THE LABOR CHURCH

AT LYNN, MASS., WAS RECENTLY AD-DRESSED BY HERBERT N CASSON,

On the Outlook for Impending Battles the People Against the Trusts and Monopolies.

In a recent address before the Lynn, Mass. Labor Church, Rev. Herbert N. Casson, among other things said: Some men are like eggs, the first blow breaks them; and others are like rubber balls, that spring higher the harder they are thrown down. I have a great respect for my punch-bag, for the harder it is struck the swifter it is to return. "The flight of the Persian arrows hides the sun," said a trembling Greek soldier before the battle of Thermopylæ. "So much the better," replied his noble general, "for then we shall fight in the shade." There is a revival of Spartan courage exhibited in the stern words of Bryan, who, after being told of his defeat, said,

THE FIGHT HAS ONLY BEGUN.

The vote proved that there are five million men in America who are against the special privileges granted to trusts, which is an increase of four millions in four years. Every month of Republican government will add hundreds to rostrum. How far these denunciations the five millions. Already many have contrasted the noble demeanor of Bryan with the commonplace appearance of McKinley, and compared Bryan's graceful courtesy with the scurrilous ravings of such Republicans as Albert L. Blair. Refore two years more the whole nation will discover that McKinley has the position but that

BRYAN HAS THE POWER.

For educational purposes it may be far better to have McKinley tied to an office while Bryan is free to instruct and inspire the people. Public opinion is the real ruler and legislator, and a single event may remold public opinion in twenty-four hours. When the next strike occurs among the men employed by Mark Hanna, and when injunctions are used to fling its leaders into prison, and the federal troops are ordered to fire upon women and children, there will occur a law-making change of public opinion. Soon these

UNMANAGEABLE TRUSTS

will hurl the doctors, lawyers, clergy and merchants into the same ditch with the laborers and farmers. The people are aroused, and in every hamlet and precinct there is a Bryan man on guard. Henceforth the trusts cannot continue to build up their menopolies in the dark. We have only had the

FIRST INNING OF THE GAME

and the score stands 5 to 6, with the wind in our favor. Let the triumphant trusts remember that the just demands of the Chicago platform may be slight and trivial compared to the demands that shall be enforced by the people in 1900. The people would be satisfied today with free coinage of silver and a moderate restriction of trusts, but tomorrow they may demand the public ownership of all banks and monopolies.

The money question is no more important than the land question or the machinery question. We need to turn the light upon every city hall, to secure for every citizen the right to employdirect legislation, and to demand the industrial and political equality of women

IN BOTH VICTORIES AND DEFEATS

we forget the future, which glides nearer to us every moment, with its changes. If the world were to come to an end to night, then the trusts have conquered. but if it rolls on for four years longer then the Hanna tree that we have planted will have borne its bitter fruit, out its mistake. If a thing is can be delayed but never prevented

ALTGELD'S THANKSGIVING.

The Washington, D. C., Post, of November 28th, has the following tribute to Governor Altgeld:

"Three years ago one of those news papers which delight in sending circu lars to such public men as governors senators, &c., sent a note to the chief executive of each of the states in the Union, asking: "Will - give thanks this year, and if so, why?" To this note John P. Altgeld, then governor of Illinois, replied as follows:

"Yes, Illinois will give thanks. She has er joyed so many blessings this year, material and spiritual, intellectual and moval; she has taken such a forward stride in sight of all the world, and has been so loaded with honors and crowned with success, and she is feeling so grateful to al the earth, that if there were no God she would eate one in order to have a being to whom she uid pour out her soul in gratitude. "She has been free from famine and pestilence,

from the scourges that destroy humanity while she has felt the depression of the es, she has had bread for her children and mes, she has had bread for her children and bitations for her people. She has during the air created new temples of learning and has sen introduced to all the nations. She has entained the children of all lands, and has seen to best productions of the industry, the genius, and the intelligence of all peoples exhibited here thin her borders. She has witnessed a great groward of all the forces that tend to elevate and snlighten mankind.

"Here for the first time in history has woman.

rying out a great work, and here in Illinois for the first time since man gased at the sun, or appealed to a God, have the representatives of all retigions met and offered each other friendly hands and given each other respectful hearing, and from her precincts has gone forth this year a new gospel of toleration and co-operation, a new gospel of peace among men and happiness upon earth. Yes, with uncovered head and with her face toward the morning Illinois will give thanks to the Ruler of the Universe for having placed her star in the brightest constellation and given her a year big with fate and great in results, a year breathing progress, glowing with inspiration and covered with glory, a year forever memorable in the annals of time.

"There were other responses to the

"There were other responses to the ewspaper's circular-we really cannot at this moment identify the newspaper -but none which approached this in eloquence, in feeling, in felicitous ex pression and in nobility of thought. In that competition of patriotic utterance Altgeld soared above them all as the skylark soars above the thrush. We do not believe that either in 1893 or any other year a more beautiful, exalted and reverent Thanksgiving was ever offered by mortal man.

"Altgeld has probably been denounced more bitterly than any other person oc cupying an important official position in this country. He has been branded as an anarchist, and incendiary, a breeder of sedition—every epithet that fear and hatred could prompt and ingenuity reduce to words has been showered upon him from the press, the pulpit and the were warranted we do not now propose to consider. We content ourselves with saying that many of the leading men in Chicago, merchants, manufacturers, heads of great corporations and promi nent members of the learned professions have certified to their falsehood and injustice. Let that go. History will deal with Mr. Altgeld as a governor. We are discussing him to day as a writer and a thinker. He has been defeated-over whelmingly defeated. Soon he will return to private life, leaving his public record to the enlightened judgment of his fellow-citizens and to the arbitrament of fact. But we do not hesitatate to say that, in our opinion, the man capable of such sentiments as we have quoted above-and they have in them the unmistakable ring of sincerity-can not be an anarchist, can not be a criminal, can not be an enemy to society. That he may be a fanatic, an enthusiast, a dreamer of impossible things, we can imagine. That he might have conceived the Happy Valley of Rasselas, the Republic of Plato, the community of St. Simon or Proudhon is conceivable. But this man loves mankind, prays for its happiness and exaltation, feels with, delights and sorrows with his fellow-creatures. No cynic, tyrant or conspirator could have uttered that glowing, that noble, that passionate spostrophe.' It is refreshing to those who really

know John P. Altgeld-the man, the re former, the humanitarian, the patriot to see a great paper, now and then, do him justice. The Post is prudently within the bounds of fact when it declares that a man capable of such exalted sentiments as are above expressed "can not be an enemy to society." Few men in American politics have been as viciously assailed and as persistently misrepresented as Governor Altgeld, and through it all he has preserved the poise and dignity of the great and noble character he really is. Conscientious at all times in the discharge of every duty, he has never been deflected the breadth ment, to further every effort towards of a hair from the course he believed was right, and even his most malicious detractors have not dared to assail the purity of his motives. He never once, while in public office, catered to the rich nor pandered to the poor, He served the people without distinction and his high purpose was to mete out justice to all. The great corporations hate him because he insists that they shall obey the law. Had he done their and this great nation shall have found bidding with a tithe of the fidelity with which he served the people he would not have met with defeat at the polls last month. As governor of an empire state he stands monumental in his surpassing ability, patriotism and statesmanship, but it required defeat, crushing and overwhelming, to raise him to his full stature and expand him to his true proportions. Standing amidst the wreckage of political disaster two days after the election and addressing the nation in words that burned and glowed with inspiration, Altgeld was incomparably greater than he could ever have been as governor or as any other public function

But it is as the friend of labor that Altgeld stands pre-eminent. His devotion to the welfare of working people is his crowning glory. That many of them helped in his political crucifixion does not detract from him, but only bear testimony of their own cruel ingratitude. The saviors of man from Soc to Altgeld have been made to realize his degeneracy. Time alone sets all things right, and with the lapse of time the clouds of hate and ignorance will be dispelled, and John P. Altgeld will stan nost among the truly great and good of this age.

JAPAN.

AN ORIENTAL HEATHEN NATION COM-ING TO THE FRONT,

With Warships, a Standing Army, Lab Saving Machinery and Other Means of Christian Civilization.

Japan is an Island Empire, including, all told, nearly 4,000 islands within its limits—the total area approximating 175,000 square miles.

Until a comparatively recent date the aps wanted as little as possible to do with foreigners, deeming itself entirely capable of standing alone, the origin of this exclusiveness being an effort on the part of missionaries to Christianize the people, who are idolators of the Buddhism pursussion, but they do not permit their religion to interfere in trade, commerce, or war, any more than do Christian nations permit their religion to abate their greed.

The population of Japan is something over 40,000,000, a mixed race of Malays, Mongolians, and Aboriginal Japs, and the world is beginning to discover that they mean business in the affairs of nations. This we see demonstrated in the late Jap-China war, in which China, with a population of 400,000,000 was quickly brought to its knees and made to sue for peace.

These Japs learn quickly, and are rapidly increasing their labor-saving machinery, and are emulating the most advanced nations in many of the most important departments of industry, and labor being about as cheap as dirt, the Japs are bidding for the markets of the orient, and are extending their trade to other countries; indeed, have already invaded the United States.

Japan now has a standing army of 73, 941, officers; and men, "but the new program," says the new York Sun, which has received legislative sanction, provides for an increase of these forces until the total becomes nearly double. making the standing army in 1906 not less than 144,000 strong. That force, which the reserves could swell to perhaps half a million or more, will be sufficient for her, with her comparatively isolated position and the capabilities of little burden will be imposed on her

As with the British isles, however, the adjoining continent Japan's greatly resembles, the great arm of defense for her is the navy. There is also a pro gram looking forward as far as 1906 which overcame the Chinese navy. Then from China, or at least the part of them that can be repaired. It further appears that there were at that time building in Japan three fast modern crusiers, while stream designed to bless the world. she had ordered in England two fine, large battleships, that have since been the money power can be dislodged, and launched and before long will be added

to her available fleet. But in addition the Japanese diet has provided for many other vessels. According to published figures, there are to be two stages in the shipbuilding program. The first, which includes 54 and involves infinitely more than a to be completed in 1902, while the second, comprising 63 vessels, with an aggregate of 69,895 tons, will be finished four ears later.

Here then, is a provision for no fewer than 117 vessels, with an aggregate of as applied to production and distribu-115,785 tons, to be completed ten years tion must give way to the co-operative hence. Japan is able to carry out this remarkable plan with the more ease, from the fact that she has secured a very heavy war indemnity from China, which can be laid out on the first cost of the ships, but their maintenance will be no slight additional burden on the empire, although, if her naval expenses are as small relatively to European as are her military expenses, she will have less to complain of.

Her determination, however, to make herself an element to be reckoned with among the navies of the world is plain, and she at once bastens the execution of her plan and perhaps deprecates foreign criticism of it by giving a part of the work to European and foreign shipyards. It is said that three battleships, three cruisers, a torpedo gunboat, a torpedo tender, four torpedo destroyers and four first-class torpedo boats will-be built abroad, and two of the cruisers are likely

to be constructed in this country.

Alike in her industrial and her military and naval development, the next ten years will no doubt see great pro-gress in Japan, and she is plainly prepar-ing herself for a leading role in deter-mining the fortunes of the far East.

PETER THE GREAT AND LAWYERS.

When Peter the Great was living at Operatives operatives ompanion as far as Westminster Hall. There he saw a large number of gentlemen in wigs and gowns. "And who may specific the saw a large number of gentlemen in wigs and gowns."

hese be?" he saked of his friend. "These be all lawyers, your majesty,"
was the reply. "Lawyers, all lawyers!"
Peter the Great exclaimed. "Why, there are only two lawyers in the whole of Russia, and I intend to hang one of them immediately I get back.—The Clarion.

THE GREATEST EVIL AND THE REMEDY. SUGENE V. DEBS IN NEW YORK WORLD.

In answer to your interrogatory as to what I consider to be "the greatest evil of the time and what is the remedy for the complaints of the discontented mass I have to say that I agree entirely with enator Tillman in his terrific indictment of the Money Power in the Sunday World of March 1st, and in declaring that power to be the monumental evil of this age, in which all others have their source, and compared to which all others dwarf to insignificance. The widespread poverty, misery, wretchedness, squalor, degradation—vice and crime in all their multifarious forms not omitting the venality, corruption and rascality among what a perverted civilization is pleased to call the "upper classes," are directly or indirectly trace able to this money power. This power, the outgrowth of aggregated and centralized wealth extorted from the producing masses by processes no less rep r-hensible than those employed by Capt Kidd, Jesse James and "Bill" Dalton on an incomparably small scale, makes congresses and legislatures, dictates national and state legislation, appoints federal and state judges, nominates and elects the president of the United States and compels all its spineless vassals to do its bidding. This money power has reduced the high office of president to a marketable commodity, the supreme court to a nest of venality and the United States Congress to a den of treason. Only a few days ago Prof. George D. Herron, the eminent Christian scholar, declared that Christ had no more reason to scourge the money changers from the temple at Jerusalem than the American people have to clean out the United States Senate. This money power, omnipotent and omnipresent, has even entered the church of Christ, touched the robed minister at the altar, blotched his soul and frozen his heart and sent him forth a traitor to his consecrated vows. This power grows more and more arrogant her coasts for defense. And yet how and despotic as it plunders, crushes and enslaves the people, while it builds its treasury is clear from the estimate that fortifications of the bones of its victims the annual cost of maintaining this great as its palaces out of its piracies, until establishment will be not over \$14,000, purple and fine linen upon the one side and rags and wretchedness upon the other side define social conditions as whose geographical positition relative to mountain ranges or rivers define the boundaries of nations-palaces on the hills, with music and dancing and the luxuries of all climes-huts in the valleys, dark and dismal, where the victims completed. In the first place, the basis of "man's inhumanity to man" crouch of the new fleet is the force of vessels and shiver, and where the only music is the dolorous "song of the shirt," and there are the ships which were captured the luxuries rags and crusts. This money power, this insatiate, remorseless, abnormal development of a barbarous civilization, has polluted every fountain and

Senator Tillman seems to believe that that the vices, crimes and iniquities which it has spawned can be remedied by a change in our monetary system. In this I do not agree with him. His remedy is, in my opinion, totally inadequate. It is a vastly larger question vessels, reckoning large and small and change in our system of finance, radical displacing an aggregate of 45,890 tons, is to be completed in 1902, while the secsocial regeneration. The whole capitalistic system, which has its foundation in wage slavery, must be destroyed, root and branch. The competitive principle principle. The one fosters greed, avarice, cunnning, cupidity, selfishness, brutality and the whole brood of vices that make men monsters and fill the world with agony and woe. The other genders love, kindness, sympathy, mutual help—in a word, the brotherhood of man, with which earth is trans-formed into paradise and the sons of God may again shout for joy.

The basic political reform is, in my opinion, embodied in direct legislation, proportional representation and the imperative mandate, and social and industrial regeneration will come through the inauguration of the co-operative com menwealth.

The evolutionary proces eration and the change will come as cer-tain as the stars shine, either on peaceable lines or through the fiercest and bloodiest revolution that ever shocked the world.

n exchange reports that "in one of largest paper mills in Russia the are of labor have been reduced from to eight, and the manager writes as follows: 'Instead of increased drinking by the workmen, the only drinkshop in the place had to give up butiness. Between 400 and 500 of the tives regularly attend lectures, and stral, vocal and reading union ve been formed. These things were possible under the old twelve-hour

PRESIDENTS ELECT.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S STORY RELATING TO THE PRESIDENTIAL PRIZE.

nd What Six President, are Said to Have Told the Englishm in About the Great Office.

To be elected president is the biggest rize Americans can bestow on their f ow citizens, and it is an office of great or, dignity and power, with opportunities, as in Cleveland's case, for making a pile of money.

OUR PRESIDENTS

There have bren, since 1789, when George Washington qualified, as the records show, nineteen men, including Washington, elected to the office of president. Four presidents died in office, requiring the vice presidents to become presidents, so that in all twenty three different persons have held the office of president, and if David R. Atchison who held the office for one day, is included, then there have been twenty four persons who have, since the beginning of the government, held the

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| NAMES. | | | | | | | | | | 1 | When they |
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| George Washington | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | ٠ | ٠ | 1789-1792 |
| John Adams | | | | | | | | | | | . 1797 |
| Thomas Jefferson . | | | | | | | | | | | . 1801-1800 |
| James Madison | | | | | | | | | | | . 1809-1813 |
| James Monroe | | | | | | | | | | | . 1817-1821 |
| John Quincy Adams | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Andrew Jackson . | | | | | | | | | | | . 1829-1833 |
| Martin VanBuren . | | | | | | | | | | | . 1837 |
| William. Henry Har | | | | | | | | | | | |
| John Tyler | | | | | | | | | | | . 1841 |
| James K. Polk | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Millard Fillmore . | | | | | | | | | | | . 1853 |
| James Buchanan . | | | | | | | | | | | . 1857 |
| Abraham Lincoln . | | | | | | | | | | | . 1861-1868 |
| Andrew Johnson . | | | | | | | | | | | . 1865 |
| U. S. Grant | | | | | | | | | | | . 1869-1873 |
| R. B. Hayes | | | | | | | | | | | . 1877 |
| James A. Garfield . | | | | | ٠ | ٠ | | | | | . 1881 |
| Chester A. Arthur . | | | | | | | | | | | . 1881 |
| Grover Cleveland . | | | | | | | | | | | . 1885-1890 |
| Benjamin Harrison | | | | | | | | | | | . 1889 |
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The writer in the Fortnightly Review who is referred to as "an Enlishman." tells of being present on one occasion when

A PRESIDENT ELECT

received the news of his election. He says: "It was my good fortune to be visiting at the home of a man when he received the news of his election to the presidency. To my young mind the mere thought of such high honor was bewildering; I could not picture how I would act under such circumstances. But I did have a vague notion that a man at such a time would act in "dramatic" fashion, call to the gods for aid, ask high heaven to witness his gratitude, register his vow of lovalty to duty and Deity. Here, then, was an opportunity to test my theory, and I awaited results with keen anxiety. We were at breakfast when the telegram arrived. His wife tore it open and, her voice all in a tremble, read,

YOU ARE ELECTED BEYOND THE SHADOV OF A DOUBT.

I looked closely at the lucky man Not a muscle moved; not the slightest change in his expression was visible. He was silent for a few seconds, and then, as he broke open an egg, he quietly observed, 'Mother, that egg would suffer no injury if kept another year." Really, I was tempted to throw my cup of coffee at him, his levity seemed so sacrilegious. I hated him because he was so lacking in human nature. Half an hour

I WAS PASSING THE STABLES

Looking in, I saw the "cold blooded" president elect standing beside his favorite horse. One arm was thrown over its neck, his face was buried in the mane, and his whole frame was convalsed. That very human side of his nature which he kept out of sight, even when surrounded by his own family, he had revealed to his dear old horse. As passed on I realized that my boyhood idol was again on its old pedestal and knew that the making of a president had not, in this case, been the unmaking of a man.

Let me close with this one page from GARFIELD'S LIFE.

He had won the great prize. Three months of bitter strife with politicians over spoils of office followed his inauguration and exhausted the little store of nervous energy which remained after a long and exciting electoral campaign. Rest was an absolute necessity. and he started on a brief holiday-a visit to his alma mater in the New England hills. Smiling as he walked into the railway station at a witty speech of his friend Blaine, he fell mortally wounded at the hands of a half crazed sein. They carried him to the White House—the political Mecca of many millions—and for weeks his sufferings were beyond description. I had a friend who was with him from first to last, and he gave me this little pic of the closing days of Garfield's life. Suffering bred fever, and fever revived

his old love of the sea. HE BEGGED TO BE CARRIED TO THE ATLAN

wider sweep of the old Atlantic. And while my friend held in his a wasted figure of his old friend he the president how the whole nationalso looking toward the sea; year praying that God would help and their chief magistrate. Garfield probability of the head of his fairness. the hand of his friend and wh 'He has blessed me. Could more than such love and sympat such a people? A few hours lat president had put aside forever and power—paid with his life the price of suc

"The prize is great; the prize are the envy of many. But I have the word of six presidents of the States that even the winning great prize in the lottery of I -What shadows we are and shadows we pursue?'"

THE POWER AND RESPONSIBILITY.

When one turns from a view of the magnitude of these giant evils, tostered by our social conditions, to a contemplation of the great moral power resting in the hands of the Christian ministry, he may well ask whether the nineteenth century clergy of the palatial, stone, heaven-piercing, turreted temples are not materiatists, on whose souls the life and teachings of their reputed master work no greater spell than they did with the Sadducees of old, who regarded that great life, burning at white heat with moral enthusiasm and holy love, as a troublesome interloper, a disturber of religion and society worthy of death. With a few noble exceptions,-who are bravely battling for justice, for the poor, and for the light to be thrown into dark places, our city clergymen merit arraignment at the bar of civilization for burying their talents, for trifling away the powerswhich has been given them as standard bearers of the cause of human brotherhood and universal justice; for truckling to wealth and cringing before a cynical and supercilious element who, by an unhappy chance, wield some influence and succeed in making the superficial imagine they represent popular sentiment and culture. It is a crying shame to-day, that with the magnificent intellectual power and influence swayed by the great divines who preside over the wealthy temples of Boston, there should be such frightful wretchedness within cannon shot of their churches and the homes of their wealthy parishioners; or that with the brilliancy and power represented in the pulpit of Chicago, there should be such iniquity flourishing unrestrained as depicted in 'Chicago's dark places." Whether the clergy can be aroused to recognize its duty and be touched by the world of wretchedness and sin sufficiently to dare to assail our present evil condition, is a question of vital importance, inasmuch as it wields a vast moral influence. Unto the clergy much has been given, and if its members believe the impressive declaration of their great leader, from them much will be demanded.

Their responsibility is as great as their apathy is marked; an in lifference which springs from timidity or ignorance. If from timidity or fear that honesty of thought and a brave unmasking of evil conditions would cost them their positions, they have no right to bear aloft the banner of Him who rejected all life's comforts, all honor of the rich and cultured, respect, power, and popularity; who, turning His back at once on ease, and conventional thought, chose to live without a roof, save the azure dome, that by mingling among the poor, the sindiseased and miserable of his people, he might ease their suffering, bring sunshine into their darkened and wretched abodes, and lift them from the sewers of animality into the pure health-giving and soul-inspiring atmosphere of true spirituality. If, on the other hand (and I believe this the chief reason), our clergymen are ignorant of the deep degradation and the dire want which is flourishing within cannon shot of their homes, they are treating with culpable contempt the life and teachings of Jesus, who constantly mingled with this class, never weary in seeking to aid them, and who taught so solemnly and impressively that His mission was "to seek and to save those who were lost, to preach the gospel to the poor, to heal the broken hearted, and to preach liberty to the captives, and opening the prison to them that are bound, and to comfort all that mourn .-

THE FARMERS' CONGRESS.

The Famers' National congress, in session at Indianapolis, resolved as follows

and his wish was law. One morning my friend, at Garfield's request, lifted him so that his dying eyes might take in a rope will consent to such a policy

THE RAILWAY TIMES

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TERRE HAUTE, DECEMBER 15, 1896.

CLEVELAND'S FAREWELL MESSAGE.

Grover Cleveland came into power the second time, March 4, 1893. He had a great party to support him; a party that was in the ascendency in every department of the government over which the people had any control. In four short years he has wrecked the party that elevated him to power, and now, within less than three months of his retirement permanently from office, he stands absolutely alone. He is without a party. Every department of the government is against him. Powerless for either good or evil, he must realize, if he can feel at all, that as a public functionary he is bankrupt in everything of value a president would like to take with him into perpetual exile from office.

Every intelligent man, friend or foe in reading his last message will not fail to discover that the writer is overwhelmed with a sense of humiliation growing out of the fact that his administration has been something worse than a dead failure, blotched all over with stupidity, pig-headedness, arrogance, incapacity, financial and commercial ruin and a bankrupt treasury.

More elaborate in the discussion of the Cuban than of any other question, he thrashes over old straw, dealing in studied platitudes, and leaving the nation more in the dark than it would have been if he had said nothing at all upon the subject.

In dealing with the Venezuelan question, which cost the taxpayers of the country \$100,000 to find an invisble boundary line, which has not been found, he prides himself upon succeeding in securing arbitration, the result of which the people of the United States do not care a farthing.

He whinnies like a war horse and gushes like a water plug over the perils of American missionaries, who, in the Sultan's dominions have been trying to make Christians out of Mohammedans and failed, and then leaves the solution of the question relating to Turks and Armenians to the great powers of Europe and backs out like a crawfish.

Like an ordinary newspaper reporter he rehashes the reports of departments and recommends nothing, because he khows "the congress" don't care a fig what his views may be upon any ques-

He attempts to compliment the "Wilson tariff law," which was so odious that he would not sign it, thereby expressing his emphatic disapproval of its provisions, and, as a matter of course, what he says of the tariff becomes of no consequence to the American people.

He is more verbose about financial reforms, in which he goes back to the "cruel war" to preserve the Union, in which he contributed a substitute to do his fighting, and recites goldbug theories of finance, concluding that contraction of the currency as a contributing element to business prostration is a delusion, and recommends more bonds and the strengthening of national banks, private corporations as bad as trusts, and of giving them control of the national currency.

He delivers an essay on trusts, in timating that they are stupendous iniquities, but doubts if congress can pass a law to equelch them, and worse still, doubts if the decision of our "highest court" would favor their abolition. In fact, according to his theory of the power of congress, and his knowledge of the supreme court, he thinks trusts are here to stay.

Grover Cleveland may have some small message to send to "the congress" before the 4th of March, but practically he is a dead cock in the pit. The goldbug and Republican press will make his administration odious by complimenting the outrages he has perpetrated and the wreck and ruin he has caused. He and after a count, it would appear that goes out of office with the bloodstains of workingmen upon his hands and his soul, and though he may retire to Prince ton and study divinity, make the tour of the world, shoot ducks and wild geese or catch blue fish in Buzzard's Bay, he goes into exile the most detested man who has ever held the high office of president of the United States.

THE CORRUPTION FUND.

The people of the United States are confronted with the fact that the trusts, the corporations, the banks, the money lenders, the entire family of man-eating sharks, contributed \$2,500,000 to elect McKinley. That is to say, that amount is admitted to have been raised. That it was much larger no one doubts, and publications as the New York World,

that Europe was drawn upon largely to swell the fund is widely believed.

As a result, McKinley obtained a majority of the votes cast, but there is a deep seated conviction in the minds of millions of American citizens, that this majority was secured by corruption as detestable and repulsive as it is in the power of language to express.

ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE CURRENCY.

The times are rife with schemes of currency reform. In the first place bankers are consulted. So far as any expression has been obtained, these gentry demand that all greenbacks be retired, redeemed and cancelled. They then suggest the issue of a low-interest bearing bond, payable, principal and interest in gold to run not less than fifty years. These bonds are to constitute a basis for the issuance of national bank paper, dollar for dollar, thus perpetuat ing, for half a century, at least, the national bank piracy. Then, again, there exists in all of the cities of the country having a population of, say 50,000 and upward, what is called Boards of Trade, voluntary and irresponsible bodies of men, who are supposed to look after the business interests of their localities, nothing more. Out of these has been evolved what is called a "National Board of Trade," made up of delegates from subordinate boards. This national Board of Trade has been in existence for more than a quarter of a century, and has held annual meetings, when certain program addresses have been recited, a big dinner devoured, lots of wine drank and an adjournment secured with a 'hip, hip hurrah," after which the delegates have staggered to bed or somewhere else. They never accomplished anything that was excellent; because east, west, north and south every man was for his own town and the devil had permission to gobble the other towns. Now these Boards of Trade are discussing the propriety of launching a financial scheme for the benefit of the people. In a great many cities there has been organized what is called "Commercial Clubs." They charge an initiation fee, and otherwise bleed their dupes, sometimes build a house, appoint committees, secure fat places for a few, and then proceed to look after jobs, and pocket-money, always lying low, like oysters at high tide, with their mouths open ready to snap up anything calcupois. And now these Commercial Clubs are going to propose a financial scheme for the American people, which is to have the breadth of a restaurant and the depth of a jug.

Of the organizations mentioned not one of them, so far as the records show, ever had a financial idea that was broader or more far reaching, so much as an inch beyond the nose of their own selfish interests.

draft a financial scheme to be submitted that coming directly to the practical, there are men in the ranks of organized labor who have more rational views of finance than half the membership of Boards of Trade and Commercial Clubs, and who, in discussing cause and effect will easily outrank hundreds of the 2x3 cross roads bankers of the country, not one of whom, left to themselves, could formulate a financial plank for a common school debating club.

But be this as it may, the time has come for organized labor to put in an

appearance on the financial question The country has been treated to platitudes about "sound money," gold dollars, fifty-cent dollars, parity, bullion, for nineteen hundred years, men and etc., until confusion, worse confounded has resulted, and out of it all, nothing the obligations of discipleship, have been reform which shall give the country more money, regardless of material, backed by the fiat of the government; and organized labor in Congress assembled, could map out a policy superior to anything the country has had for a quarter of a century, which, could it have the united voice of labor organizations to back it up, would command attention and it is not a difficult matter to call such a national labor congress to consider the financial question.

LABOR'S HARD LOT.

To write of "labor's hard lot" during the late "campaign of education," seemed to be the thing to do and it was done, to use a phrase, "up to the hub," nor was it a waste of words, time thrown away. It was not beating the air. Facts were presented, commented upon and conclusions drawn. Labor cast its vote labor knows "where it is at." A very large, indeed an immense plurality of votes were cast for Mr. McKinley, for trusts for syndicates, for banks, for corporations, for government by injunction, for imprisonment without a trial, for all, for everything plutocracy demanded. That is the situation. If labor has "a hard lot" which is true, it would question arises, what does labor red seem, on the face of the returns, that in return? What has it ever received been hankering after for "lo, these many

labor in the state of Pennsylvania defies from all sorts of specious pleas they con-

Herald and other publications of their class, and yet, in the late election Pennsylvania gave this "hard lot" policy a plurality of 295,000 votes, and following the inexpressible degradation such a vest plurality indicates, certain men connected with the iron industry, mere hirelings in the employ of the concerns that for years have oppressed and robbed labor, exploit their degeneracy by felicitating labor and the country upon the triumph of a piratical policy, which has wrought in mine and forge and factory in the state of Pennsylvania a "hard lot" for labor.

In the state of New York, where the conditions of labor have challenged the graphic powers of genius to describe them, we find a plurality of votes amounting to 275,000 in favor of continuing the "hard lot of labor."

In Illinois, where George M. Pullman of famine fame, had made the state as 144,000 votes was secured to perpetuate 'labor's hard lot."

Take five of the New England states, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire, where every brook and stream is harnessed to a wheel, where a mass of emaciated humanity are known as "factory slaves" living in tenements reeking with filth, centers of pestilence and death, we find them giving 304,000 plurality for a policy that has wrought labor's hard lot in; every department of these manifold industries.

Why proceed with such figures? Why comment upon such debasement? Why talk of the "hard lot of labor?

William Jennings Bryan, in his tours of the country was in the habit of saying, "I want you, my friends to take these facts home with you, study them, and then vote your convictions," or words of similar import.

Is it to be presumed this was done No, a thousand times no. Plutocrats, in hundred different ways manage to have their employes to record their votes to perpetuate "labor's hard lot." and Mark Hanna's corruption fund helped to make the late election, in all of the manufacturing states and centers, the most stupendous sham and shame, that ever diegraced any nation under heaven.

SHEPHERDS AND SHEEP.

The sheep industry of the world is one lated to improve their financial avordu- of the great factors in carrying forward what is termed "Christian Civilization." The sheep of the world are assigned an important place in the commercial and industrial enterprises, and strange to say, they are not less conspicuous in religious affairs.

Sheep, of all domestic animals, are the most timid, the most helpless. They are totally without courage, have no powers of self protection and are therefore at the mercy of their enemies, all the blood-Under such circumstances why not lapping carniverous tribes of forest and call a congress of labor organizations to jungle. As a consequence, sheep must have shepherds to protect them, to herd to Congress? We venture the assertion, them, and gather them into folds. The sheep of the world constitute the feeble minded, the idiotic class in the animal kingdom. They scarcely know a friend from a foe; easily panic stricken they follow each other pell mell regardless of consequences. They are innocent, harmless creatures whose mission is to grow wool, be sheared, and transformed into mutton when mutton pays better than wool, and there is a demand for sheep

One of the strange features of the case is that Christ likens his followers to sheep, and on one occasion said to Peter. "Feed my sheep" and again "Feed my lambs." As a result of this injunction. women who have taken upon themselves gathered into flocks, each flock having a shepherd and each shepherd claiming some sort of a "divine right" to watch over his sheep, and this order of things has been productive of many and singular combinations, which in these latter days have been fruitful of controversies.

In the present time, we do not hear as much about shepherds as about pastors; the pastor, however, is the shepherd, and the church over which he presides is his flock, but it has turned out, that instead of the pastor feeding the sheep, the sheep are everlastingly feeding the pastor, which led one of these pastors to remark on one occasion. "I am your shepherd and ye are my mutton." In these days of economic discussion it would be strange, indeed, if the quid pro quo phase of ecclesiastical pastor and flock business escaped discussion, which is, doubtless, one of the most expensive luxuries known to christendom. The pastor, rising by regular gradation from the "call," whatever that may be, of the most obscure of his class, to a pope, in the aggregate requiring such piles of money to maintain them, as to stagger credulity, and when it is remembered that the vast sum is taken from the earnings of labor, been labor pays all debts and revenues, that is the sort of a "lot" labor has in return, since Christ said to Peter "Feed my sheep."

From an economic point of view it If history is worth the paper upon would seem that a sheepfold need not which it is written, the "hard lot" of be an expensive establishment, and yet,

and the sheep are sheared to foot the bills, and this thing has gone forward, and grown worse, until the sheepfolds have become so gorgeoue, so resplendent with adornments that the sheep, browsing around in fence corners, among briars and thistles, die in sight of these magnificent sheepfolds, where these shepherds or pastors, fed to plethors on rich viands and robed like lilies, have demonstrated to the world that the position of shepherd is to be coveted and when secured held onto with unrelaxing grasp.

Admitting all that has been said, that may be said, or that can be said as to the importance of religion which proposes to prepare one to get out of this world in a way to enter the next in good shape, the question arises, is it practicable for the sheep to have less expensive shepherds, and less costly sheepfolds? or must the sheep shearing odious as any famine-cursed district of business go on forever as it has gone on Ireland, Russia er India, a plurality of since Christ said to Peter "Feed; my sheep?

LOVE AND MONEY.

The present is an age of economic thought, at least, such is the general expression and impression. If true, or if the trend is in that direction, then it will be easy to find much in the age in which we live worthy of the highest commendation.

We have no purpose at this writing, to enter the realm of homiletics. Shakespeare said "there are sermons in stones," and running all through the Bible references are made to money, riches, etc., in that line, which seemingly warrant the use of "sacred" (?) texts, when money is the subject for debate.

Saint Paul in writing to his "son" Timothy, told him that "the love of money is the root of all evil," and this dictum of the apostle has been the source of interminable embarrassment, so much so as to render it practically impossible to adjust human affairs to Paul's financial theory. The difficulty arises largely in the employment of the term "love" in association with the term, "evil," and to make it still more perplexing, and difficult of explanation, "love" is made the "root," the source, the foundation 'of all evil."

The Santa Fe Socialist in commenting on "the root of evil" remarks that "if there were no evil in this world, there would be no need of socialism nor thought of it. Theologians and metaphysicians have speculated much as to the origin and nature of evil. No one has brought the subject down from metaphysics into the regun of practical comprehension more c'early than the scriptural writer who declared the root of evil, all evil, to be the love of money. If that be so, it is strange that those who are trying to purge society of evil do not direct their efforts more particularly strangling, or starving out of that root." Those who indulge in such dissertations, ought, in the first place, to obtain some rational comprehension of love in human affairs, and to do this, since St. Paul is quoted as authority on the money question, it is in the line of logic to resort to the Bible for a definition of love. and find it written that "God is love," therefore love is divine.

Words are said to be the signs of dess: a word is the sign of one idea, or of ideas, every one of which is in accord with the parent idea, never of antagonistic or divergent ideas.

We advocate the practical in human affairs; we take the world as we find it; man needs money, conditions require it, and it is natural, therefore, that men should desire it How much? Enough. certainly, to make life worth the living.

Agur the son of Jakeh formulated a prayer, which, taking the middle of the road, ought to meet with universal approval. He said, "Remove far from me vanity and lies, give me neither poverty nor riches, feed me with food convenient for me, lest I be full and deny thee, and say, who is the Lord? or lest I be poor and steal and take the name of my God in vain."

Agur the son of Jakeh, formulated a platform that will do togstand on and fight for. It means an honest distribution of the products of labor. It means that the rights of the "plain people" should be respected, and that the schemes of shylocks should be anathematized.

Agur the son Jakeh, in his day, was doubtless, an agitator. He saw on the one hand a set of rich rascals trusting in their money and preying upon the poor, and on the other hand, outcasts who had been robbed and plundered, thieves and vagabonds who had neither money home, food nor clothing, and therefore his prayer. It has come ringing down the ages, and now that the American 'plain people" have the ballot, they may, if they will, have enough of this world's goods to be comfortable, contented and prosperous.

France, which has more horse power to the square mile than any other country, had, during 1895, 405 strikes with 45,801 strikers. There were four lockouts, and 617,469 workers' days were lost. Twenty-four per cent. of the strikes were successful and 46 per cent. unsuccessful, the remainder ending in a compromise. There were 126 convictions for intimidation or violence, 77 of which were of Paris omnibus men. There were 29 strikes settled by committees of conciliation or by arbitration.

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DISTINCTIONS AND DIFFERENCES.

When a man invents a machine that throws thousands of workingmen out of employment, it is called "progress."

When the workingmen, thus thrown out of employment are made to join the army of idlers and tramps it is called misfortune." When Cornelius Vanderbilt hands

over his check to Mark Hanna for \$100, 000 to swell a corruption fund, it is called "politics." When a corporation cuts down the

vages of its employes to a starvation point, it is called "economy." When Grover Cleveland issues a batch

of gold bonds, out of which the syndicate makes millions, it is called "finance. When the United States says, we will nave an American policy, as soon as Europe consents, it is compound as ininity.

James P. MacDonagh, the veteran ed itor of Coming Events, published at Ev ansville, has retired, and his friend and partner, P. D. Drain, will continue the publication of this live and able reform journal. Bro. MacDonagh has hosts of friends in every part of the country who will wish him success in rich abundance in whatever field of usefulness he may choose to cast his lot. It is to be hoped that his retirement is but temporary and that his re-appearance in the labor vineyard may be hailed in the not distant future. In carrying forward Coming Events Bro. Drain has the best wishes of all friends of labor.







FULLER Box 2169 ROCHESTER, N. Y.

VICTOR AND VANQUISHED.

ending of the day, med one whom all sainted as he sped along his way;

In his eye a gleam of triumph, in his heart a joy sincere, And the voice of shouting thousands still re-

sounding in his ear. ed he 'neath the stately archway toward the Till he saw a woman's figure lolling idly by the

"I have won!" he cried, exultant; "I have saved a cause from wreck

Crushed the rival that I dreaded, set my foot upon his neck ! Now at last the way is open, now at last men call

I am leader of the leader, I am master of the Languidly she turned to listen, with a dec

And her cold patrician features mirrored forth indifference; "Men are always scheming striving for some petty end," said she.

Then, a little yawn suppressing, "What is all of this to me?

Through the shadows of the evening, as they quenched the sunset glow, Came the other, faring homeward with dejet step and slow

Wistful, peering through the darkness, til he saw, as oft before Where a woman stood impatient at the threshold of the door.

"I have lost," he faltered, faintly. "All is over, with a groan.

Then he paused and gazed expectant at the face

beside his own. Two soft eyes were turned upon him with a woman's tenderness.

Two white arms were flung about him with a passionate caress,
And a voice of thrilling music to his mutely ut-

tered plea : Said. "If only you are with me, what is all the rest to me

All night long the people's leader sat in silence and alone Dull of eye, with brain unthinking, for his heart

was turned to stone While the hours passed all unheeded till the hush

And the haggard light, returning, flecked the melancholy east. But the other, the defeated, laughed a laugh of

And he thrust his cares behind him with an inflnite content.

Recking not of place and power and the smiles of For his darkness was illumined by the radiane

Each had grasped the gift of fortune, each had

counted up the cost And the vanquished was the victor, and the win-

ner he that lost

PAPERS.

Economy.

BY W. P. BORLAND

Cardo's article in the RAILWAY Times of December 1st suggests to me a few thoughts on the subject of economy. I am not so discourteous as to seek to criticise Mr. Cardo before knowing what he has to say, nor do I wish to deny that there are many valuable things to be said along the lines of the Websterian definition of economy, but whenever I find men preaching economy rising up within me to choke me, and for the moment I know it would be a perfect joy to me to be able to lay hold of the preachers and nitch them. of the preachers and pitch them and their damned platitudes into the lowest depths of the bottomless pit.

I have a good old friend who has made a special study of this subject extending over many years, both in America and Europe, a man whose temperament and position in life are such as to make his conclusions of more than ordinary value, and he tells me it is utterly im-possible for the average family group to comply with the ordinary sanitary and dietary requirements imposed by the conditions of life in our nineteenth century civilization, and subsist on less than \$1,500 a year. That is the minimum requirement to enable the average family to live a decent, healthy life under our conditions of civilization.

Now, I insist that the Websterian

definition of economy has application only within this limit. Experience is said to be the best teacher, and it is not required to preach economy to those who have less than the limit. Experience will give them all the lessons they need to learn. How many working families in this country have incomes o fifteen hundred a year

The census reports for 1890 show that, of the 12,690,152 families in the United States at that time, 11,159,503 families, or about 88 per cent of the whole number, had incomes under the limit. Sixty-eight per cent of the families had incomes of less than \$000; 53\frac{1}{2} per cent. had incomes of less than \$600; and more than to see that the second see than \$600; and more than the second see than \$600; and more than the second see that \$600; and more than \$600; and \$600; an than four million families, or about one third of the whole number of families in the nation, had incomes of less than

There has been no improvement since 1890; rather, have conditions grown infinitely worse, as we are all painfully aware. What folly it is to preach

aware. What folly it is to preach economy to the workingmen!
Only about 12 per cent. of all the families in the nation are in a position where actual experience does not teach them to practice more economy than is good for them, and of this 12 per cent. about 5 per cent (32,000 families) are in about 5 per cent (32,000 families) are in a position where, instead of economy, absolute extravagance and the wildest luxury becomes a virtue, as they have incomes in excess of \$15,000 a year, the highest of them running up into the millions, and if they were to take some of their advice to themselves and practice the virtue of economy which they and their lackeys so industriously seek to inculcate in the minds of workingmen, as a thing to be universally commended, the four million idle workers in the nation would be increased 25 per in the nation would be increased 25 per of their advice to themselves and practice the virtue of economy which they and their lackeys so industriously seek to inculcate in the minds of workingmen, as a thing to be universally commended, the four million idle workers in the nation would be increased 25 per cent., at least, and the distress and suffering among the miserable slaves of the capitalists would become so great that the experiment would be quickly abandoned. This would not teach our luxurious idlers anything concerning the inapplicability of their economical platitudes to the circumstances of the workingmen, however; it would only answer to confirm in their minds the soundness of that infamous conclusion

of the old school of economic writers—
John Stuart Mill among the number—
that, the luxurious and extravagant expenditure of the rich is a blessing to the
poor. I always feel like fighting when
I hear a workingman indulging in this
miserable cant of the schools. A writer
in a recent issue of the Kalamazoo
"Mirror," discussing the recent election
and the outlook for the future, says:

"The people should be reasonable and
enforce a rigid domestic economy. If
we were as economical as we are industrious, we would have a larger degree
of prosperity."

This appeared in a labor paper, and
the writer is presumably a laboring man,
yet he seems not to recognize the fact
that he is indulging in pure cant. How
farcical it is to recommend the practice
of "rigid domestic economy" to persons
whose income will not begin to answer
to support deepnt conditions of life.

whose income will not begin to answer whose income will not begin to answer to support decent conditions of life! Families receiving incomes of less than \$400 a year must perforce practice "rigid domestic economy." There is nothing else for them to do. And this talk else for them to do. And this talk about economy bringing a larger degree of prosperity to workingmen is the rankest nonsense. Those who have a knowledge of the laws of competition, and the inevitable tendencies of our industrial system, do not talk like that, because they know that the economies of wageworkers always react upon them selves and bring adversity upon them instead of prosperity, when considered instead of prosperity, when considered as a class. "If you can live cheaper you must work cheaper" is an absolutely true statement of a law of capitalism as governing the wageworkers. The Dagos governing the wageworkers. The Dagos of Italy have the science of domestic economy down to a fine point. The Fellaheen of Egypt practice all the pre-scribed rules of economy in their do-mestic arrangements. Nowhere on the

face of the globe is the science of domes tic economy better d-veloped than among the Chinese and Japanese work-ingmen. Americans, however, have no particular yearning after the prosperity of these folk. is a sort of economy that is

criminal, both as to its practice and ten-dencies, an economy that dwarfs the better instincts of humankind and places the finest and best elements of human nest and best elements of numan nature at a discount, an economy that develops the animal nature of man at the expense of the spiritual, that keeps the mind centered on the hard material facts of life until men are turned into mere automatons, with all generous buman instincts trained out of them, and the soul within them contracted to the dimensions of a mustard seed. There the dimensions of a mustard seed. There is an economy that turns the best of us into brutes and compels us to disregard the sufferings of our fellows, compels us, instead of aiding our neighbor who has been beset by robbers and left wounded and suffering by the wayside, to, like the priest and the levite, pass by on the other side. This is the sort of economy we have with us. There is nothing beautiful nor commendable about it. It has been enforced by our conditions of existence, and has been developed strictly along the lines of the Websterian definition. This economy discloses some queer features. As, for instance, the farmers of Kansas burn corn for fuel. farmers of Kansas burn corn for fuel. What horrible, what criminal extravagance! Why, thousands and thousands of their fellow citizens are starving to death for want of the food thus cruelly destroyed! But these farmers are not contrary, they are extravagant. On the contrary, they are practicing the best sort of economy from the standpoint of the schools. It would cost more to exchange the corn for coal, than it does to burn the corn itself in lieu of coal, and although the farmers may not wish to do so while so many of

to burn the corn. In the presence of a collective economy that produces such outrageous results is it not rather anomalous to expect the individual citizen to be able to realize much benefit from the practice of econo-Let us have done with this interminable chatter about economy. It may serve to divert the attention of the Atkinsonian economists, and aid them to evolve, out of brains fuddled with the fumes of champagne and terrapin, patent ovens which will enable workingmen to subsist on two ox-bones and a pint of beans a week, but so far as settling any of the problems confronting society and enabling workingmen to live healthy, manly, independent human lives is concerned it is of no use. When working men have once recovered their own the rales of economy which they shall prac tice will suggest themselves, and will be followed. When they are robbed of ninetenths of what belongs to them, as they are today, it is the height of insolence for their robbers to prescribe rules of economy for them to follow as a relief for their condition. for their condition.

Land Monopoly.

BY HERMANN RITTER. The RAILWAY TIMES, of Nov. 16th, contains an article by Lizzie M. Holmes, on "Labor's Hard Lot," in which she shows that the rewards of labor are by no means in accordance with justice. However, she appears to think that the only way by which a betterment for the laboring classes can be obtained is by way of labo classes can be obtained is by way of labor unions. But really, capital, of itself, cannot grind down labor, unless it is bolstered up and aided by special privileges involving monopoly, which gives an undue advantage to the few and puts undue burdens and hindrances upon the many. Therefore the real fight of labor undue burdens and hindrances upon the many. Therefore the real fight of labor is not against capital itself, as far as it is engaged in useful enterprises, but against special privileges involving monopoly. There are many monopolies of various degrees, but the worst of all, yes even the parent-monopoly, is the monopoly. parent-monopoly, is the monopoly

Land monopoly is of itself inactive in every respect, but it has the power to levy a tribute both upon capital and labor; and this tribute is paid by the producers to the non-producing land owners, either in the shape of land-rent or in the shape of an often exorbitant

from five to ten times higher than now. They could not afford to stick to their high prices, but would be eager to sell, and the purchase price of such lots would go lower and lower. But now comes capital and labor (no longer fighting each other) and take up such lots at a very low price, they build factories and homes, establish stores, etc.; would not business increase wonderfully and would not wages in all occupations rise?

Let us consider farming and mining land. There are millions of acres still unused or only partly used being moceant. reduction in the force employed by the railroads is one of the results in this locality.

There is an infallible remedy for the poverty and wretchedness for which the closing years of this century are distinguished. It is as clearly visible to those willing to look at the polar star, and as easily located. It is for governments—local, state and general—to quit robbing labor and confiscating labor's products, and take for public use those rental values of land, franchises, etc., which are created by the presence of population.

land. There are millions of acres still unused or only partly used being mo-nopolized largely by railroad corpora-tions and syndicates of speculators. Such unused lands pay hardly any taxes now, but under the single tax they would be taxed an amount equal to what they would be worth to rent or lease. These lands would also become very cheap to buy (or even become free), and would it then not be easier for young farmers to establish farms of their own, and easier for miners to form partner and easier for miners to form partnerships and dig on their own account and
so to become independent workers?
Land is the basis of all production, and
if land is hard to get wages will constantly tend to the lowest point; but with
land easy to get, wages will rise to the
full earning of the workers. Therefore,
the single tax, by making the bare land
itself cheap or even free everywhere will itself cheap or even free everywhere will solve the labor problem.

How to Economize.

BY R I. CARDO, JR The eccentric John Randolph once, in The eccentric John Kandolph once, in the United States House of Representa-tives, sprang suddenly to his feet, and addressing the chair, said: "Mr. Speaker, I have discovered the philoso-

pher's stone—pay as you go'"
Whether this erratic Virginian intended his discovery should regulate the fiscal affairs of the United States or should be accepted as a dictum for the government of individuals in their expenditures is not stated, but, in any case had it been adopted and acted upon, many ills which have been inflicted by the "credit system" upon communi-ties and individuals would have been

The first essential of economy by wage workers is to "pay as you go."
The credit system is the fruitful source of bankruptcy. No wage worker who buys on credit is ever a free man. Stated tersely. "in debt, in bondage" a proposition well understood by employers who run "pluck-me stores," and equally well understood by those who ren forced by conditions to partonic are forced by conditions to patronize them—a form of robbery and terrorism everywhere productive of wage slavery.

But we are discussing the voluntary redit system which wage men adopt when the necessity for it does not exist a system which, as a rule, when adopted exiles prudence and frugality from domestic affairs. To go in debt pre-supposes credit—ability to pay—the one thing that a wage worker should guard with sedulous care.

To live within one's income is the beginning of economic wisdom; to exceed it is not economy at all, and the credit system is the ever present temptation to lure men to excess of expenditure, and if not resisted at the beginning the wage earner soon finds himself at the mercy of his creditor, whose demand for pay-ment of the debt thus incurred goes from gentleness to severity, and at last the debtor is informed that his credit has disappeared, and without being told he knows that he is a bankrupt—one who cannot pay his debts.

It is easy enough under such circumstances to place the responsibility where it does not belong, and this is apt to be the case; but, after all is said, the contheir fellows are starving, their own necessities and a strict regard for the rules of domestic economy compels them clusion is inevitable that there was extravagance where there should have been frugality; the fundamental principle of economy had been disregarded and the result, as might have been expected, was disaster.

dear school, and unfortunately, though it teaches by precept and example, it fails in far too many instances to make men wise or thoughtful, and in no department of human affairs is this failure more conspicuous and lamentable than in discarding the simple principles that underlie economic success in the lives of wage workers. It is easy to generalize and obscure real causes of It is a far more difficult task to failure particularize and point out lucidly how to economize, how to save, how to lay the foundation for a comfortable inde-pendence and pave the way to success.

Remedy for Poverty.

BY J. HAGERTY

appeared in the RAILWAY TIMES of vember 16th, shows up the rascalities practiced upon their fellow-beings by employers, employment agents, con-tractors and others. The letter is hav tractors and others. The letter is nav-ing a wide circulation in the press of this country and Canada. It is strongly suggestive of the state of society in France just before the revolution, as Jefferson described it in a letter from Versailles, and of other civilized countries, too, for in a letter to Mr. Kercheval, he says: "Private fortunes are val, he says: "Private fortunes are ruined by public extravagance. A de-parture from principle in one instance parture from principle in one instance becomes a precedent for a second, that second for a third, and so on, till the bulk of society is reduced to be mere automatons of misery, and to have no sensibilities left except for sinning and suffering. Then begins, indeed, the bellum omnium in omnia, which some philosophers (observing it to be so general in the world) have mistaken it to be the natural instead of the abusive state of man. And the forehorse of this frightman. And the forehorse of this frightful team is public debt; after that comes taxation, and in turn wretchedness and oppression." "This," he says in the same letter, "is the tendency of all known governments," namely, to pluck the geese in the most direct or crooked ways as to get the most feathers with ways as to get the most feathers with the least squawking. Governments ignore the divine injunction "Thou shalt not steal." They steal and they permit themselves to be stolen from, and labor foots all the bills. And it is labor's own fault. As has been said by the great economist of our time: "The workingmen of the United States may mold to their will legislatures, courts and constitutions; politicians court their favor and political parties bid against one another for their votee. But what avails this? The little finger of aggregated capital must be stronger than the loins of the laboring masses so long as they do not know how to use their power."

created by the presence of population. It is to abolish all direct and crooked taxes except the one known as the single tax.

The Way Out.

BY JOSEPH NEYER. I noticed your article, by Lizzie M. Holt s, on labor's hard lot, and while we at that labor's lot is hard, we do not are gree on the remedy to make this lot easier.

Organization of the workers can and does not make they lot easier and what

does not make their lot easier, and what-ever freedom labor gains by organiza-tion from the employers it loses in the

organization.
To make labor free we must first make free that, without which, labor cannot live—that is land. Enslaved land enslaves labor, because it makes no differ-ence if the master takes the produce of labor for his own use by virtue of owning labor in the flesh, or take it by rent through virtue of land-ownership for the

privilege of allowing labor to exist on mother earth.

Instead of letting the rental value of land go to the land-owner society ought to take it, because society produces this value; and so destroy the incentive for land-holding and speculation we make it practically free to the user, i. e. labor. Instead of doing this, instead of making men pony up according to the opportunities and privileges given them, we foolishly tax them according to their wealth as we ignorestly presume, while in fact as we ignorantly presume, while in fact, we tax them according to what they consume or produce.

A tax on land reduces the rental value or cheapens the land, while a tex on the product of labor, wealth, adds so much to the cost of production, or endears the product.

Make land free, so labor may employ itself and it will not be at the mercy of those who employ it now and then, or ganization will be superfluous.

But as long as we do not, this labor will be enslaved to its master, either individually, or if organized, collectively, to the masters and to the organization,

Modern Revelation. BY F. R. HAYS.

"Blessed are the ignorant, for they

know not how they are skinned."

Blessed is the religious hypocrite, for he sanctifies the union of prostitution and theft, blesses established fraud and whitens the sepulcher that conceals the rottenness of modern civilization. Blessed is the political hypocrite, for he teaches the slave that he is free; the exploited, that they are the objects of generosity, and the destitute that they are "better off than ever before."

Blessed is the judicial fraud, for he teaches the people that the expression of their own will needs to be "interpreted to them, that ignorance of the law excuses no man, but that a judge may err without penalty. Blessed be prosti-tution, for the priest has made it holy. Blessed be theft, for the political priest has pronounced it thrift. Blessed be falsehood, for the judge has decreed that it shall be truth.

Damned by chastity, honesty and

truth, for from the temple of mammon they are denounced as "free love," socialism and anarchy. Cursed be wisdom, for it engenders dis-

ontent. Cursed be thought, for it breeds reli-

gious and political heresy.

This is the modern revelation of the Divine Will, as taught by the orthodox, and accepted priests, who worship and sacrifice before the shrine of the Beast and here reconstructed. and have renounced all economic and religious doctrine that does not bear His

THE LABOR EXCHANGE

What is it! (a) A plan to more easily exchange articles or labor which one does not need for what one does need, without having to convert either into a limited instrument called money (b) A co-operative plan for the people to engage in business by and for them-Lizzie M. Holmes, in her article which selves, both collectively and individually, (c) A co-operative association or ganized under the laws of Missouri in March, 1890, with a central office located at present at Independence Mo., and branches in various parts of the coun-

> 2. What is necessary! Fifteen mem bers are enough to start a local branch. A membership fee of \$1 from each is required, and \$2.50 for a branch charter. There is no assessments or dues. A strict application of the principles of

the system are essential to success. The revenue derived from the membership fees is devoted to circulating literature explaining the Labor Exchange. As there is much outside expense connected with the central office which cannot be paid with anything but legal tender money, there must be collected a certain amount of that money. In fact the Labor Exchange, in providing a medium of exchange, does not entirely do away with legal tender money, at present, but only supplements it. A building or warehouse should be provided as soon as possible after the organization of the branch, for the reception of the goods. A competent manager should also be chosen by the members. Members deposit with the branch wealth of any kind-labor (work for the branch in whatever business it decides to engage), money, land or any useful article produced by labor. Then the branch issues certificates to the depositors, showing the kind, quantity and value, at market price, of such deposit. Such certificate may be paid by a member to any other person accepting them for other labor or products, thus effecting a system or hot water and fraud, recently lost a big

take the place of money. Each member grees that for anything deposited with the branch to receive for the same an equal amount of other articles. These certificates are finally redeemed in goods, property or labor for sale, upon presentation, and are then cancelled.

3. How is the circulation of the certificate cured? (a) The agreement each mem ber enters into when becoming a mem ber, secures such circulation among the members. (b) With non-members there are two methods. First, some members will be able to deposit legal tender money, receiving certificates, and with this money business with non-members can be done if a proper agreement is made with them; or, second, non-members will soon learn to regard the branch's certificates as similar to ordinary business checks-representatives of wealth-better, perhaps, than most checks, for they entitle the holder to wealth to the amount of the face value in any form that it may be procured, and will also obtain legal tender money if desired. With legal tender money no more could be secured, for money is simply the representative of wealth, not wealth itself. (c) The certificates are issued to the members depositing, individually, and an account is opened with him. When a certificate is paid over out of his hands the member endorses it exactly as he would a business check either to the bearer or order, or to the person receiving it.

4. Will the certificates be counterfeited If they are the penalty is the same as counterfeiting or forging any business paper. They do not seek to imitate gov ernment money. As no two are alike and their circulation is local, their counterfeiting is more difficult than the 'green goods' business.

5. How is the honesty of members and officers of the branch secured? (a) By eimilar regulations as are required in any business or social transaction. The mem ber can be held to his agreement, and the officers of the branch be made to give bond. (b) The certificate, or Labor Exchange circulating medium, varying in amount and requiring to be endorsed upon payment, differs in these to respects from ordinary money, and hence would not so easily tempt dishonesty.

6. What are the relations between a mem ber and the branch? The member pursues his ordinary occupation; the branch takes up the business decided upon for it. The member deposits his surplus product, or, in working for the branch in its business, his labor, and receives certificates of deposit. The branch employs its labor and buys the products of members with its certificates, buying and selling upon ordinary business princi ples. Thus the member and the branch each conducts business independent of the other, while a portion of all the members' efforts is combined in the business of the branch which, of course belongs to all the members collectively in proportion to their deposits.

What is required to start business The capital of the branch at any time and under all circumstances must be represented by the certificates of deposit and credit stubs, and no certificates are issued until their value in wealth is deposited, as the branch is not allowed to borrow even from its own members The more there is deposited by the members, the more capital will the branch have to work upon. Its capital is wealth created by labor .- A. B. Len-

STAY HAND, GOLD TORIES.

BY JOAKIN MILLER, THE POET OF THE SIERRAS. My country has it come to pass That British greed and British gold Have won where sword and blazing bras Won not in daring days of old? Dare Wall-street Arnoids walk abroad Where stands old Wall-street's Washington And taunt us? In the name of God, What have we done? What have w What have we done but toil and bleed And battle down the border lands

And widen worlds for Wall-street greed With dauntless hearts and horny hands Stav hand, you Tories, arnolds, stav. Stay hand, stay tongue, stay brazen throat And I brave Britain is more dear To Tories there than Patriots here,

Why, Tories, Traitors, take the boat Who made this land? Who hewed the way From Allegheny's stony steeps To where Sierra's pine-tops play, And plunge to Balboa's boundless deeps? Why, silvered heroes, men who knew uch daring as shall never die Such daring as the dauntless few Who smote your British hip and thigh. While you, you sat and gathered gold

Or passed your cunning years abroad And, taunting, sneering, bought and sold The very blood that drenched our sod. My God! And now what more would you, Thrice Judas, Arnold, nomad Jew? Your hand's from off the Nation's throat, And we will raise God songs of praise

And gratitude for fairer days, Nor miss you in a single note. You have your gold. Be satisfied,

And tempt not fate too far to-day.

Take up your gold. The world is wide; But we are here, and here to stay, You want our silver? Want our lands? Want British law and British spoil, While we in chains, bound feet and hands Toil on and on as peasants toil? This land is Freedom's land for aye Free land! Free silver! And FREE MEN! Free men who do not fear to die Free men who do not tear to die.
Free men have died, and may again
An if, by chance, your gold has won,
Beware! The war has but begun;
The war of ballots for the grace To coin our moneys, keep our laws, To clip old England's reaching paws, And laugh her lion in the face.

The Carnegie combine of electricity and are en-of which he A 20 per passing them from hand to hand they employ union labor. LABOR AND CHURCH.

An Exhibition of Dives in the Pulpit, Robed and Spangled.

Just now there is another spasmodic

effort on the part of the church to get 'near the people," and revival meetin are to be held during the winter months for that purpose. Some weeks since the New York Journal had its attention called to the attitude of the church in the campaign, in which labor was struggling against the combined influences of trusts etc., and remarked that "When this election is over, and the clergymen who have been turning their pulpits into stumps find topics of popular interest carce, most of them sooner or later will be driven to fall back on that ever faithful stand-by: "Why have the churches lost their hold on the masses?" The answer furnished by the experience of this campaign is that very many of the churches have lost their hold on the gospel of Christ. The church that ceases to be a house of God to become a "temple of Mammon" is naturally avoided by men who seek the sanctuary for purposes of Christian worship. The political harangues that Sunday after Sunday have been flung at congregations throughout the country in all but a few instances have been in the interest of the party of the rich, and they have gone far toward justifying the reproach so frequently made against the pulpit that instead of being the friend of the poor, whom Jesus loved, it is a "parasite of wealth." Doubtless the great majority of the

preachers who have lifted their voices for "sound money" and the "national honor," and incidentally for the trusts and millionaires and money-changers, who have taken both under their exclusive protection, are sincere. So are courtiers sincere in their reverence for the king, be he good or bad. But what can any thoughful man infer from this pulpit enthusiasm for the cause which has behind it opulence and influence? It costs the average city preacher no courage to espouse this cause. His pews are not filled with the sort of people likely to be offended by eloquence directed to the upholding of the sacredness of the privilege of the rich to possess the government, to inherit the earth and the fullness thereof. Is it wonderful that a workingman entering one of these temples where a view is taken of the self-aggrandizing rich man so opposite to that expressed by the carpenter of Nazareth, should not feel at home—that he should feel himself as out of place as the owners of a Fifth avenue mansion would think him if they should find him in their drawing room uninvited? The labor of the country has often in the utterances of its unions spoken of the pulpit as being "capitalistic" in its leanings, and therefore not friendly to the workers, who are engaged in a ceaseless struggle to resist the pressure for the owering of wages. The last three months have not tended to disprove this accusation. And could a more shameful accusation be brought against a body of men who profess to be the servants of Him whose heart went out always to the humble, the oppressed and the heavy laden?

There are thousands of preachers whose spirit is that of their Master, and whose efforts in writing sermons are not devoted to devising arguments, that bring comfort to those who have plenty of the good things of this life and are intent on getting more-preachers who see, as Christ saw, that there is injustice in the differing lots of Dives and Lazarus. But such preachers are not pastors of "fashionable city churches."

A little investigation, we think, will show that those churches which have lost their hold on the masses have tightened their hold on the trusts, and that if their pewes are rather empty the pew rents are regularly paid. They are the same sort of churches whose pastors a generation ago defended human slavery and soothed the consciences of slave owners. The kind of wealth which has no soul and deems its own increase the highest object in life has no better friend. no stouter champion than the pulpit that since early summer has forgotten the crucified Christ to preach the mortgaged McKinley.

BUZZ SAW PHILOSOPHY, WITH NOTES. Noise and prejudice are not argumen

But they answered that purpose in the late "campaign of education. "Practical politics is that which will give a

lemagogue office." And he gets it, every time, snivel service to the contrary, notwithstanding.

"Fusion may be the voice of patriotism, but it is the hand of patronage.' O. K. either way.

"The wings of monopoly fan the flames of hell. Glad to know that "monopoly" is

useful somewhere. "You can never secure a right by making an alliance with error."

The Benedict Arnold democrats deny that.

"Ridicule is a weapon but not an argument. It is both, sometimes.

"The church is teaching too much gospel at It does this because it knows on which side it's bread is buttered.

"The question now is whether the populists are going to let the tail go with the hide. Maybe it will let the hide go with the

horns, just to be in fighting trim.

"The democratic party is acting like a pullet that has laid her first egg."

Which is better than acting like an old hen that has laid her last egg.

Thou art freedom's child, Old Glory, Born of freedom's high desire, Nursed amid the battle's ire, Tried by thunderbolt and fire On the field and on the tide Followed thee and fought and died, Gazing on thy stars, Old Glory

We will stand by thee, Old Glory, On the lands and on the waves For our babes and for our graves, Though we stand or fall as slaves, For thy stars were not to blame That pollute thy holy name In our halls of state, Old Glory!

Knaves have stolen thee, Old Glory, For the Babylonian bowers; From their festal waves and towers Droops the flag that once was ours O'er their crimes thy beauty trails, And the old time enswer feils When from chain gangs, courts and jails Men appeal to thee, Old Glory!

Be our shield once more, Old Glory, Lo, the world in travail pain Turns and pleads to thee in vain, While through plundered vale and plain Stripped and bruised by licensed thieves. Starving, begging for her sheaves, Outcast labor, tramps and grieves, With no help from thee, Old Glory

We will rescue thee, Old Glory Bloodless may the process be Peaceful as the yearning sea Anchored to the windless lea But if peace cannot avail, Welcome tidal wave and gale Welcome lightning flame and hail, Till very stars turn pale In the grander light, Old Glory!

If it must be so, Old Glory If blind error smite with force Truth and justice at their source Suns and planets in their course, Let the earthquake lift the deep, Let the wild floods wake from sleep Let the crouching terrors leap. And where God's own toilers reap We will carry thee, Old Glory!

—Rev. James G. Clark in Arena

TO OUR COMRADES OF THE A. R. U.

held its place in the van of the procession, inscr bed with the motto, "Time It has shed no tears over what has been, "might have been." It has kept abreast say, it said it out loud; whatever it had to do it was done in a hearty, robust way characteristic of men who knew January 1st, 1896, has been hewing out its ascending pathways.

The A.R. U. has welcomed the months as they have come whether they brought | not be suppressed, while fealty to prinbattles or blizzards. Thankful for sun-ciple has an advocate in the ranks of shine, but ready for the storms, it has labor. That it is now increasing in memhad unyielding faith in its mission, and bership is in consonance with Bryant's the most gorgeous affair ever witnessed from its vocabulary, long ago, sent into philosophy that "Truth crushed to earth on this continent. The trusts favor the perpetual exile such words as failure, shall rise sgain"-and truth, when it back-out, back down, retreat and their entire brood of synonyms. And now, higher and wider flights of influence, in these closing days of December, 1896, and for the achievement of more comthe RAILWAY TIMES sends greetings to manding victories. every comrade of our order. We have "fought a good fight," but have not "finished our course." The battle is still on, our motto has been

- True freedom is to share All the chains our brothers wear, and, with heart and hand to be Earnest to make others free.

And that is still our shibboleth. With it voiced from the house tops and along the highways of human endeavor, we can, and we will win victories for the right. It is the eternal order, and the "eternal years of God" are pledged against failure

The old year 1896, as we write, is closing its records, balancing its books. We will not entreat it to stay, nor to change its testimony of events. Stern, and as implacable as it is unrelenting, the old year tightens its grasp upon the biographies and obituaries it has written with an iron pen in indelible colors, but we have an idea that when the grim old chronicler made a note of the A. R. U. he put it down, that like Abou Be n Adhem, who loved his fellowmen, it wrought and sought to better the condition of men who toil.

"Let us then, be up and doing, With a heart for any fate, Still achieving, still pursuing, Learn to labor and to wait.'

ECONOMIC LIGHT.

We are well aware that any reference to a "campaign of education" is not a little backneyed, growing out of the fact that it has been much in use of late. Nevertheless, trite as it may appear, it is wonderfully suggestive. A campaign of education is always on. It means mind grasp, mind expansion, intellectual cowth, more thinking and better and better thinking, a habit of investigation that grows and strengthens as it proceeds. To acquire this habit is of para mount importance to workingmen. The questions now up for debate in a large measure, are of an economic character They relate to the whys and the where fores of conditions, the finding of causes that produce good or evil results, or taking effects, tracing them back to It is a campaign of education which arouses inquiry and that will be

satisfied only with facts, that will not tolerate a vagary, that accepts no man's Lilioutalan ipse dirit, but insists upon knowing the but she's free. truth. An education which does not train a man's mind to think is not education at all, and is not worth con-

To begin the work, we suggest that the rooms of our unions become at every meeting school rooms, where the exchange of thought upon economic subjects will contribute to the general knowledge of all. To do this effectively each union would find a powerful agency in the possession of a library-made up of books, papers and magazines in which the science of economics is taught and expounded. This would be the beginning of a campaign of education which could not fail in producing beneficial results. It would be sowing good seed to germinate in soil more or less adapted to an abundant harvest, and the A. R. U. would be the better equipped for participating in the discussion of subjects, a knowledge of which constitutes the foundation of success in life.

Fortunately, books are not expensive a few dollars will supply all the printed matter required and during the long evenings now at our command, the campaign once begun, would go bravely forward, and the RAILWAY TIMES would take special pleasure in chronicling its progress. Let the good work begin at once, and to begin, the TIMES suggests for debate in the unions, the following

Have strikes in the past been of economic value

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION.

One of the signs of the times that ity. speaks trumpet-toned in defense of the principles upon which the American Railway Union is founded, is seen in the fact that the order in the jaws of defeat, with prosecutions and persecutions such as never befel any other labor organiza-In the march of the months, we have tion, instead of disbanding and scatterreached December, 1896. It has been a ling like the lost tribes of the Jews, were stately march, single file. Old Time's determined, from the first, to hold the banner, unfurled to the breezes, has fort, rebuild its walls, ramparts and parapets, and make it stronger than ever. In this work of reconstruction the order waits for no man." And the American is now engaged. It takes no counsel of Railway Union has kept step to the fear. It strikes from its vocabulary the music. It has not lagged, it has not fall word fail and all its synonyms. It has appearance during the campaign, but tered, it has neither croaked nor kicked. the courage of conviction, the heroism born of moral courage. It has learned nor indulged in vain regrets over what how to suffer and be strong. It always deserved success and that is the next of the procession. If it had an thing to best thing to success. After its great battle for the rights of workingmen. whatever others may have said of its land losses, it was found that it had lost neithey were right and dared to go ahead, ther bonor nor principle, and therefore as the rivers know their way to the had lost nothing. There was no stain sea and always get there in spite of ob- upon its escutcheon; no principle had struction, so the A. R. U. has known the | been abandoned; even the prisons where location of the goal it has fought to it suffered have been transformed, by reach, and in all of the months, since the genius of emancipation, into monuments forever bearing testimony of its unswerving devotion to the interests of workingmen. Such an organization canrises from defeat replumes itself for still

FIGHT THOUSAND A YEAR.

Lots of people think they are only just moderately well off if they have an following items from the Montreal Wit-At the first glance it may seem absurd, but a little study will prove the figures facts and the facts true:

For an income of \$8,000 a year it takes:

The labor of fifty able-bodied yeomen and of

100 full-grown farmers' sons, and of 50 farmers' daughters or hired girls,

50 farmers' wives, whose work is never

5,000 acres of land 600 horned cattle, 200 horses. 900 sheep,

350 pigs, 2,000 fowl.

300 geese 50 self binders. 50 cultivators.

50 hay rakes. A square acre of plows and a string of wagons, cutters and buggies that would make a procession two miles long.

Together with saw-horses, tools, feed cutters, harness, barns, stables, houses, furniture and a host of other necessary things for the prosecution of the farm ing business.

PETER'S EXAMINATION.

And they came to the gate within the wall whe Peter holds the keys,

Stand up, stand up now, Tumlinson, and answer loud and high he good that you did for the sake of men or

ever ye came to diethat ye did for the sake of men in little and the naked soul of Tomlinson grew white a

This I have read in a book," he said, "and that

thought of a Prince in Muscovy "—
And Peter twirled the jingling keys in wes

Ye have read, ye have heard, ye have the said, "and the tale is yet to run; the worth of the body that once ye h

answer-what ha' ye done?'

Liliouvalani isn't queen any more,

Chicago has thirty-three colored lawyers, including one woman.

Truth manages to go through the world without spot or blemish.

German bakers are now only required to put in twelve hours for a day's work. When Mark Hanna is inaugurated March 4, the trusts will hold a national

jubilee. Carlisle would doubtless resume the ractice of law in Kentucky were it not

for eggs. The schoolmaster is abroad His name

and buys books. The era of prosperity, advance in wages, etc., will be postponed until Mark | children are all legitimate."

Hanna is inaugurated. Cleveland wants to make a voyage around the world. As mere freight he

would find it expensive. Those who know Mark Hanna in timately believe his administration will

be a stormy one for labor. The Standard Oil trust, to help Mr. Rockefeller make a living, has organized an ice trust. What next?

Patrick Maloney, of Jersey City, now 97 years old, and still at work, is the oldest switchman in the world.

The trusts anticipated four more years in the saddle, and they will not be dis appointed. They paid in advance. There is a general belief that more prosperous times are near at hand, and

that the trusts will gobble the prosper-Our colored fellow-citizens of the United States have to their credit taxable property to the amout of \$300,000,

a spin around the world Cleveland may

man, worth \$10,000,000, is dead." He didn't take a cent with him to pay ferryage over Styx. Counterfeit Mexican dollars made their

what connection Mark Hanna had with the business is not known. Old United States Judge Field won't

resign and go upon the retired list be-

cause he is everlastingly opposed to having his successor named by Cleve-According to the wires an effort is to be made, starting from New York, to in-

augurate a great religious revival. The churches will try to "get near the people.' "You can't fool all the people all the

time," said Abraham Lincoln. "No, once in four years," answer the demand. But since 1873 they have been fooled all the time. The inauguration of Mark Hanna's

administration, it is believed, will be largest possible display of wealth. "Cleveland," says the New Road,

thinks the result of the late election was an indorsement of his policy." So it was, so it was. He never was a Democrat, and is now shown up in his true

Our flag, "Old Glory," ought to excite national pride wherever it floats, but is income of \$8,000 a year. We clip the apparently out of place over the White House until the 4th of March, 1897. when the 450 pounds of oleomargarine will be removed.

> Chuncey M. Depew, in an address be fore the New York Bar Association, said, "Ours is a lawyer's government." And Christ said, "Woe unto you, ye lawyers, for ye have laden men with burdens grievous to be borne.

> If the victims of the blacklist in Milwaukee, who have sued the street rail way company, obtain a verdict in their favor, justice for once will be on the throne and piracy on the scaffold.

> Catching flies for a living is an industry peculiar to Mexico where the insect called the "moscos" is found in untold millions in the swamps of that country. They are caught, dried, and shipped 🗥 barrels to the United States for bird

> Oliver Goldsmith, who wrote poems accounted among the very best that adorn English literature, and who was as poor as he was improvident, once called down heaven and all the stars to see him dine on a half-penny worth of radishes.

> The Southern Mercury, speaking of Henri Watterson, says that he "does not, apparently, comprehend the fact that the Democratic party is dead." Which is not as strange as the fact that Henri does not comprehend the fact that he is dead also.

At the battle of Zorndorf, between the Russians and Prussians during the seven years' war, 21,000 Russians and 12,000 Prussians lay dead and wounded on a single square mile. It is said b have been the bloodiest battle since the introduction of portable firearms.

A rich Vermonter, worth \$150,000, and who made annually tons of maple sugar, was told of a poor widow in great distress, and was saked to contribute to her relief. "Sartenly," said the Vermonter, "I'll do my sheer. I'll send 18th ave., Denver, Col.

her two quarts o' maple syrup if she'll send back the pan.

Henri Watermelon, the notorious draw poker player, and once upon a time editor of the Louisville Courier Journal, is quoted as saying that "Bryanism is mobism," or about that. Henri suc ceeded in handing Kentucky over to the Republicans, since when he has been a political cadaver. Henri's kidneys and heart long since exchanged functions.

Victoria is the levelest headed queen that ever sat on a throne. Being told by the prince consort that an old Yorkshire country gentleman had inquired of him "How's your wife?" was greatly pleased, obtained his name and address is Ed U. Cation. He saves his money and sent a queenly present to him with a note saying, "The queen of England is a wife as well as a queen, and her

DEBT AND INTEREST.

Mr. H. Hansen paints a picture of debt and accumulating interest which in its line is a chef-d'oeuvre and hung in any millionaire art gallery, would attract attention. Mr. Hansen quotes a Republican member of Congress, from Massachusetts, Mr. Walker, who estimates the debts of the people of the United States, public and private, at 32 billion dollars. Mr. Hansen credits Mr. Walker with being approximately accurate, because, being a Republican, he would not be accused of overestimates.

If we have a population of 70,000,000, then the average indebtedness per capita would be \$457.14, men, women and children.

It is claimed in some quarters that the interest on this indebtedness is 8 per cent., but Mr. Hansen to be conservative, fixes the rate at 6 per cent. per annum, which amounts to \$1,920,000,000 a year. Having determined the amount of the indebtedness, and the rate of To raise the required amount to take interest, the next thing is to find the ways and means to pay the annual interissue another block of \$100,000,000 gold est. To do this, Mr. Hansen groups sum totals of value of cereal crops, gold and A railroad millionaire, John H. In- silver products and presents conclusions as follows:

> The corn crops of the country in 1892 was 1,638,474,000 bushels: if it brought an average of 40 cents per bushel we have \$651,385,000 as its total Our wheat crop the same year was 419 value 000,000 bushels, which at an average price of 80 cents a bushel gives us \$416,592,000. Our oat crop was 661,037,000, and at 25 cents per bushel we have \$165,259,000. Our silver mines produced \$75,900,000 and our gold mines \$33,000,000. Now

| let us see how we come out: | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------------|
| Value of corn crop | 8 | 651,385,000 |
| Value of wheat crop | 1 2 2 | 416,592,000 |
| Value of oat crop | | 165,259,000 |
| Value of silver crop | | 75,000,000 |
| Value of gold crop | | 33,000,000 |

Total \$1,841,236 000

The annual interest being \$1,^20,000, 000, it is seen that after taking the entire product of corn, wheat, oats, silver and gold, there remains an unpaid interest balance of \$578,764,000 to be provided for, which Mr. Hansen says would require our entire hay and cotton crops.

Vast as this indebtedness appears and crushing as is its weight, it would be less grievous if about two-thirds of the interest did not go directly or indirectly to foreigners. "This debt," says Mr. Hansen is now equal to one-half of the wealth of the nation, draws 6 per cent. interest and will double in twelve years. The wealth of the nation increases at the rate of only 3 per cent, and hence will take twenty-four years to double, and thus the debt will double twice while the wealth is doubling once, and at the end of twenty-four years equal the

entire wealth of the nation. Such facts as Mr. Hansen brings to view, are of special interest to workingmen of the United States, since it is a fact which no one denies, that labor, and only labor, pays debts. Just how many years will be required for labor to grasp such facts and unify for the purpose of reducing the burden they impose, no one knows. Labor is patient. It consents to conditions it could change and which we verily believe it will change in the not distant future.

EX-GOVERNOR WAITE ON THE LECTURE **PLATFORM**

One of the most conspicuous figures on the lecture platform this season is ex-Governor Davis H. Waite, of Colorado. He is attracting large audiences, and holds them to the very close of his two hours' discourse. The governor's principal subjects are "Arbitration, with an account of the Cripple Creek Strike,' and "Equal, or Woman Suffrage." Governor Waite enjoys the distinction

of being the only public functionary who ever ordered out the troops to protect working men. He is one of labor's staunchest friends, and wherever his voice is heard it is in behalf of the men and women who earn their bread by honest toil. In his advocacy of the rights of labor Governor Waite is able fearless and eloquent. He takes advanced grounds in the discussion of all social and economic questions. We commend the governor to Trade and Labor Assemblies, Labor Unions and all other bodies interested in social and industrial reform. Many of these bodies are having lectures delivered under their auspices, and to these we have to say that they could make no better selection than Governor Waite for one or more lectures on the labor question. He is a strong drawing card and invariably satis-

THE RAILWAY TIMES

Is published for the benefit of, 1st, the nerican Railway Union, and 2d, for

the benefit of all workingmen. It advocates organization, because 1st organized labor has some show in the rough and tumble affairs of life to secure the wealth labor creates; 2d, because in organization there is a possibility of the unification of the mind forces of labor to achieve better conditions for the whole army of toilers.

To increase its power for usefulness centers in the fact that the wider the circulation of the RAILWAY TIMES the nore good it can accomplish for the order of which it is the official organ.

Hence, we appeal to every member of our order to put his shoulder to the wheel to obtain subscribers. It is an efficient way of building up the order, of strengthening it, of giving it character and influence that will serve a good purpose in time of need.

If to this work every member will give one hour a day, secure one subscriber a day, we would have in one year an invincible army of Railway Union men.

Every member of our order has his friends, his comrades whom he can approach and present the claims of the order and of its organ, and the object in view is worthy of his ambition.

And now, brothers, we appeal to you to double the number of the subscribers to the RAILWAY TIMES.

Give the work a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and it will

DEATH OF LEWIS L. DODGE.

The untimely death of Bro. Lewis L. Dodge, late secretary of Local Union, No. 80, Los Angeles, Cal., is universally mourned. Bro. Dodge was warm hearted, genial and exceptional y bright. The following resolutions were adopted by the Union he loved so well and had so faithfully served:

WHEREAS, In the course of events over which no human power has sway, it has been our misfortune to lose from our midst through death our worthy brother and secretary, Lewis L. Dodge; and,

WHEREAS, Considering the many good qualities of our brother, who for a long time was to the American Railway Union like a safe and reliable pilot pulling us along an up-grade on a danger ous track through many adversities, we keen! appreciate the extent of our loss and mourn hi departure for that great highway through the vast unknown; therefore, be it

Resolved, That American Railway Union, No. 80, of the city of Los Angeles, hereby expresse deep sorrow over the death of Bro. Dodge and attests to his qualities of fidelity, benevol manliness and true loyalty to the principles of our order, and his strong earnestness in the worl of reform; and,

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions and a letter of condolence be sent to his father. Herbert H. Dodge, who mourns the loss of a dea

J. E. McDowell. GEO. T. ENGLES.

Committee

The deceased was one of the conspicu ous figures in our order, having been made so by his superior abilities and his unyielding devotion to the order during all its trying struggles. He leaves many warm friends to mourn his death and his memory will long be cherished as a priceless heritage.

RICH MEN HIS TARGET.

The Rev. Cortland Myers, pastor of the Baptist Temple in Brooklyn, in his sermon on Sunday scathingly denounced J. Pierpont Morgan, John A. Rockefeller William Waldorf Astor, Russell Sage, Jay Gould's heirs, the Vanderbilts, Henry W. Flagler, Moses Taylor, William Rockefeller, John Jacob Astor, and some other extremely rich men. The sermon was the first of a series upon "What I Saw in the Homes of the Rich." Mr. Myers said in part:

"In sight of half-starved people in New York these men fought the income conventional thought and the indiffertax, because they would rather have the ence which comes to sordid natures long poor starve than pay it. The wealth of accustomed to mingle with wretchedthe land is speedily concentrating in the ness, and themselves frequently visit coffers of the few. In that is one of our the exiles of society in the cities where gravest perils. Some day there will be they dwell, if its members would for one an uprising and justice will lead this poverty-stricken mob to victory. In society, I doubt not that the pulpit that event I shall carry a musket for the slaughter of selfishness and injustice and inhumanity. If riches come from the mint of dishonesty and cruelty and are kept in selfish hands they have pass ed through the furnace of hell.

"A coal trust or some other inhuman cheme for the murder of the poor, now obtains the cosiest chair in the finest house. Fine and imprisonment, according to law, ought to be inflicted upon J. Pierpont Morgan or any other man who, by diabolical and inhuman methods accomplishes the suffering of millions of poor in order to increase his millions. I would a million times rather be Lazarus ves! I would rather be one of the dogs at the gate than he."-New York World.

FOR FREEDOM.

ejects the monarch, not the man The subject, not the citizen; for kings And subjects, mutual foes, forever play A losing game into each others' hands, Whose stakes are vice and misery,

Of virtuous soul commands not nor obeys. Power, like a desolating pestilence, Pollutes whate'er it touches; and obedience Bare of all genius, virtue, freedom, truth, Makes slaves of men, and, of the human fru A mechanized automaton.

The Baltimore Sun says Mgr. Marti-nelli 'as put an end to the acrimonious controversy as to whether Dr. Rooker was responsible for the suppression of one of Cardinal Satolli's addresses favor-

able to the Germans.

can now wear a collar as spotless as that of the man in a dress coat. How-ever dirty his work, the workman can have a clean collar every day—with-out cost—if he wears the



INTERLINED

It can be cleaned in a twinkling by the wearer, with a wet cloth or sponge. It combines satisfaction, economy and comfort. No frayed edges to chafe the neck. The "Celluiold" collars and cuffs are the genuine interlined goods with a "Celluiold" surface and bear the above mark. They are water-proof. All others are imitations, and cannot possibly give you satisfaction. Ask for the genuine "Celluiold" goods and accept no imitations. If your furnisher does not keep them send to us direct. Collars, 20c, each. Cuffs, 40c. pair—postpaid.

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

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any ase of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's

case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

T. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

their firm.
West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
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Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.
Hall's family Pills are the best.

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ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

You are off the Track and need a Replacer....



You have worked hard all day and, perhaps, all night-Sunday, too, may be, and you need a tonic—the "BEST" TONIC—

There is nothing

so safe and so nerve repairing as Pabst MALT Extract

THE "BEST" TONIC

RUPTURE Sure Cure at home; book free.
DR. W. S. RICE,
Box R. Smithville, N. Y.

WHAT THE CLERGY MIGHT ACCOMPLISH.

If the clergymen of our great cities would carry out the example set by their Master, would refuse to take the word of those who are blinded and callous by day in each week visit the miserables of would soon become a most powerful battery of moral power and light which would, in a surprisingly short time, revolutionize our conditions, so that in the place of thousands of people sandwiched in dens of indescribable squalor, we would see healthful apartment houses instead of horrible drinking dens and rendezvous of degradation and debauchery, flourishing and rank as tropical forests; we would find temperance eating houses. social club houses, where every evening the poor man and his family could spend an hour looking through the paper of the day, enjoying the illustrations and the intellectual worth of our periodical literature; or, if they chose, hear in other rooms lecture or charcoal talks, dealings with practical pictures of life, of history, travel, social problems, and other themes of value, and where at a very moderate price healthful and nutritious food could be enjoyed. Well supported industrial schools would also blossom where now only here and there we find a school struggling for existence;

P. D. ARMOUR TO THE STEER:

and handicapped for want of means for

its proper carrying on. - The Arena.

I'll meat you when the grass is gree Along the winding flow of Platte.

Along the winding flow of Platte,
I'll meat you when no grass is seen—
I'll surely meat you when you'r fat.
So let your tall, my steer, keep growing
Nor think you'll ever come to grief—
There's music in your cheerful lowing
And lots of money in your beef.