of the World is ably edited, neatly and attractively printed and full of good things for the readers of labor literature.

Most heartily do we wish the Labo World a large measure of success

If you have to go, go it. If you have a trumpet, blow it. If you see a wrong, right it. If you see a wolf, fight it.
If you see an idol, smite it.

If you have a good thought, write it

If there is anything to do. do it.

If you have love, plight it, But don't squeal. If you love the truth, adore it. If you hear a good speech, encore it.
If you have a knotty problem, bore it.
If you succeed, score it.
If you can talk truth, roar it,

### But don't squeal THE "ARCH CONSPIRACY."

This pamphlet is just out.

spose of the printed proceedings of the General Mans way Trans, Terre Haute, Ind.

THE PITCHFORK CAMPAIGN. at your spears into pitchforks : Seat your swords into pitchforks;

And, moreover, . Let us have a pitchfork brigade et us have a pitchfork parade; osing ever made :

Let us sell our coats and buy pitchforks Let us mortgage our town lots and buy pitchfork And, moreover,

When you get a pitchfork, show it; Vhen you get a pitchfork, blow it; When you get a pitchfork, let all know it; And then pitchfork Grover.

Hickory handle your pitchforks; Buy the Tillman brand of pitchforks; And, moreover.

And you'll have lots of Populist backing.

ritchfork Grover's goldbugism; Pitchfork Grover's Whiskyjugism :

Pitchfork Grover, and don't you fear To pitchfork Grover

And, moreover, Be ready for the pitchfork campaign : Fight till dead goldbugs cover the plain.

And the Pops with their pitchforks tumble the siain

### LARGER'THAN THE MISSISSIPPI.

From first to last it receives over 1,200 tributaries, of which more than 100 are large sized-sized rivers, and these rise so far apart and have their floods and ebbs at such different seasons that the Amazon is at about the same height the year around. At some points on its lower course one bank is invisible from the other; the beholder seems to be looking on a great yellow sea of fresh water. When discovered some tribes of Indians on the lower portion knew nothing of the existence of the opposite shore and did not believe that it existed, saying that "the great river flowed all around lhe world." Its mouth, including that of the Para, is 180 miles in width, and it is navigable for large sized ocean steamers for 1,000 miles from the sea, and so vast is the flood of water which it pours into the Atlantic that the ocean is tinged yellow for 400 miles from the coast of Brazil.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

leave nothing more to do in order to produce as nearly a perfect counterfeit of the natural member as it is possible

of the natural member as it is possible for human ingenuity to secure. The original rubber foot with stift ankle joints was a vast improvement over the old style of wooden foot with over the old style of wooden articulating joints. The rubber reduces the shock and gives an elasticity of movement, while the absence of the ankle joint removes the old clanking and the uncertainty of movement incident to this mechanism. Subsequently Mr. A. A. Marks, the

original inventor of rubber feet, intro-duced an improvement which while very simple was of great value. It consisted simply of a longitudinal canvas, inserted from heel to toe near the bottom of the loot, the result of which was that the toe was drawn back to place and kept from mashing or turning up. This foot from mashing or turning up. This foot with the canvas brace was the standard for 15 years, but is now superceded by what seems to be the last possible change that can be made for the better.

row, flat, steel springs. The canvas holds them in the pocket in which they slide freely, and the ends are capped with metal to prevent their perforating the rubber and leaving their proper

mattrass is spongy, containing, therefore, a large percentage of air, increasing the lightness and also the flexibility of the foot. Further, just above the posterior end of the mattrass in the heel there is a large air chamber so arranged that it cannot burst, and thus preventing the heel from matting or failing in elasticity. The operation of this steel spring mat-trass is to throw the toe back as it is

trass is to throw the toe back as the bent in walking, and thus to materially assist in locomotion.

This mechanism has been submitted that most savere mechanical test, and

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ous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case: Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be ired by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars,

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Pitchfork Grover from head to heels Pitchfork Grover till he squeals; Pitchfork Grover till he reels :

Into a hole and cover them over.

# The Amazon is the king of streams.

### THE NEW RUBBER FOOT.

An inprovement has been made re-cently in artificial feet which seems to

The new invention consists of the in-sertion of a mattrass of canvas in which is imbedded side by side a layer of nar-

The rubber which rests above this

to the most severe mechanical test, and found to be so durable that after being tested equal to 10,000 miles of actual walking to show no signs of giving way. By this improvement the foot is also lightened, and now weighs from eight to 16 ounces less than any other rade. 16 ounces less than any other made, varying according to the weight of the person wearing the limb. A. A. Marks, 701 Broadway, N. Y., is the sole proprie tor of this artificial foot.

Leaves from the proceedings of the ecret meetings of the

Brought to light at the A. R. U. conspiracy trials in Chicago in January and February, 1895.

RAILWAY TIMES