

## THE CONSPIRATORS.

WHO THEY WERE AS TOLD BY EUGENE V. DEBS

To Listening and Cheering Thousands Throughout the West.

It is an agreeable journalistic privilege for THE TIMES to chronicle the magnificent receptions accorded Mr. Debs throughout his lecturing tour in the West, which has been from the first phenomenal, and which as we write, March 25th, is proceeding with increasing interest and awaking greater enthusiasm of the people. To tell the

### SIMPLE TRUTH

requires language which, under ordinary circumstances, would be set down as extravagant, but which, in describing the incidents attending Mr. Debs' triumphal march from Chicago to St. Louis, falls short of presenting to the readers of THE TIMES any adequate conception of the courtesies, ovations and enthusiasms that have attended the tour, and we venture the assertion that no official or unofficial citizen has at any time been accorded more flattering demonstrations of good will than have fallen to the lot of the president of the American Railway Union, and in numerous instances this proof of popular favor has been nothing less, as it could be nothing more, than a verdict of acquittal on every charge that malice has instigated against Mr. Debs and his official associates of the A. R. U.

### A GRANDER SERIES

of popular vindications were never accorded any man on the American continent. We deal in no exaggerations as the proofs we shall introduce will show. The great West has had an opportunity to see Eugene V. Debs, the man maligned, indicted, persecuted and proscribed, imprisoned and under bonds, and still pursued with tireless vengeance by the enemies of labor, denounced by a subsidized, parasitical press, until public opinion had pictured him a desperado and clamored for such penalties as are visited upon Godless criminals.

### A GREAT NATION,

the richest and most powerful of earth, holds this one man in its grasp. He has no wealth. He belongs to the working class. If fate or fortune ever smiled upon him it was to approve his integrity, his sympathy for his fellow toilers, his courage of convictions; and if they frowned, it was to test, by a series of trying ordeals, his faith in the truth and the abiding sense of justice of the American people.

### THE LAW

having relaxed its grasp sufficiently to permit its victim to go West to talk to the people anxious to hear the truth and contribute to a fund for the defense of innocence, everywhere and on every occasion where Mr. Debs told the story of "Who Are the Conspirators?" they accepted the truth with an enthusiasm demonstrating that the great popular heart of the nation beats responsive to justice and the American idea of fair play; and this it will ever do, though United States courts cover the land knee deep with injunctions, transform all the base-born, beetle-browed thugs and thieves of the slums into deputy marshals and arm them with clubs and pistols to do the bidding of corporations, triple d—d enemies of labor.

### AS AN ORATOR.

Mr. Debs makes no pretensions to oratory, in the ordinary acceptance of the term. He does not claim that a live coal from off the altar of eloquence has touched his lips, and yet like Mark Antony, he is an orator who speaks "right on," and when he tells the story of Pullman, and pictures the wretchedness of its working inhabitants, reduced to starvation by the piracies of such free booters as Geo. M. Pullman, aided and abetted by the General Managers' Association, the conspirators, organized to stab labor to death, silence becomes a crime, and pent up indignation overleaps all restraints and bursts forth with fiery indignation and grasping the hideous lie manufactured by the enemies of labor, they tear it from the throne, and Truth, though "crushed to earth," amidst the reverberating plaudits of the people, ascends to its rightful place.

### THE THEME AND THE MAN.

The theme of the lecture and not the man, has been the potent factor in arousing popular interest in the great West, and yet, the theme and the lecturer are so interwoven, that it would be difficult to discover the dividing line, nor is it required. Analyzed, the tour of Mr. Debs constitutes a chapter, or more properly chapters, in the history of labor, each rich in incidents significant of triumph for a cause embodying the welfare of the whole country. Beginning in

CHICAGO, FEB. 28,

in the great Auditorium of that city, the tour westward has been one of con-

tinuous ovations and enthusiasm. Of the great meeting at Chicago THE TIMES has supplied its readers with a full account and we begin this record

### AT SUPERIOR,

where a meeting was held of which the *Sunday Forum*, of March 10th, says: "The meeting was attended by all classes of the people of Superior. It was a representative crowd—merchants, lawyers, journalists and clergymen were present as well as the railroad men, whom Debs especially represents," and adds:

It is important for every man interested in public affairs in these days to form a correct idea of the character, principles and conduct of Eugene V. Debs. Mr. Debs fills a large space in the public eye. When one speaks of labor leaders he comes instinctively into the mind. Though he was defeated in the great railroad strike of 1894, he is evidently not discredited in the eyes of the masses. On the contrary thousands of people who had but a poor opinion of him during the great labor upheaval, have found that their ideas were the result of misrepresentations on the part of newspapers that were little more than paid advocates of the corporations which were embodied and banded into that atrocity of corporation greed, the General Managers' association. They have revised their opinion of Eugene V. Debs both intellectually and morally. They have discovered that he is neither a self-seeking demagogue nor an ambitious hot-head. They have found out that Debs represents a conscience, principles and convictions, and represents them with conspicuous ability and far-sighted wisdom. In fact Debs has grown through defeat and expanded in misfortune.

Any unprejudiced man who listens to a two-hours talk of Eugene V. Debs must be convinced that he is a man of broad mind improved by culture; that he is terribly in earnest, though always self-contained; that he is not only sincere, but is an enthusiast in the cause of the working man; that he is an advocate of only peaceful methods and that he expects the triumph of labor only from the reign of law, and that his honesty in the sentiments he advocates is vastly superior to that of political leaders hot on the trail of office.

In short here is a leader of labor who seems to be worthy of the name, with the moral and intellectual qualities which fit him for that function—a man neither rich nor likely to be—neither a seeker after political honors nor ambitions of such. If Eugene V. Debs should prove to be less than he seems he will give bitter disappointment to those who would elevate the masses and equalize the gifts of God and the triumphs of civilization.

### AT FARGO.

In commenting upon the success of Mr. Debs' lecturing tour, the *Fargo Commonwealth* says:

It is certainly gratifying to the common people that Mr. Debs is making such a success of his lecturing tour. Everywhere he makes favorable impressions and convinces his heretofore most obstinate opponents of the justice of his cause. His charges against the general managers are open and above board and they have ample opportunity to vindicate themselves if his assertions are untrue. His suggestions to workmen to improve and cultivate their homes, to do their own thinking and to educate their children are wise and good ones, and dispel the idea of many people who have considered Mr. Debs anything but a law abiding citizen, and many corporation organs are admitting it.

### AT GRAND FORKS.

The Grand Forks *Plainedealer*, referring to Mr. Debs' lecture in that city, makes the following editorial comments:

Eugene V. Debs has adopted one of the best possible methods in placing himself and his colleagues in the American Railway Union in their right light before the American people. The lecture tour planned by him will result much in turning public sentiment, aickle as it is, once more where it will discern much that is commendable in the union of which Mr. Debs is president. His lecture last evening at the Metropolitan was enthusiastically received, that is certain, and that he left the platform and the city of Grand Forks with a better feeling prevailing towards him and his organization than has for months, seems conclusively evident. Mr. Debs made some startling statements and accusations against the general managers. Yet he claims to be able to furnish the proof and verify them all. He should be granted the opportunity.

### AT DEVIL'S LAKE.

The *Devil's Lake News* says: Eugene V. Debs, the great labor leader, accompanied by Roy Goodwin, arrived in Devil's Lake Friday morning, and were met at the depot by Mayor Kelley and a large number of citizens, including many of the A. R. U.

Mr. Debs is a most pleasant gentleman, and no one who makes his acquaintance can fail to admire and respect him. His hearty shake of the hand and his frank, open manner are irresistible. Mr. Debs states that his reception since leaving Chicago, at the different towns where he has stopped, has been most flattering. Large and enthusiastic audiences have greeted him everywhere, and Devil's Lake was no exception to the general rule.

Accompanied by Mayor Kelley, Charley Phillips, and several others of the local A. R. U., Mr. Debs walked to the Benham House, and a great many of the railroad boys came up and made his acquaintance.

### AT GREAT FALLS.

On March 11th Mr. Debs reached Great Falls and was accorded an enthusiastic reception. The *Anaconda Standard* chronicles the event by saying:

When Eugene V. Debs, president of the A. R. U., stepped from the west bound passenger train here this morning he was greeted with cheers from nearly 1000 people who had gathered at the depot to welcome to Great Falls the distinguished leader of the great railroad organization. His face was wreathed in smiles and yet he feebly expressed his appreciation of the magnificent greeting accorded him by his many friends and admirers in the Cataract city. The crowd surged around him and for several minutes he gave an exhibition of hand-shaking such as was never seen here before. A committee from the Trades Council, assisted by hundreds from the ranks of the different unions, welcomed him to Great Falls and escorted him to the Grand Central hotel. His room was besieged with callers the balance of the day.

In the evening Mr. Debs lectured in the opera house, which was crowded, and the *Standard* says, "not since the

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

## THE PULLMAN STRIKE

THE VINDICTIVE AND RELENTLESS PERSECUTION OF THE A. R. U. MEN.

The Subject as Viewed by Jos. R. Buchanan, the Labor Writer.

The prosecutions and persecutions which plutocracy has visited upon the officers of the American Railway Union continues to be the theme of writers and speakers who are interested in the welfare of labor and opposed to judge-made law—in the administration of which the judges tolerate no interference, and imprison at his own sweet will. Mr. Jos. R. Buchanan gives the subject prominence in one of his communications, in which he says:

While we are urging legislation which will recognize workmen as freemen we are confronted with the knowledge that men who oppose the designs of plutocracy are sent to prison under judge made law. The infamous designs of the railway barons have been consummated, and Eugene V. Debs and his associate officials of the American Railway Union are behind prison doors. Those optimistic sympathizers with the struggles of labor who tried to make themselves and others believe that things are not so had as they seem by saying: "They'll not be imprisoned. You'll see they will be released at the last moment," will now probably understand that plutocracy is putting on guard only those who are vindictive and relentless, and I would have you stick a pin here. If the people do not emphatically denounce this piece of injustice and send up a warning that will strike terror to the hearts of the executive and judicial tools of plutocracy, six months' sentences will rapidly grow into sentences of six years, twenty years, for life, or worse. Either that or the complete submission of the toilers to their plutocratic masters.

To decide whether the line opened by Judge Woods is to be followed to one of the conclusions I have mentioned the A. R. U. men have offered themselves as a willing sacrifice. Whatever may be the result, these men should hold a high place in the memory of those who love justice and honor heroism manifested in her cause. But what is more practical just now is support, moral and financial, in contesting the question in the highest court of the land, and this support should be given to the full extent of the people's ability. Help the A. R. U. men to secure a decision from the supreme court, and let the help be ample to secure a favorable decision if one is possible. Then if the law made and executed by Judge Woods is declared good law we will know where we are and what we have to battle against. We have reached that stage in "the irrepressible conflict" when it would be folly—yes, criminal negligence—to longer deceive ourselves as to the purposes of plutocracy and its power to carry through those purposes. Let us have no more uncertainty. Force mamon to show its hand.

I know this is the way Debs feels on the question, and their actions indicate that his associates are with him. There is no straining after martyrdom in the decision of the men to go to prison, for double terms if necessary, to settle this question. They feel that fate has made of them the instruments through which the test is to be made, and they considered the matter in the same spirit they would have considered it had they been choosing imprisonment for others than themselves under like circumstances. No doubt there are many readers who have tried to keep track of this case that are not clear in their minds as to its present status, because the newspaper reports have been muddled and conflicting. In answer to questions I asked in a recent letter Mr. Debs made this reply:

I received sentence of six months, and each of my colleagues, except one who was released, received three months in jail in each of two contempt proceedings, one by the government and the other by the Santa Fe company, which was at the time of the trouble and still is in the hands of a receiver and therefore in the custody of the court. The sentences were made concurrent, and the only way we could get an appeal so as to have the main issues carried to the United States supreme court was by having sentence suspended in the Santa Fe case until we have served the sentence in the government case, which makes the sentences cumulative. So if the supreme court decides against us we shall have to serve double time, which will keep me in jail for a year. The principles involved are of such vital importance that we could not let go of them without an effort at least to have them vindicated in higher courts without regard to cost.

I have procured a copy of the order issued by Judge Woods changing the form of the sentences from concurrent to cumulative, and to make the matter entirely plain I will give it here:

Order in case, 2361 (Santa Fe case.) This case came to be heard on the motion of the defendants and respondent to suspend the sentence of the court herein until the expiration of the sentence imposed on the said defendants in

cause No. 2362, the United States versus Eugene V. Debs et al., and the court being fully advised in the premises, and having heard counsel, the said respondents being personally present in open court, therefore ordered by the court that the execution of the sentence be and the same is hereby postponed to commence and to take effect immediately after the expiration of the sentence in the government case, and be therefore cumulative and not concurrent with the sentence in that case.

So the men are in jail, and there they will have to remain until they have served out their full double sentences unless the supreme court of the United States declares that Judge Woods law is not good law.

If the purpose of this imprisonment is to crush the spirit of antagonism toward plutocratic methods which has been so prominent in Debs—and the daily press practically assures us such is the purpose—then it will fail completely. It would fail if the sentence were ten times as severe as it is, or I have made serious mistakes in estimating the man through the many years I have known him intimately. He wrote me the other day: "I was never more resolute or determined in my life. Each succeeding exhibition of plutocratic opposition but serves to increase my ardor and strengthen my determination. \* \* \* I go to jail not as a galley slave, but sustained by the consciousness that I have done my duty. \* \* \* Mrs. Debs, also my father and mother, bear up bravely. They feel precisely as I do—that no stigma attaches to my imprisonment." This was from a private letter, but if Debs kicks because I wanted my friends to share the pleasure with me I'll argue the question with him when he gets out of la Bastille de la Contempt.

JOS. R. BUCHANAN.

### PROFITS OF THE CONSPIRACY.

The *New York World* presents its readers with an exhibit of the recent Democratic gold bug and gold bond transaction, which netted the syndicate and jobbers \$8,418,757 before the ink was fairly dry. The *World's* exhibit is as follows:

Face of loan	\$62,315,000
Syndicate premium at 104.49	2,797,943
United States gets	\$65,112,943
Syndicate profit to 112 1/4	4,885,644
What inside jobbers pay	\$69,998,587
Inside jobbers' profit to 118	3,583,118

The public pay and the United States should have received	\$73,581,700
United States has lost	8,418,757
Compounded as a sinking fund at 4 per cent for thirty years, this lost profit would be	\$27,028,676

Belmont & Morgan buy	\$62,315,000 at 104.49	\$65,112,943
Belmont & Morgan sell	\$62,315,000 at 112.25	69,948,587
Belmont & Morgan profit		\$4,835,644
Inside jobbers buy	\$62,315,000 at 112.25	\$69,948,587
Inside jobbers sell	\$62,315,000 at 118.00	73,581,700
Inside jobbers' profit		\$3,583,118
General public buy	\$62,315,000 at 118.00	\$73,581,700
Loss by United States to the jobbers		\$8,418,757

That gangs of foreign and native sharks should be able to openly swindle this government as they have done, suggests knavery or idiocy on the part of the government, and emphasizes the wisdom of the people who voted the Democratic party out of power.

### PENSIONS FOR RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

The president of the Wabash, Mr. O. D. Ashley, is of the opinion that the establishing of a permanent pension fund on all railroads would prove a sure preventive of strikes. He says, "the workmen ought to be made co-partners in the industry, and the fund from which the pensions are paid should come wholly from the earnings of the company, the amount of pension to depend upon the kind of service performed and the number of years of employment." He concludes: "Railway service thus organized ought to be the best and therefore the most economical of any in the world. Antagonism between a corporation and its employes would disappear, and strikes would become impossible." Well enough; but Mr. Ashley should advocate fair wages before a man becomes old and infirm, so that he, as well as the president of the Wabash, might enjoy life a little bit before he is overtaken with the disabilities which retire him from active service.

It is suspected by a great many well-informed and estimable people in these days that General Grant's trip around the world was a bold stroke of money power to establish monarchy in the United States. No man ever stirred up so much enthusiasm on the Pacific coast as did his presence until the President of the A. R. U. pleaded the cause of humanity twenty years after. Reformers who are devoting their lives to the emancipation of the wage-slaves should take fresh courage when in twenty years the principles of human freedom have risen at least to the popularity of monarchy among the people of a great section of our country, and the welfare of human life is held to be as sacred of the rights of accumulated property.

## LAZARUS AND LABOR.

MODERN CHARITY REDUCED TO SOCIAL MECHANISM.

The Prophets of Progress Blind to the Cause of Pauperism.

Rev. Father Dowling, of the Holy Family Church of Chicago, in a recent lecture demonstrated that modern charity is not charity at all, but a science, a social mechanism, a system of governmental necessity. The government makes paupers, and then in a paternal way goes to work devising plans for their support. "Every epoch," says Father Dowling, "has its follies. Ours is plunged in an abyss of humanitarianism which has all but hidden the fair form of charity. Charity is no longer a simple nature. It is a science, a social mechanism, a system, a governmental necessity. All our representatives of civilization, our poets, sages, philosophers, political economists and philanthropists exhaust themselves in homilies about the sore of pauperism. They lament the hard heartedness of wealth and speak touchingly of the privations of the poor. Yet all these prophets of progress proclaim the necessity of almsgiving in the name of purely philanthropic pity. The poor, being a fragment of humanity, they succor them and believe that by that title they love them.

This is but a beneficence of calculation founded in selfishness and springing from a sense of terror. Such philanthropists have calculated the numbers of the submerged tenth of our population and surveyed the residuum of society; they have considered the chances of social revolt, the disastrous consequences of the division and upheaval which must follow; they have stamped their feet on the crust which covers the volcano of modern pauperism in order to learn what weight it will carry without giving way. Unfortunately this apostolate of selfishness only aggravates the evil by offering no other compensation in face of insatiable and corrupting luxury than the humiliating salary paid to hunger in order to soothe its anger and lull its fury to sleep. All this is not charity properly understood, for charity does not imprison poverty in palaces of misery, lest respectability be offended by its soreness and rage. Charity means unselfish devotion, feeling and sympathy. This is the charity Christ came to teach.

For 1,800 years Lazarus has been lying at the door of Christian civilization asking for the crumbs which fall from the table of affluence, appealing for pity and begging the bare right to live. But within the last generation his plaintive cry for mercy has been changed into an imperious demand for justice, and his claim is being allowed. Lazarus has been the victim of social conditions which have wrought against him clear and distinct injustice. The grievance point of view is this: Labor is habitually wronged by the employer and not sufficiently protected by the state. The wages are inadequate; the working hours too long; there is no division of the profits accruing from the laborer's toil and skill. Consequently there is not sufficient rest and recreation, not good enough clothing, housing, food; not a fair chance of advancement for the toiler and his family. Why should some be ever toiling and others ever spending and enjoying what the laborer's toil has won? Why should the poor respect a system which devotes the sweat and labor of the many to the profit and pleasure of the few? The produce of labor should not be apportioned in an inverse ratio to the toil, so that he who never labored gets the largest portion, while the most exhausting bodily labor can not count with certainty upon earning the very necessities of life. With this feeling deeply rooted Lazarus does not thank you for the public aid which you dispense. He considers himself entitled to it; that it is his by right, and that you are but the representatives of that benevolent abstraction—the state—by which he has been grievously wronged. Public charity dries up the fountains of his gratitude, means have been provided for his relief, and he merely uses what is his by right. This feeling is heightened until it becomes a hard and bitter resentment whenever public charity takes on too much of the character of mere business routine without any animating spirit of benevolence, or if the beneficiary happens to be treated as a being of inferior race and different mold, bound to accept thankfully whatever is doled out to him by his superior.

No A. R. U. man can afford to miss reading the message of Governor Altgeld. It is an educator. Send one cent stamp to this office.

MINISTER THURSTON, of Hawaiian government, has become *persona non grata*, owing to a habit of shooting off his mouth—too much jaw.

## A RAILROAD PRESIDENT ON SOCIALISM.

Mr. A. D. Ashley, president of the Wabash, has been writing a series of "chapters" in the *Railway Age*, we presume, because "Chapter IX," as we learn by the caption, is on "socialism." Were it not for the heading no one would surmise that "socialism" was the theme of the Wabash man.

Ordinarily, words are the signs of ideas, but the Wabash president makes them as barren of ideas as the fig tree we read about was destitute of figs. It had leaves galore but no fruit, and the Wabash man has words but no ideas; reminds one of Woods, the judicial nincompoop, who, laboring under an attack of judicial cholera morbus, ejected 27,000 rice-water words, when 26,995 could have been omitted. He could have said, "I send you to prison," for that was all there was in it; but he preferred making himself an ass, and succeeded magnificently.

The president of the Wabash, though professing to write of socialism, demonstrates conclusively that he is totally incapable of even defining the term. He, like Woods, has a diarrhoea of words in which, like that judicial Jugurtha, gets him all "tangled" up, growing more incoherent as he proceeds, till finally, like a Chinese shooting cracker, he fizzles out entirely. Manifestly, Mr. Ashley should write of ties and tracks, roadbeds and rails, watered stocks and bonds, and other things, in writing of which he would not emulate the indiacret Jako, that climbed a pole.

The Wabash man starts out with the declaration that it is idle and impracticable for government to force equal conditions in life. Nobody under heaven contends that government can equalize mental endowments, inherited or acquired abilities, that it can make men weigh 200 pounds each and have them of equal stature; but government can establish equitable conditions and enforce them. We have no knowledge how big the president of the Wabash may be physically; he may weigh a ton for aught we know; but the government has made the humblest wiper in his roundhouses his peer as an American citizen, and clothed him with all the sovereignty that the Wabash president can boast of, as a citizen. Corporations seek to degrade these sovereign citizens, while socialism, be it said to its glory, would keep them crowned and sceptered and struggling against-corporate power.

The Wabash man injects the following into his Chapter IX:

Returning to the most offensive forms of socialism, as illustrated by anarchists and nihilists, I feel quite sure that their doctrines would be instantly repudiated by a vast majority of those who favor some of the leading features of socialism, but it is nevertheless a fact that professed anarchists often lead in the socialist ranks and generally claim affiliation with that body. We can be all the more confident that socialism will deny any connection with anarchism, because all men of intelligence must conclude that those who advocate murder, as a method of improving the social status of the people, are necessarily obstacles to progress.

In the foregoing we see the mental machinery of the writer going ahead and backing at the same time. He would make socialists anarchists and nihilists, because some anarchists and nihilists, he avers, are socialists; and yet he exonerates socialism from having any views in common with such characters. The Wabash president would not relish the intendo that all railroad presidents are rascals because some of them are known to be such; but it is safe to say that the per cent of anarchists and nihilists in the ranks of socialism is far less than the per cent of Christless rascals at the head of corporations, who seek the degradation of working men and women that they may pocket the proceeds of their piracies and live in luxurious ease upon the boodle they secure.

If the Wabash president essays to write Chapter X, let him tackle some subject about which he knows something, and save himself from ridicule which a shaft would call down upon itself if it should try to whistle.

### THE NEWSPAPER AND THE PREACHER.

An exchange remarks that a certain preacher said that "no newspaper that told the truth could make a pecuniary success," to which it replies by saying: "We say by way of returning the compliment that the minister who will at all times and under all circumstances tell the whole truth about his members, dead or alive, will not occupy the pulpit more than one Sunday, and will then find it necessary to leave town in a hurry. The press and the pulpit go hand in hand with whitewash brushes and pleasant words, magnifying little virtues into big ones. The pulpit, the pen and the grave stone are the great saint-making triumvirate."

If you want to familiarize yourself with the incidents of usurpation of the functions of government during the great strike, send a one cent stamp to this office for a copy of Governor Altgeld's message.

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MARCH 17th was anti snake day.  
 AUTOC RATS, plutoc rats, aristoc-rats,  
 Democ-rats—rodent robbers. Scat!  
 ENGLAND's shoemakers to the number  
 of 400,000 are on a strike. There is work  
 for John Burns.

If anyone can find Miss Helen St. Vincent  
 she can pocket \$10,000. The clew  
 "when last seen," etc., is not given.  
 THE Rothschilds have \$2,000,000,000  
 and will pick up the U. S. gold bonds as  
 fast as Cleveland and Carlisle can print  
 them.

THE whiskey trust spent so much money  
 in Washington last winter that the stock-  
 holders want to know who got it, and  
 what the trust got for it.

THE Populists, in the recent municipal  
 elections, not only held their own, but  
 gained seven more counties. Populism  
 has come to stay, and now is the time to  
 enlist.

THAT particular breed of cattle minus  
 horns are said to be the most profitable  
 to fatten on whiskey slops, since, when  
 attacked with delirium tremens, they  
 can't injure each other.

PALATIAL penitentiaries for thieves  
 and cut-throats, with three square meals  
 a day—pig pens for workmen with  
 no square meal a day. Poverty is about  
 three laps ahead of progress, and the  
 race is becoming exciting.

THE *Railway Age*, the trained spaniel  
 of the General Managers' Association,  
 has an attack of rabies because the pool-  
 ing bill failed to become a law, and that,  
 too, when all the experts in railway af-  
 fairs were in favor of it.

ALREADY, thirty five of the New Orleans  
 rioters have been arrested, but so far as  
 heard from, not one of the legislative  
 rioters who disgraced Indiana, nearly  
 killing one man in the performance of  
 his duty, has been molested.

SEVERAL workingmen in a neighboring  
 city concluded to organize a labor church  
 but it wouldn't work. Being unable to  
 arrange a "confession of faith" or a plat-  
 form, owing to divergent creeds and dog-  
 mas, the effort exploded after agreeing  
 that "a man's a man for a' that." Then  
 the hammer fell and an adjournment  
*sine die* was agreed to unanimously.

CLEVELAND and his man Carlisle un-  
 loaded U. S. gold bonds at 1.04, which  
 Senator Teller said, in the Senate, was  
 "below Egypt, below Ceylon, below Fiji,  
 and below Jamaica, for the Jamaica 3  
 per cent. bonds are worth 1.11." In this  
 showing is seen the utter incapability of  
 Cleveland and his secretary to manage  
 the financial affairs of the government.

If Grover Cleveland should conclude  
 to make a western tour, it would be in-  
 teresting to compare the number of peo-  
 ple who would assemble to do him honor  
 with the multitudes who at every sta-  
 tion thronged around President E. V.  
 Debs of the American Railway Union.  
 The Democratic wild goose President  
 would think the whole west had the  
 gout and couldn't get out.

AUSTIN CORBIN, the wrecker of the  
 Reading Railway, has a daughter who is  
 to marry a Russian Prince, by the name  
 of Lubekci, who has been in the coun-  
 try a year, looking for an American girl  
 with money. Just how much old Cor-  
 bin stole from the Reading is not known,  
 but if Lubekci gets a half million he  
 can swaggar for a few years and then  
 send his wife home or to Siberia.

It is complained that while the Eng-  
 lish and German ministers to China and  
 Japan interest themselves 'in commer-  
 cial matters, thereby helping the trade  
 of their respective countries, the Ameri-  
 can ministers, under home instructions,  
 are so immensely ar'ocratic that they  
 will not notice an American commercial  
 agent, or give him an introduction to  
 any official in either China or Japan.  
 As a result, American trade suffers.  
 The American state department, is, as  
 the cockney said of Niagara Falls, "dom-  
 fo'oin well got up."

ITALLY don't like the idea of having  
 her Dagoes shot down as was done in  
 Colorado—and Uncle Sam will have to  
 pay damages. It will be interesting to  
 note what amount the nations agree  
 upon as the cash value of a dead Dago.  
 U. S. courts place a small value, often  
 no value at all, upon men who are killed  
 in the service of railroads. Human life  
 is cheap in the United States, particu-  
 larly the life of a workingman. The  
 dead Dagoes may advance quotations a  
 little, in which case, it may be said,  
 "they did not die in vain."

GOVERNOR ALTGELD's message to the  
 Illinois legislature is a document that  
 every man, woman and child should  
 read. Send a one cent stamp to this  
 office and it will be mailed you.

GERMAN manufacturers have formed a  
 commission to compete with American  
 manufacturers, right in their own coun-  
 try. They will send over beer mugs,  
 Krupp guns, sour wine, Limburger  
 cheese and sourkrout—and some udder  
 things.

If Jesus of Nazareth was on earth  
 now and should say that he had "no  
 place to lay his head" and no money to  
 buy a supper, Mayor Denny, of Indian-  
 apolis, would have him tied to a whip-  
 ping post and whipped, or would order  
 his police to whip him out of town.

A SPANISH gunboat fired several round  
 shot at a ship bearing the American  
 flag and Uncle Sam has demanded all  
 sorts of apologies. If Spain does not  
 promptly respond, she will lose Cuba,  
 the last of her valuable possessions in  
 the western hemisphere. Spain is no  
 longer of any consequence in the affairs  
 of nations, and will, to save Cuba, obey  
 the mandate of the United States.

REPORTS have it that during the winter  
 150,000 persons in Chicago have required  
 assistance to protect them against starva-  
 tion, and 50,000 persons, in addition, have  
 been taken care of at their homes at pub-  
 lic expense. Here is a total of 200,000  
 persons forced by circumstances they  
 had no hand in creating, to live on the  
 ragged edge of starvation, and for this  
 wretched state of affairs plutocratic leg-  
 islation is largely responsible.

A FEW weeks ago the Southern Pacific  
 was so poor that it had to cut the wages  
 of its employes to the lowest limit of en-  
 durance. This done, and the net profits  
 accruing from the piracy having been  
 calculated, the mahagers find that their  
 business requires the expenditure of  
 more than a half million of dollars to  
 meet requirements, and forty locomo-  
 tives have been ordered to meet the  
 emergency. These powerful engines,  
 some of them the largest ever built in  
 America, will be paid for out of a fund  
 secured by robbing the employes. The  
 managers chuckle and the employes  
 knuckle.

Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, who writes  
 of the "Sweating System" in the *Arena*  
 of January, says: "One man was asked  
 to repair the roof over his workmen. It  
 was giving them rheumatism, asthma  
 and consumption. He said: 'Men are  
 cheaper than shingles; no sooner does  
 one drop out than a dozen are ready to  
 take his place.' If that sweat shop had  
 been a stable where mules were housed  
 the society for the prevention of cruelty  
 to animals would have compelled the  
 Christless Christian to repair the roof.  
 Christ said "A man was of more value  
 than many sparrows," now a shingle has  
 more value than many men, women and  
 children.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, who died recently  
 in Washington, was a remarkable man,  
 but he was not a negro. He was at least  
 half white man, but his mother being a  
 negro slave, the child inherited, accord-  
 ing to the code, the misfortune of his  
 mother. He was self educated, and be-  
 came an orator of commanding power.  
 He held various public offices and ac-  
 quired a good sized fortune, and then  
 married a white woman, which the negro  
 race, of all shades, did not approve.  
 Toussaint L'Ouverture, of St. Domingo,  
 who is often mentioned in connection  
 with Douglass, was a negro and not a  
 mulatto, and, all things considered, was  
 the greater man of the two—a compli-  
 ment to the negro race which half-breeds  
 cannot claim.

TRINITY CHURCH, New York, which  
 builds and rents sweating dens and hor-  
 ror holes where human beings work,  
 sweat and starve, does not represent  
 either "Father," "Son" or "Holy  
 Ghost," and the legislature of New York  
 should make it change its name. With-  
 in the bounds of our so-called christian  
 civilization the "Holy Trinity" is no-  
 where so insulted as by Trinity Church,  
 New York. It is the devil's strongest  
 stronghold in Gotham. It fattens on  
 wretchedness and depravity. It is a  
 Pullman concern, flying in every wind  
 that blows a piratical black flag. It is,  
 as Woods could show if the considera-  
 tion was satisfactory, a great "nuis-  
 ance," and he wouldn't have to write  
 27,000 words to accomplish the job.

REV. MYRON REED asks "What was  
 Jesus Christ killed for, and who killed  
 him?" and answers as follows: "Christ  
 was killed for his sympathy with the  
 poor and contempt for the rich and un-  
 just. He was regarded by the respect-  
 able classes as an outlaw, a felon, and, if  
 you please, an anarchist." Christ was  
 persecuted and prosecuted by hypocrites,  
 plunderers of widows and enemies of  
 poor men and women—a sort of general  
 managers' association with its pirates  
 and Pullmans, Herods and Cessars with  
 their pimps and imps, *alias* deputy mar-  
 shals, all hell bent on murdering a friend  
 of the poor. A poor devil of a Judas  
 Iscariot turned traitor for "thirty pieces  
 of silver"—the breed has enormously  
 increased—who not having the decency  
 to kill themselves, as did their proto-  
 type, still hang around the high priests  
 of plutocracy, waiting for a job, a club,  
 and an injunction, when they can again  
 burn cars and damn their souls with per-  
 jury for \$3.00 a day.

**LABOR SHOULD SHAPE COMING EVENTS.**

He is blind who sees no perils in the  
 present environments of society. He is  
 deaf who hears no premonitory voices  
 of disaster. It is not wise to set with  
 folded hands and listen to the siren  
 which sings of peace, when there is no  
 peace and lures those to destruction who  
 hold that all things are ordered for the  
 best, and that struggle as we may, there  
 is "a divinity that shapes our ends,  
 rough hew them how we will." Long-  
 fellow sang a better philosophy when he  
 said—

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

In times like the present, when in-  
 dustrial affairs call loudly for prompt  
 and prudent action, the past supplies  
 no sufficiently safe guide for those who  
 are earnestly seeking the solution of  
 problems, which seemingly defy the en-  
 deavors of the most unselfish and coura-  
 geous of reformers.

Manifestly, the wage question, consid-  
 ered from any point of observation,  
 has all the prominence and importance  
 which can be conferred by social, indus-  
 trial, and commercial considerations. It  
 is the question of the well being of the  
 masses, the capital makers of the coun-  
 try—those who make revenues possible  
 —whose skill and muscle carry forward  
 all the great enterprises of this wonder-  
 ful age—in a word, it is the labor ques-  
 tion, and though possibly never so  
 hackneyed as now, loses none of fresh-  
 ness and vigor, on the contrary, its  
 vitality was never so pronounced as at  
 present—and the fact challenges for its  
 discussion the master intellects of the  
 times.

The remote past is barren of data re-  
 lating to the emancipation of wage-  
 workers from the drudgery and degrada-  
 tion of toil—no inspiring sound is heard  
 along the track of the centuries and the  
 years as they have come and sped away,  
 were unilluminated by a ray of hope  
 that the thraldoms of the poor were  
 ever to disappear. The immediate past,  
 alone has been fruitful of encourage-  
 ment—and this stimulus has been found  
 only in organization. This combination  
 of labor forces has accomplished much  
 but its chief merit is found in its teach-  
 ings that, while only a, b, c achieve-  
 ments have been won, a more perfect  
 union of the hosts of labor is full of  
 promise of victories, compared with  
 which, all past conquests are as a rush  
 light to the noonday sun.

We do not deal in hyperbole. It would  
 be difficult to exaggerate the power of  
 united labor for the welfare of the coun-  
 try—as it would be impossible to pic-  
 ture the degradation that must follow  
 with its hosts factionized and a prey for  
 the vulture power of corporate greed.

No view of the subject is more con-  
 trasted and vicious than that which iso-  
 lates labor from the great industrial and  
 commercial enterprises of the country  
 —narrowing it down to the base born  
 idea that if labor is fed, clothed and  
 sheltered, like beasts of burden, the  
 civilizing, human and economic ulti-  
 mate has been reached—and this un-  
 democratic and un-American twaddle  
 is usually indulged in by a gang or gangs  
 of men, who in office as representatives  
 of wage earners air their vicious views  
 of men who are the salt of the earth,  
 the protecting force and the preserving  
 factor of everything worth preserving  
 and protecting in the world. This vic-  
 ious parentalism crops out in messages  
 of presidents—and is repeated by men  
 in representative deliberative bodies  
 who, hypocritical to the core, talk of  
 workingmen as owners of slaves in old  
 plantation days, talked of their *niggers*,  
 unfortunates whom an inscrutable God  
 had turned over to them to whip, sell  
 or work as it might please them to ad-  
 judge for the best. They do not speak  
 of them as "our fellow-citizens" except  
 at such times as their votes are wanted,  
 and these secured, they become the  
 chattels of those who can use them to  
 promote their venal and vulgar ambi-  
 tions.

The present is fraught with purposes  
 on the part of the wage men of America  
 which transcend all other questions  
 bearing upon the welfare of the coun-  
 try Here and now, we do not enter up-  
 on the discussion of remedies for pres-  
 ent conditions further than to say, that  
 the supreme demand is the unification  
 of the labor hosts of the country—that  
 education and agitation must be directed  
 to this one end.

The severest analysis discloses nothing  
 impractical in the proposition. The  
 critic will search in vain for anything  
 approximating a vagary in its applica-  
 tion to the welfare of the country. Car-  
 ried to its extreme, it foreshadows pros-  
 perity and contentment—the elevation  
 rather than the degradation of the  
 masses, a higher and nobler civilization,  
 the coming of an era of peace born of  
 justice, when plutocrats shorn of their  
 power, will be unable to govern the  
 country by injunctions, and the military  
 machine, no longer required to kill men  
 in the interest of corporations, will be  
 permitted to rust and die of inertia.

THE government has sued the Stan-  
 ford estate for \$15,000,000—money stolen  
 in building Pacific railroads. The Stan-  
 ford estate was valued at \$17,000,000.  
 If the government wins, the Stanford  
 University, though magnificently "steal"  
 plated, will cease to flourish.

**WHY NOT THE POPULIST PARTY.**

On the night of March 11th, the last  
 night of the session of the Indiana Leg-  
 islature, it was demonstrated beyond  
 controversy, that the two old parties,  
 the Democratic and Republican, had out-  
 lived their usefulness, and were a dis-  
 grace to the state. The closing scenes  
 of the session included tumult, riot,  
 hand to hand fighting, black eyes, bloody  
 noses, the wreck of chairs and desks,  
 breaking down of doors, with other in-  
 cidents to complete the requirements of  
 pandemonium. It was an utterly law-  
 less, brutal brawl, vulgar and vicious to  
 an extent almost beyond the power of  
 exaggeration. That no one should have  
 been killed outright is a matter of  
 amazement, and one man was so seri-  
 ously injured that fatal results were  
 feared.

The parties to this disgraceful affray  
 on the one side were Republican repre-  
 sentatives (?) of the people, and on the  
 other side the Chief Executive of the  
 state. The Governor did not personally  
 take a hand in the infamous tumult, but  
 Democrats did fight on the outside and  
 on the inside of the legislative hall,  
 against Republican rioters to defend  
 what is called executive prerogatives.  
 It was known that a Democratic official,  
 the engineer of the State house, had  
 run, during the session, a private bar  
 in the basement of the building. It was  
 known that numbers of the law makers  
 were spirituously minded, all the more  
 so, if the essence of corn was free, and  
 the riot, it was thought by some, was  
 largely due to the free whisky obtained  
 at the basement bar, since it could not  
 have been more disgraceful if all hands  
 had been drunk. Thousands of decent  
 people hitherto members of the two old  
 parties are now of the opinion that the  
 one thing supremely needed in Indiana  
 is a new party, and the Populist party  
 is likely to gain large accessions.

**THE HOME.**

In the *Forum* for March, Mr. Jacob A.  
 Riis has a paper captioned, "The Tenement,  
 the Real Problem of Civilization."  
 Mr. Riis starts out with the  
 proposition that "the family home is  
 the basis upon which our modern civil-  
 ization rests"—and the declaration can-  
 not be successfully controverted. It is  
 axiomatic. No sophistry, no word jug-  
 gling can obscure the truth that Mr. Riis  
 condenses into a sentence. There it  
 stands and challenges investigation.

Mr. Riis writes specially of the homes  
 of the poor in the city of New York,  
 where the tenement house abominations  
 defy all the wealth of exaggeration. It  
 being the worst governed city in the  
 world where christian civilization exists,  
 it has established a reputation for tenement  
 house horrors which it maintains  
 and perpetuates with stolid indifference  
 to the curses it inflicts.

But our purpose is not to follow Mr.  
 Riis in his criticisms of New York's  
 tenement house and home conditions.  
 What is true of New York is also true,  
 in a less degree perhaps, in other large  
 cities of the country and in numerous  
 second and third class centers of popu-  
 lation, where large manufacturing en-  
 terprises are conducted, but rather to  
 emphasize the fact, that there can be no  
 realization of the true American home  
 idea—the workingman's home—when  
 employers pursue the piratical policy of  
 reducing wages to a starvation level.  
 If, as Mr. Riis says, "The family home  
 is the basis upon which our modern civil-  
 ization rests," then the home must be  
 decent, comfortable, pleasant, agree-  
 able, virtuous and healthy, since a home  
 without these characteristics is indica-  
 tive of degradation, at war with all  
 rational views of civilization, and just in  
 proportion as wages are decreased the  
 home degenerates, and our modern civil-  
 ization becomes a curse, rather than a  
 blessing. Take for instance the homes  
 at Pullman which fully illustrates the  
 idea. The tenements were fair to look  
 upon, but as Pullman, the Christless  
 millionaire, reduced wages, the tenements  
 became the abodes of wretchedness,  
 hunger and death, a foul blotch  
 upon our "modern civilization," in some  
 regards as horrifying as the New York  
 tenement houses. The remedy for such  
 evils is wages—and there is no other  
 remedy. Men may moralize and philo-  
 sophize as they may—concoct schemes of  
 charity, open parks, build bath houses,  
 establish benevolent institutions, write,  
 lecture and enact laws—the one thing  
 needful to create and maintain "family  
 homes" of wage earners is that they  
 shall receive sufficient pay for their toil  
 to make their homes, humble though  
 they may be, fit places to rear children  
 to become American citizens—and those  
 who seek by reducing wages to defeat  
 such a patriotic purpose are the deadly  
 enemies of our "modern civilization."

And here it should be said, because  
 it is true as "Holy Writ," that *ninety*  
*per cent.* of all the strikes in the United  
 States during the century have been in  
 defense of the home—a fact which writ-  
 ers and speakers have ignored, and  
 whenever courts, corporations and the  
 military have combined to aid the  
 scoundrels who reduce wages, they have  
 done their utmost to strike down and  
 degrade the homes of workingmen and  
 women and make our modern civiliza-  
 tion a hearsay and a byword in all  
 lands.

The laborer is "worthy of his hire,"  
 but he is worthy of a higher hire than  
 he is now receiving.

**QUEER FANCIES.**

Brother J. R. Touston, "Grand editor  
 and manager" of the *Railroad Tele-*  
*grapher*, recently had a "startling  
 thought" suggested by the eclipse of  
 the moon, the earth's satellite, a dead  
 institution that shines by borrowed  
 light. It is sometimes called the "silver  
 moon" the "queen of night"—and when  
 full, throws a "silver mantle" over the  
 earth. This old moon occasionally gets  
 eclipsed by the earth, and then like a  
 woman scorned, she awaits her oppor-  
 tunity and retaliates. Good for Miss Luna.  
 We admire her pluck. Brother Touston  
 having witnessed the "queen of night"  
 in the shade, dressed in mourning and  
 her best man gone, says:

While viewing the recent eclipse of the moon,  
 our mind was suddenly startled with the thought:  
 What would the 20,000 railroad telegraphers  
 of North America say if there was an eclipse of  
 the O. R. T. A strange thought to enter one's mind  
 while gazing at what we knew was merely a tem-  
 porary shadow cast over fair Luna's face, and yet  
 how serious a one.

Brother Touston need not be alarmed  
 at the way celestial affairs are being  
 managed. There is a story of an old  
 lady, who once upon a time was sitting  
 in front of a rousing log-fire in her  
 cabin. It was in primitive times when  
 house wives cooked the family meal in  
 skillets and ovens, to do which the lid  
 required to bake the pone had to be  
 placed on the logs—and sometimes slid  
 off and wrecked things on the hearth—  
 sitting then with her spectacles high up  
 on her forehead the old lady was musing  
 on the possibilities of wreck and ruin.  
 Then away went her fancies until she  
 saw her grand daughter Cinderella mar-  
 ried and blessed with a baby. The old  
 log fire was crackling, when suddenly  
 she had "a startling thought" and began  
 screaming—louder and still louder did  
 she shriek, until the entire family was  
 aroused, and all hands exclaimed,  
 "Granny, what on earth is the matter  
 with you? Tell us, for heaven's sake  
 speak, Granny." The old lady finally  
 exclaimed. She said: "I was just think-  
 ing if Cind. was married and had a baby,  
 and the baby was down here playing be-  
 fore this great fire, and the lid should  
 slide off and kill the baby. Oh lordy, Oh  
 lordy." "Hush, Granny, Cind. is only  
 nine years old." "That is so," said the  
 old lady. "Dear me, how foolish I'm  
 getting to be."

Brother Touston finally concluded that  
 the O. R. T. can't be eclipsed. Unlike  
 the moon, it don't wax and wane—it  
 just waxes all the time and like the  
 moon has a silver mantle for all the  
 members who have stickability. We  
 like these lightning showers and would  
 advise those who don't want to feel the  
 effects of volts, not to vault into position  
 designed to eclipse the O. R. T.

INDIANA employs about 13,000 common  
 school teachers, of whom about 6,000 are  
 of the female persuasion. The Indiana  
 legislature demands that these teachers  
 shall teach their pupils the baleful ef-  
 fects of alcohol upon the human system,  
 and now "John Barleycorn" text books  
 are in demand, with colored plates of  
 lungs, hearts, kidneys, intestines, etc.,  
 in normal and in alcoholized condition,  
 all of which could be demonstrated if it  
 were possible to dissect the members of  
 the legislature who made the law, as it  
 maintained a capitol saloon during the  
 entire session, which broke up in a riot.

EDWARD ATKINSON, the Boston baked-  
 bean statistician, for years has been en-  
 gaged in finding out just how little would  
 suffice to keep the soul of a workingman  
 or woman in their bodies. At last accounts  
 he had it down to about 10 cents a day,  
 possibly 4 cents a meal. At any rate, in  
 the shoe manufacturing business, the  
 New England manufacturers have so re-  
 duced wages that they can undersell the  
 London manufacturers right in London.  
 The New England manufacturing coolie  
 will soon rival his Chinese cousin, who  
 works for \$6.00 a year, eats rice and rats,  
 and could give Atkinson pointers.

The white and black screwmen of  
 New Orleans screwed their courage up  
 to the sticking point and several black  
 screwmen have retired permanently  
 from the contest—but the state militia  
 is required to parade, and patrol the  
 levee that commerce may proceed.

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THE CONSPIRATORS.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

late capital fight, when the opera house frequently rang with plaudits for Anacosta, has there been such a display of enthusiasm as Eugene V. Debs evoked last night."

AT HELENA.

At Helena, Mr. Debs was accorded a splendid reception which the Helena Independent refers to as follows:

Eugene V. Debs, the great labor leader and president of the American Railway Union, arrived from Great Falls yesterday afternoon and was met by a reception committee and taken at once to the Helena hotel. Mr. Debs protested at the action, saying that less pretentious quarters would suit him, but the committee insisted that the best of the city afforded was none too good for him. Mr. Debs was accompanied by Director Goodwin of the A. R. U. After a few hours' needed rest at the hotel, the visitors were taken around the city in carriages.

AT BUTTE.

At this city the reception could scarcely have been more flattering, and it was shown that wherever Mr. Debs speaks a radical change in public opinion relating to the Pullman strike is produced. The Butte Inter-Mountain comments as follows:

Eugene V. Debs, the much abused leader of the A. R. U., lectured at Maguire's opera house last night to an audience that was large and friendly. His explanation of the causes that led up to the big strike was such as to put the matter in an entirely different light to that in which it was regarded by many who formed their opinions and passed judgment through information gained by reading newspaper reports.

The Butte Daily Miner, referring to Mr. Debs and the meeting, says:

Those who heard Eugene V. Debs lecture last night probably now understand why he has gained so strong a hold on the affections and esteem of that class of laboring men whose recognized leader he today is. They also probably realize how it has been possible for him to retain that leadership under circumstances when most men would have been dethroned and relegated to the lower walks of organized labor. The strong personality, honesty of conviction and the courage to express that conviction, together with a personal magnetism to influence those about him, all essentials for a great leader of men, are all embodied in Mr. Debs. In appearance he is striking to a degree. Far above ordinary stature, with sharp, kindly features, that are unbecomingly beard or mustache, a bright eye and a well modulated, resonant voice, he is a figure that would command attention and respect in any assemblage of men. The cheers and applause with which he was received when he advanced to the front of the stage after being briefly introduced by J. H. Calderhead showed the esteem in which he is held by the laboring men of this city.

The Anaconda Standard in a dispatch from Butte refers to the reception at Butte as follows:

BUTTE, March 12.—Eugene V. Debs, who stands head and shoulders above many of the other labor leaders in the country in organizing men, in executive ability, and in good, hard, common sense, and who attracted world wide attention by his direction of the A. R. U. boycott on the Pullman cars last summer, and who as president of the A. R. U., is at the head of one of the most powerful labor organizations in the country, arrived in this city this evening. He was met at the Great Northern depot on the arrival of the train from Helena, where he lectured last night, by a reception committee consisting of James Meagher, Pat Gallagher and W. A. Shiffelbin, from the Miners' union; Dan McDonald, M. J. Geiger, S. P. Miles, Pat Meaney, H. J. Siems and Joe Thomas, from the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, and J. H. Calderhead, C. B. Jolly, Frank Olds and George Boomer from the A. R. U. In addition to the committee there was an immense crowd of workmen from the depot, and the distinguished champion of labor was given an enthusiastic reception.

AT SPOKANE.

At Spokane, Mr. Debs seems to have been the cynosure of all eyes and all hearts. He captured the city and captivated the people. The three great papers of Spokane—the Review, the Chronicle and the Tribune, vied with each other in honoring Mr. Debs—and as he is sensitively appreciative of kindness, his heart must have been kept warm and throbbing while in Spokane.

The Review, anticipating the arrival of Mr. Debs, said:

Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway Union, will be met today at Rathdrum, Idaho, by P. C. Shine, J. H. Boyd and P. H. Curran, the authorized committee of the central labor organizations, who will leave Spokane on the Northern Pacific local freight train at 11:20. Upon arrival this evening, Mr. Debs will be escorted directly to the People's Party Central Club meeting at Auditorium Hall, where he will make a few remarks, by special request. This will be an open meeting. Colonel Patrick Henry Winstons, George Turner, W. C. Jones, Congressman S. C. Hyde, C. S. Voorhees, Hon. W. H. Clegg of Idaho, and several other distinguished advocates of government control of railroads, have been invited to meet the representatives of that doctrine on this occasion.

Telegrams were pouring in all day yesterday from the Coeur d'Alene country, the Big Bend, British Columbia, and as far east as the Rocky mountains, and from the cities and towns along the Cascade range, stating that large delegations of railroad men and others will be here to greet the champion of organized labor. Among the prominent places promising to be represented are Wallace, Murray, Burke, Coeur d'Alene City, Wardner, Moscow, Rathdrum, Lewiston, Idaho; Colfax, Walla Walla, Palouse City, Tekoa, Pullman, Starbuck, Pasco, Sprague, North Yakima, Ellensburg, Spangle, Colville, Wenatchee, Leavenworth, Peabshant, Washington; Missoula, Kalispell, Columbia Falls, Mont.; Nelson, Rossland, Three Forks, Kaulo, New Denver, B. C.

The Review chronicles Mr. Debs' arrival at Spokane as follows:

Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway Union, is here. He arrived on train No. 2 last night at 11:20, just an hour and thirty minutes late. A great crowd met him at the depot. In anticipation of his coming, those who filled the waiting room had made a passageway from door to door. Then Walter Gerson, secretary of the People's Party Central Club, who was first through the door, mounted a settee and as the labor president entered he said, simply:

"Gentlemen, this is Mr. Debs."

Three cheers, and three times three, rang out, and the crowd formed in two behind for the march to Auditorium Hall, where already a throng was in waiting.

The reception committee had done its work well, a carriage was in waiting, but President Debs preferred to walk. He nearly always walked, he said, and he would not yield even when it was suggested that he must be worn out with the fatigue of a long journey and the lateness of the hour. So the committee walked, too,

as a matter of course. President Debs chatted pleasantly and without constraint all the way.

The Tribune, referring to the late hour of Mr. Debs' arrival at Spokane, explains the matter as follows:

It was reported this morning that the Northern Pacific officials gave orders to the trainmen to run on slow time in order to delay the arrival of Mr. Debs in Spokane, where they knew that he would receive an ovation, and that the run from Houser Junction to Spokane consumed 55 minutes when the time schedule calls for only 20 minutes, and that corresponding slow time was made from Hope, the division point.

During his stay in Spokane Mr. Debs was shown many courteous attentions, of which the Review speaks as follows:

During the day preceding the lecture Mr. Debs was made lion of by his admirers. He was shown over the city and escorted out to Hilliard, where an informal meeting was held with a number of the boys. He visited Mayor Belt's office in the city hall and commented upon the luxury of the Pullman executive's apartments. Commissioner Marvin took him through the central fire station, where Captain Phillips turned in a practice alarm, and later he looked through the jail and commented on it from the standpoint of his late experiences. All the while he was the center of as many curious eyes as President Cleveland might have been on the occasion of a casual visit.

In the evening the parade, led by a dozen mounted newboys and culled by three bands, took up the march to the lecture hall. There the stage was tastefully decorated. The banners of the Typographical Union, the Bricklayers, Stone Masons, Building Laborers and Tailors' Unions adorned the wings. From the center overhead hung an American flag with the inscription, "Welcome to Eugene V. Debs." On the north side hung a painted fac simile of the famous "Stand Pat" telegram, and opposite another banner with the words of Dumas, "One for all and all for one."

Then seated on the stage were representatives of the unions and Mayor Belt. The latter introduced the speaker. Mr. Belt did not make a speech, he said simply—"Ladies and gentlemen, this is Mr. Debs." Before the applause died out five-year old Irene Lewis came forward with a bouquet of flowers and placed them in his hand. Debs bent over and kissed the little girl, while his audience cheered and cheered again.

The Spokane Chronicle refers to the lecture as follows:

For nearly two hours last evening President Eugene V. Debs held an audience at the Auditorium, while in even measured eloquent terms he discussed the cause of labor, the remedies to be applied and gave a general history of the great strike, the causes and the results thereof.

On the stage were a large number of railroad men and representatives of labor. Appropriate mottoes and banners were ranged all around the stage.

When Mr. Debs and party stepped upon the rostrum there was a succession of cheers. Mayor Belt stepped forward amid a ripple of applause and spoke a few words of greeting.

He briefly outlined the address of Mr. Debs and said that his narrative of the story would carry conviction to the mind. He had heard Mr. Debs say that strikes belonged to the past and that the boycott was buried in oblivion. He discussed the issues of the day from his party standpoint and provoked applause when he said that the time would come when there would be but one railway corporation in the United States in which every citizen would be a stockholder.

There was vociferous applause when Mr. Debs arose and it became deafening when a charming little maiden presented him with a beautiful bouquet of flowers. Mr. Debs' face flushed but he took the flowers and kissed the little maiden.

In introducing Mr. Debs to the audience, Mayor Belt, of Spokane, said:

"It affords me great pleasure, as the chief executive of one of the greatest cities in the west, to introduce a man whom we believe to be a man of the people. He has been unfortunate in some respects, in others more fortunate. His greatest good fortune has been that he was the object of the spleen and malice and hatred and contempt of the great corporations of the country."

And more cheers, deafening and uncontrollable, rang out as President Debs stepped forward.

AT EVERETT, WASHINGTON.

In a private letter from President Debs under date of March 18th, written from Everett, Wash., he mentions very briefly how he happened to stop at that place (as he had made no date for an address there) as follows: "They forcibly took us from the train here at 9:30 last evening, had a band carriage and torchlight procession, and at 9:45, without time to wash my face, I stood in the presence of a magnificent audience of a thousand cheering people. Thousands are cheering all the hours, early and late. The woods are swarming with A. R. U. men. The A. R. U. is triumphant!"

AT SEATTLE.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer of March 19th, in a two column report of Mr. Debs' arrival and lecture, says:

Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway Union, accompanied by Roy M. Goodwin, one of the directors of the union, arrived in the city yesterday morning from Everett on the steamer Greyhound, and in the evening addressed a fine audience at the Seattle theater. Inasmuch as a good many workmen are in such straits financially that they were unable to raise money to pay their attendance fee Mr. Debs arranged to give a free talk this morning at 10 o'clock and has engaged the Armory for this purpose.

The arrival of Mr. Debs was the occasion of great enthusiasm and several thousand people greeted him at the boat landing, workmen, merchants and other business men mingling generally in the throng in an endeavor to see the man about whom there has been so much talk and who was so recently sentenced to nine months in jail for contempt of court in leading the great Pullman strike. The local American Railway Union, the Western Central Labor Union, the Sailors' Union, the Co-operative Industrial Association and other allied labor organizations were out in force, the sailors being in full uniform and marching in a body. At the Northern hotel the great labor leader made a short speech, in which he thanked the people for their enthusiasm and modestly said that he believed the reception was not due so much to his personality as it was to the principle and cause he represents. In the hour following he met some of the leading people of the city, among them being S. S. Carlisle, ex-minister to Bolivia; Dr. H. E. Merkle, R. E. Bennett, A. F. Haas, Rev. D. C. Garrett, Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, Richard Winsor, Sam'l Rosenberg and Gov. James S. Shinkley of Alaska, who happened to be a guest at the Northern.

The governor and Mr. Debs had a short but very cordial interview, which proved a source of gratification to both.

In the afternoon he was waited on by several well-known labor leaders, among them W. C. F.

Adams, who was the Populist candidate for congress at the last election; W. G. Armstrong, representing the W. C. L. U., and W. H. Middleton, secretary of that body, and A. R. U. representatives. At 2 o'clock a small party took advantage of the hospitality of Mr. Haas, of the Yesler avenue line, who had provided a special car, and accompanied by Mr. Debs, went to Lake Washington. There they boarded the steamer City of Renton and enjoyed a brief excursion on the lake, returning to the city at 4:30 o'clock.

Mr. Debs' lecture on "Who Are the Conspirators?" at the Seattle theater in the evening was splendidly delivered, and elicited frequent and repeated applause. He proved himself a polished speaker, and for two hours and a half the interest never flagged. In his argument he was plain, conclusive and convincing; his earnestness was profound, and his rhetoric, metaphor and figures of speech, poetical, pathetic and enthusiastic. He demonstrated that he has been a student of human nature as well as of good books, the classics, Shakespeare, Ruskin, Carlyle, Macaulay and Burns seeming to be his favorite authors. Those who expected he would pose as a martyr, as a result of his six months' imprisonment in the county jail at Chicago for his part in the strike were very greatly surprised. He related in a perfectly candid manner the history of the "government by injunction" craze that seized the federal courts in the early stages of the great contest and said: "An injunction was served on me restraining me from communicating with any of the men who were on a strike, either verbally, by letter or telegram. It was an iron-clad document that prevented me from holding communion even with myself if possible. I visited two eminent gentlemen of the legal profession, submitted my conduct in connection with the strike together with the papers I had received from a deputy marshal. After a careful review of all, my attorneys informed me that I was legally and morally correct and said I had broken no law and that I should continue to go as I had been doing."

After the speaker had made this statement there was such an unusual pace that everybody lost breath in curiosity and expectation. When all was so still the dropping of a pin could have been heard, he said in a quick, dry way: "I took the advice of my attorneys and got six months for it." Pandemonium reigned for full five minutes. Again and again did the orator attempt to continue but each time was drowned out by bursts of renewed applause, cheering, shouting and laughter. This was his only reference to his imprisonment.

AT TACOMA.

Of the arrival in the city, the Tacoma Union says:

Eugene V. Debs is a great man. He has a magnetic personality, a pleasant manner, a cordial grasp of the hand—and he is in earnest.

Mr. Debs arrived yesterday afternoon from Seattle on the Flyer, and was met at the dock by a large crowd of citizens, which included, in addition to the committee of the Tacoma trades council, many well known leaders in the various trades unions of the city. Mr. Debs was accompanied by President W. G. Armstrong, of the Pacific Coast Council of Trades and Federation of Labor, and W. Blackman, who had been appointed a committee of escort by the Seattle central labor body, and Roy Goodwin, one of Mr. Debs' associates on the executive board of the A. R. U.

As soon as the party could penetrate a long train of freight cars which had, purposely or otherwise, been run on the tracks in front of the Flyer's landing, conveyances were taken to the Five hotel, where Mr. Debs, who is worn out with incessant traveling, lecturing and work, retired for a brief rest.

Of the address delivered by Mr. Debs, the Union made the following editorial comment:

Those who heard Mr. E. V. Debs speak last night at the Tacoma theater were more than pleased with him and what he said. There were present many who had formed an adverse opinion of the man. Others had suspended judgment as regards the part taken by him in the great railroad strike last year. All such were favorably impressed with Mr. Debs, and should he ever lecture here again they would be among the first to welcome him.

Those who knew Mr. Debs at his home, and lived near him for years, do not hesitate to say he is an able and earnest advocate, not only of the rights of workmen, so called, but of every citizen, no matter what his occupation, who suffers loss of his rightful share of the product of his exertions through the tax laid upon him by corporate greed.

Mr. Debs must have proved a surprise to those whose preconceived opinion of the great leader pictured him as an iconoclast, a disturber, a dangerous foe to law and order and to society. No earnest American who in his heart protests against a condition which permits abject poverty and misery in a land endowed by the Almighty above all other lands, need fear contagion in joining hands with Mr. Eugene V. Debs.

AT PORTLAND.

We reproduce only the brief narrative of Mr. Debs' arrival in Portland and only the beginning of an interview which occupied over a column of space in the Portland Sun, as follows:

Eugene V. Debs, the famous leader of the recent great Eastern railroad strike and president of the American Railway Union, accompanied by his associate, Mr. R. M. Goodwin, of Winona, Minn., arrived in Portland on the Northern Pacific at 8:20 o'clock last evening. They were met at the depot by a committee of 15 delegates from the various labor organizations, and escorted to the Merchants' hotel, Mr. Debs preferring a walk in the inclement weather to a ride in the carriage which had been engaged for him.

During the walk to the hotel Mr. Debs chatted pleasantly with the committee, and passed some remarks about the improvements in the city since his first visit four years ago. Shortly after his arrival at the hotel he was seen by a Sun reporter. He is a tall, pleasant-looking man of 40 years, of commanding presence, and has the happy faculty of making friends by his easy conversational powers.

"We have had a very pleasant time," said Mr. Debs, in speaking of his trip. "We left Chicago on February 28, and went to West Superior, and then began our tour over the Great Northern system, ending at Seattle. So far, this has been a remarkable trip—very remarkable in many of its features. It was in the nature of a continuous ovation. In just one week on the Great Northern we took in 2000 members, and our system is now more thoroughly organized, and there is a stronger spirit of unity than ever before. One peculiar thing about the trip has been the congregation of crowds at the stations. Farmers have come as far as 20 miles to meet us. We had exceedingly enthusiastic meetings everywhere except at Tacoma, where the stormy weather kept many at home."

The Sun also published two editorials, the first of which says:

Eugene V. Debs last night at the Park theater, before a fair audience, defended the action of the American Railway Union in the boycott of the Pullman cars and the conflict that followed. Mr. Debs spoke for nearly two hours, and it is to be regretted that every employer of labor in the city and also every lawyer who may some day be a federal judge, was not in the audience. The speaker devoted himself in the defense of the union he represents to facts, beginning with first, the organization of the general managers of all the roads entering Chicago, and then the American Railway Union; the reduction of

wages on the roads in charge of the former, one at a time, until the victory for the Union on the Great Northern ended for the time the leveling work of the general managers. In order to help the men who struck in Pullman the strike against the Pullman cars was ordered—a sympathetic strike. The story was an argument well and concisely told to the trial of Debs and his associates and of the hiding of Pullman so as not to tell the world how bad a man he was, or to save himself from perjury. It was unlike the argument of a lawyer because he dealt in facts that were unassailable and not on opinions of judges and their rulings, which often in one place would be decided one way and another judge in another section of the country would decide another way. From the standpoint of the advocates of the American Railway Union, as expressed last night, there would have been no question but that the verdict would be in favor of the Pullman strikers, and in favor of the American Railway Union, who struck for them in sympathy. Mr. Debs as the Sun anticipated, talked for and in favor of the unions and their efficacy to ameliorate the condition of the "plain people," and advised political action in the higher, not the partisan sense, and advised his audience to educate themselves on the great questions of the day, so that they could vote intelligently. In this Mr. Debs showed himself an able, loyal, as well as a distinguished trade-unionist, and on that line he will be able to gather the workmen—and women, too, for the same can be said of other occupations—into a body of organized labor that will promote not only their own welfare, but also in the broader sense of patriotism and statesmanship the welfare of the country by the intelligent use of the ballot. The American Railway Union is to be congratulated for having a trade-unionist at its head—one who regrets that the strike or boycott has to be used, but who believes in the proper use of a weapon that men of all parties, religions, nationalities and colors can join in and at the same time do not desire or wish to revolutionize the country or change the existing order of things, except in a peaceful and lawful manner.

The second editorial in the Sun says: Mr. Eugene V. Debs, who delivered an address in Portland last evening, impresses those whom he meets as being a true representative American citizen who has truth and justice on his side. The mere agitator, with only a selfish object in view, is an evil in the country, but Mr. Debs does not appear to be one of that class of men.

It is well to have the true story of the troubles at Chicago last summer. Mr. Debs is an interested party and may be expected to put the strikers' side of it in as favorable a light as he can; yet there is abundant evidence to prove that his story is in the main correct. If so, it furnishes a subject for deep consideration on the part of every patriotic and intelligent man.

The Sun will never censure or apologize for the wanton destruction of property, or the taking of life, or any other crimes, because of differences between employers and employees. But it believes that in this and other cases the law has been invoked to aid corporations when they were chiefly in the wrong, and to crush or subdue labor when it was demanding only its just rights.

The power of the law should have been used last summer to compel railroad men to run their trains, without Pullman cars, until the difficulty between Pullman and his employees was in some manner adjusted. The calling out of federal troops at the demand of a private corporation, when the civil authorities of the city and state were amply able to attend to the trouble, shows a dangerous and alarming tendency of the times.

That the railroad managers authorized and sanctioned much, if not most, of the lawlessness that occurred at Chicago is pretty thoroughly established. They sought to arouse public prejudice against the strikers, and at the same time create an excuse for calling on the federal forces; and they succeeded. Yet there is no hint or thought of punishing these crimes and this lawlessness. The courts and most of the officials who were brought into connection with the affair, seem to consider a railway magnate entirely above the law; that the law is entirely on their side.

Labor unions are not always reasonable in their demands and right in their actions, but in such a case as that of the Pullman workmen, both sympathy and law should be on their side rather than with such men as Pullman and those who rushed to his relief. There is abundant evidence to support Mr. Debs' claim that the "conspiracy" was on the other side.

In closing this sketch of the lecturing tour from Chicago to Seattle we introduce two editorials of the Spokane Review, as also a brief editorial of the Butte Intermountain. The Review of March 15th had the following:

The great common people have surely found in Eugene V. Debs a man they can implicitly trust, a philosopher with that cool judgment that always draws right conclusions and a patriot with that degree of courage that stands by the convictions of his own mind though the world be against him; the history of his life will surely live in the archives of our nation as one of its noblest heroes.

His natural endowments make it impossible for him to remain silent and inactive when the heavy hand of oppression bears down on the people; not a ranting demagogue, nor a cynical pessimist, his inspiration to do good springs from the patriotic desires of a purely American heart.

This was followed in the Review of the 16th by an editorial, in which the writer treats Mr. Debs with generous approval, and alludes to dangers in the pathway of success. The article is as follows:

Eugene V. Debs gave a wonderful exposition of the truth last night at the Auditorium. He held his audience spellbound for at least two hours, and anyone who listened to him during his recital of the facts in the great sympathetic strike of last summer, and who still believes that the railroad corporations were not to blame for all the destruction of property and loss of life, must necessarily be short on brains.

Mr. Debs is a plain fearless speaker. He calls a spade a spade and he is free from that cringing, fawning spirit which prevails among politicians. He is not in it for Debs, but for justice and it is to be hoped that people will refrain from killing Mr. Debs' mind with visions of power and glory for himself. As it is he is doing a grand work for humanity. His great heart is bound up in the welfare of the people and he wins the hearts of his hearers, but should he become ambitious to be president, as he may be some day if he continues to honestly labor for the eternal principles of truth, he might become as John Sherman has become, a knave, a traitor and a villain, because of that ambition. Sherman was once a friend of the people. He won their hearts and their votes and then he sold them and their rights for British gold.

The people must not learn to worship any man, for all men are mortal, and thousands who are great under adversity are killed by prosperity. As long as Mr. Debs sticks to the principles of justice to all mankind he should have the individual support of the people, but when he falls through any laxity of principles, let his name and his influence vanish from the list of those who should be rewarded.

Mr. Debs is a strong man, mentally and physically. He has a quick decisive manner about him that shows the trained thinker and active worker. His love for justice is strong and his sense of honor fine. He towers away above the sycophants who assail his character at the instigation

of their masters, the corporations, and the editors of old party papers that attack him must feel away down in their souls, if they happen to possess any, as though they would like to be free to accord the man the honor he deserves.

The Inter-Mountain, referring to Mr. Debs' lecture, says:

Mr. Eugene Debs' lecture last evening was a clear exposition of the Pullman strike troubles, and a convincing explanation of the part he took in them. The interest which centered in the subject matter of his discourse was intensified by the orator's masterly treatment of it, while the lecture itself elicited many marked demonstrations of approval from the large sympathetic audience. Mr. Debs touched the labor heart of Butte and brought it nearer—if that be possible—to the cause of the workingman.

As we write, March 26th, the tour proceeds without abatement in generous appreciation of the subject and the speaker. So far the tour has exceeded all expectations and has been a continuous surprise to the most sanguine. The reports of the meetings would more than fill all of THE TIMES and we reproduce so much only as will enable the readers of THE TIMES to form some rational conception of the unparalleled enthusiasm which has been awakened throughout the west.

We need scarcely say that the A. R. U. is coming to the front with an ardor born of a determination to test the question: Have American workmen a right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," or are they to be treated as the Spartans treated their helots?

It is with much regret that THE TIMES is unable to record the history of events of the triumphal march at La Crosse, St. Cloud, Winona and Anacosta, we having received no papers from those points. In a future issue we shall complete the review of Mr. Debs' trip, making corrections and supplying omissions incident to such compilations.

SWEAT, EAT AND SAVE.

California boasts of a "silver-tongued orator" by the name of Fitch—Tom Fitch. Tom sometime ago delivered an address in which he propounded the question, "Is there any possible adjustment of the relations between Capital and Labor?" In replying to the question, Tom Fitch said:

The question has been asked in sorrow; it has been asked in anger; it has been propounded in every school of philosophy for two thousand years. It has been asked by every student of social science from Socrates to Henry George. It has been asked in sanctuaries, and shops, and streets. It has been considered amid the clank of hammers; amid the din of spindles; amid the roar of forges; amid the gold of harvest field in the depths of the mine, and on the foamed sea. It has been asked in an angry roar from the throat of a mob. It has been asked with a weary sigh from the breast of the tired worker; and to the despairing cry—"How long, O Lord, how long?" has come the answer: "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread." To all schemes of relief by change of governments or parties; to all dreams of theorists has come the answer that there is but one way for the laborer to establish just relations between himself and the capitalist, and that way is, to save and invest his surplus earnings, and himself become a hated capitalist.

After this outburst of common flappodoodle, California Tom was evidently well pleased with himself. He had solved the problem of all time since Cain built a city, or Noah built the ark. The adjustment of the relations between "capital and labor," and the adjustment of the relations between the "laborer and the capitalist," are essentially different propositions. In adjusting the relations between the laborer and capital, it is not required that the laborer should become a capitalist in the common acceptance of that term. The laborer creates capital, it is the product of labor; but, having produced capital, he is denied the benefits arising from his toil by capitalists who rob him of his rights. The adjusting business is now confined to laborers and capitalists. The fight is between honest men and thieves. It is well to quote the declaration, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." Laborers do that, but capitalists do not. They steal the bread produced by the sweat of laborers, and bread stands for the comforts of life, and capitalists steal about everything in sight, and are filling the land with moneyless, homeless and friendless men, women and children. California Tom would adjust the difficulties between laborers and capitalists by having laborers save their surplus cash and become millionaires themselves. Alas, multiplied thousands of them have no cash.

It does not matter where, or how often the question has been asked, "Is there any possible adjustment of the relations between capital (capitalists) and labor?" It is being asked now, and is being answered affirmatively. It is being asked and answered with kindling fire in the eye, and with detonating vigor of voice. We are walking beneath the deepening shadows of coming events. Plutocrats may win, but it will be when every pillar erected by the fathers to support the superstructure of liberty has been wrenched from its foundations by millions of Samsons, whose expiring cry will be, "Give me liberty or give me death!"

Letters are being received from all over the United States asking President Debs for an address in their particular localities. In fact it takes nearly all the time of one fairly good man to decline these invitations for the president. At a rough estimate enough requests have been received since last July to give him three speeches a day for the next two years.

A large number of Southern negroes are going to Liberia, Africa. Their heads are level.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES AND COURT DECISIONS.

The supreme court of Minnesota holds that where animals are injured because of a railroad company's failure to fence its road, as required by law, the fact that their owner permitted them to run at large, contrary to law, does not, as between him and the company, necessarily constitute contributory negligence.

In Indiana the supreme court rules that when, in consideration of the grant of a right of way, the railroad has agreed to make a crossing for the land owner, and in pursuance thereof built a crossing with cattle guards and wing fences, and maintained it many years, its successor, having torn out the guards and wing fences, and put in gates in the right of way fence, is liable for injuries to the owner's stock that have strayed on the track by reason of the gate's ill repair, and the absence of the guards and wing fences.

The federal court decides that a railroad employe, who is one of a gang of men employed to remove a wreck, cannot recover from the company for injuries caused by the negligence of the wreck master, who has charge of the wrecking car.

In Texas it is decided by the supreme court that where a railroad employe, while engaged in filling the water tank of a train, for that purpose standing on a ladder which leaned against the car, and holding the water pipe, is injured by the backing of cars against the train after the cutting out of a car, he cannot hold the company liable on the theory that there should have been, and he had a right to believe that there was a rule requiring a warning to be given him before the cars were so backed to be coupled, though, during the week he had been so engaged, warning had been given him; he having knowledge that always, during the 20 minutes the train was at the station, not only was the tank filled, but a car was cut out and the other cars recoupled, and he being in a position and so engaged as to be able to see the cars when coming back.

In the federal court it is held that an employe of a railroad may recover for injuries from the derailment of a train by an animal getting on the track through a defective fence for which the company was responsible, though defect was due to the negligence of a fellow servant.

The supreme court of Mississippi rule that a brakeman who is hurt in uncoupling a car without using a stick, in violation of a rule of the company, cannot recover, even though he acted in obedience to an order of the conductor, "a person having the right to control or direct" his services.

In Texas it is held by the supreme court that a release by an employe of his master from liability for a personal injury, in consideration of employment for such time as might suit the master, is without consideration.

In New York the superintendent of repairs of defendant railroad company directed the foreman of the carpenter shop to construct scaffolding for an employe to work on, but he gave no instructions as to the materials or method of construction. The carpenter was without experience in constructing such scaffolding, and, owing to the quality of the materials used, the scaffolding was not of sufficient strength, and the employe was injured by its fall. The supreme court rules that defendant was liable for such injuries, as a master's duty to furnish a safe place for his servant to work cannot be delegated to another servant; so as to relieve the master from liability.

In Massachusetts it is ruled that a railroad is not bound to give notice to its experienced engineers of the erection of a post four feet outside the line of passage of a train.—Railroad Gazette.

It is estimated that the Brooklyn strike, occasioned by the law breaking owners of the trolley lines, cost the employes in loss of wages and money \$480,000, and that on the other side the losses amounted to \$1,500,000—total, \$1,980,000. This includes \$250,000 for troops, the roads losing \$900,000 exclusive of \$100,000 damage to cars by inexperienced men, making their loss a round million, all of which could have been prevented if the owners of the lines had been disposed to deal justly with their men. District Assembly No. 75, in a circular, says that "it was a fight of dollars against empty stomachs, and, as was to have been expected, the dollars won a victory, though a dear one. Our people, after an heroic resistance, have at last submitted to the inevitable. The military and in some cases judicial powers have all been used to coerce them." The military machine is always used to help the corporation, and the same is true of judicial powers of the state and nation. The poor fellows who fought for bread and for home went down and the pirates are on top.

Since the last issue of THE TIMES President Debs has received letters from the coal miners of Alabama, the coal miners of Ohio, the street railway men of Chicago, the marine engineers of Chicago, and several other less powerful bodies of labor asking for admission into the A. R. U. But the president had to write and tell 'em that he had noticed in the dispatches of the subsidized press that the A. R. U. is dead.

THE A. R. U. PRESIDENT

SUSTAINS A REAR-END COLLISION WITH THE BIG NOGOL OF THE

General Managers' Association, But the President "Flings In" at His Usual Mile-a-Minute Speed. It so happened that President Debs and the chief hired man of the General Managers' Association were in Seattle at the same time.

There are hundreds of such men in the country today—men, some of whom have been in the railroad business from ten to twenty years, and who are competent in every way.

Mr. Debs, I suppose, appeared on the platform tonight dressed well, probably better than many of the members of the General Managers' Association.

Both interviews appeared in the Seattle papers on the morning of the 19th. President Debs held a mass meeting at 10 o'clock that morning of which the Post-Intelligencer gives the following account:

Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway Union, addressed a splendid concourse of people yesterday at the Army, the body of the building being crowded almost to suffocation.

Mr. Debs reminded the audience that when he was asked for an opinion of the president of the General Managers' Association he was gentlemanly enough not to take advantage of the opportunity to abuse the man through the newspapers.

Monday and Tuesday, March 25th and 26th, the United States Supreme Court listened to arguments of counsel in the matter of the application by the officers and directors of the A. R. U. for a writ of habeas corpus.

We have a limited supply of Governor Altgeld's famous message which we will send to any address on receipt of a one-cent stamp.

INTRODUCTION AT PORTLAND. The introduction by Colonel F. V. Drake of President Debs, on the occasion of his lecture in the new Park theater, Portland, sets out such a brilliant array of facts in language so pleasing, that we are constrained to reproduce the account as published in the Portland Sun.

A nation rich in lands, location, climate and all modern improvements; wealthy beyond all others in the strength, enterprise and intelligence of an educated citizenship, stands palsied and tottering on the brink of repudiation and utter bankruptcy.

Under that foreign control labor's reward is being diminished, now here, now there, steadily and rapidly, and will not stay until beggary swarms in idle ness where busy, joyous industry once gathered treasures in the fields of human endeavor.

The value of property in the United States in 1890 was set down at \$65,037,091,197, or \$1,036 per capita for the entire population—or that was the average, ascertained by dividing the total wealth by the total population.

We are in receipt of one of the most instructive pamphlets on the money-mongering problem which is now agitating all classes of our people that it has ever been our privilege to review.

The average American freeman of today is possessed of more intelligence and executive ability than the average of sovereigns of the past.

Monday and Tuesday, March 25th and 26th, the United States Supreme Court listened to arguments of counsel in the matter of the application by the officers and directors of the A. R. U. for a writ of habeas corpus.

The Winnipeg Voice refers to two farmers in the Queen's dominion who started out in search of "law and justice," and proceeds to homilize as follows: "Think twice before going to law."

General of local business \$75 a week. Estimate territory. The Rapid Mail Watch, Waltham, Mass. is the best watch in the world.

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HOW TO EAT.

A PROTEST AGAINST CIVILIZED CANNIBALISM.

The Accumulation of Hunger in Anticipation of a Heavenly Feast a Mistake.

Rev. Walter Vrooman talks entertainingly of conditions, and the world stands in need of such common sense as he furnishes those who attend his lectures, of which the following in an extract taken from the Commonwealth.

"Yes, happy friends, comfortable and full, in considering the topic 'How to Eat,' I wish to impress upon you first the lesson that we should eat nothing which is the result of the ruin or poverty of our fellow beings; that we should at least stop eating one another.

"We are told that poverty, privation and hunger develop character. There never was a greater lie. Freedom from luxury, healthy struggle against obstacles, plain living and wholesome food develop character; but modern poverty has none of these.

"Men are made in a large measure by their environment, and if we hope to have a better race we must improve the surroundings and social influences that go so far toward the building of character.

"One class of people are dying from too much to eat and nothing to do; another class are dying from too much to do and nothing to eat.

"Yes, we need a revival of dynamic religion—a shower of heavenly truth applied to our social relations—an application of christianity to every-day affairs.

"Society will either make its government pure or the government will corrupt society. Society is no better than the government it sanctions, approves and fosters.

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It is a large 70-page, 60-column, illustrated pamphlet, containing the history of the State, and the family circle, it is a valuable reference work.

Three Months and to each subscriber we will send of Choice Flower Seeds, 200 FREE! An Unparalleled Offer by the State of Illinois.

Another Great Offer! Buy one copy of this book, and we will send you a copy of the book "The Wing Piano" free.

HOME, SWEET HOME. The Railroad Man's Home is MADE SWEETER by the music from an F. & V. Organ.

To the Opponents of the Knights of Labor. You judge our organization without complete understanding of our principles or our position on current questions.

Journal of the Knights of Labor. The best reform weekly paper in America. Subscribe for it, read it, then criticize us.

Let me introduce you to "The President" Watch Movement. Just finished by the United States Watch Co., Waltham, Mass.

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SPECIAL OFFER To Wives and Daughters of Railroad Men. OUR NEW 1895 FLOWER SEED OFFER. A Magnificent Collection of FLOWER SEEDS 200 FREE!

Another Great Offer! Buy one copy of this book, and we will send you a copy of the book "The Wing Piano" free.

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LITTLE ALL ALONEY.

Little All Aloney's feet Pitter patter in the hall, And his mother runs to meet...

A Very Smart Man.

It stands to reason that the caption of this article should refer to an American citizen. We shall not mention his name because we have nothing to do with individuals...

as much of a dead letter as it was in France then. Fortunately we have some brave men and they say: "Towards the rear!"

Thoughts and Things.

An analysis of the vote in the congressional election last fall discloses the fact that, casting less than half the total number of votes, the Republicans elected enough congressmen to give them a clear two-thirds majority in the house.

The workmen of Cleveland have a scheme on foot to give the public an object lesson on the fact that society makes better provision for its criminals than for its honest, law-abiding workmen...

our forefathers virtually restricted us to the latter method. Still, the proposition for a national convention touches a vital point. It ought to be agitated.

Pert Pickings.

The sun of righteousness never shone upon such a system of slavery as exists in the labor world today.

The A. R. U. guns are booming for emancipation and freedom for the workmen and women of America. "It's a good thing—push it along."

Three hundred girl waist makers went out on a strike against a reduction of 20 per cent. recently in New York city. Their cause was just. They struck at a time when the firm was crowded with orders.

A little bird whispered to me that C. P. Huntington of the Southern Pacific is under arrest for violating the interstate commerce law. Mrs. Hettie Green of New York is after him with a sharp stick, too.

The directors of the Lehigh Valley system are after President Wilbur's scalp. They begin to find out that his obstinacy and antagonism towards labor organizations in the recent strike on that road was too very expensive.

The trolley lines of Brooklyn are run by schedules which the motormen are required to make or be suspended or discharged. In many cases the schedules are so arranged that a speed of from 16 to 20 miles per hour is required in order to get through on time.

FREE OFFER.

Messrs. S. H. Moore & Co., publishers of the Ladies' World, again make our readers a remarkable offer in the way of free flower seeds.

We would call our readers' attention to the advertisement of Wing & Son, who emphasize the fact that they make a high grade piano which is sold at a moderate price.

The Denver Road is immensely level-headed when it says: "The regularity with which labor unions get the worst of it in strikes is only equaled by the beautiful regularity with which the members of the said unions on election day split up and elect corporation tools to legislate and administer justice for them."

It is now understood that a Vanderbilt mamma has been in England with her daughter, negotiating a match with a duke. The Road refers to the fact by saying that "the old lady has succeeded in lassoing a real live baron or duke and has contracted with him to live with said daughter."

CALL FOR CONVENTION OF SHOE WORKERS.

Boston, Mass., March 7, 1895. To the Organized Shoe Workers of America, Greeting: The movement of the shoemakers of the country for a reorganization of the trade on an entirely new basis has at last assumed definite shape and there can be no longer any doubt of its complete success.

A great majority of these affiliated locals acted promptly on these two questions and their decision is practically unanimous in the affirmative, only eight locals in all voting in the negative.

The basis of representation shall be as follows: From each local organization one delegate-at-large and one additional delegate for every 200 members, or majority fraction thereof.

Any local organization of boot and shoe workers not affiliated with the bodies represented in the General Label Council, and which desire to be represented at the convention, can obtain credentials by applying to either of the committee.

Writers deplore the fact that the population of the rural, the agricultural, districts, are constantly flocking to the cities. It is not surprising. In twenty-one of the leading states of the Union there are 741,210 tenant farmers who are barely able to live.

There are special western agents for John J. McGraw's Locomotive Brass Clock, \$12.00; "The President" Watch Movement, finest thing out, \$50.00; also John Lamb's Mica Eye Protectors, per pair, 50 cents.

STEAM ENGINEERING. (Stationary, Locomotive or Marine); Mechanics; Mechanical Drawing; Electricity; Architecture; Architectural Drawing and Designing; Masonry; Carpentry and Joinery; Ornamental and Structural Iron Work; Railroad Engineering; Bridge Engineering; Municipal Engineering; Plumbing and Heating; Coal and Metal Mining; Prospecting and the English Branches.

Locomotive Engineering. The only live, readable paper that is NOT AIMED OVER THE HEADS OF Engineers, Firemen and Shopmen. ALL MECHANICAL. Keeps you posted on the progress of Locomotives and Cars the world over.

A LOST LEG. Is not the calamity it was before the invention of The Patent Adjustable Slip Socket. (Warranted not to chafe the stump.) LARGEST LEG FIRM IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE WINKLEY ARTIFICIAL LIMB CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. BRANCH OFFICES: 84 Adams St., Dexter Building, Chicago. 116 Jones St., San Francisco.

SKIN FITS BETTER AND WEARS LONGER THAN ANYTHING ON EARTH! WESTERN MADE PANTS, OVERALLS, SHIRTS AND COATS. ARE SECOND ONLY TO SKIN. MANUFACTURED BY STAHL-URBAN CO., Formerly ZIMMERMAN & STAHL, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

A RAILROAD MAN'S REMEDY!! No Douche, No Vaporizing, No Wash. A CURE THAT CURES. An Effective VEST POCKET Remedy. Always Ready. No Plan Exposed to Wind or Weather Like the Railroad "Boys" and Subject to CATARRH Should be Without ELY'S CREAM BALM Gives Relief at once for Cold in the Head. Apply into the Nostril—It is Quickly Absorbed.

EVERY YEAR.

The poor are getting poorer Every year, Starvation's growing surer Every year; Nor is the prospect brighter For their burdens will be lighter, For their chains are getting tighter, Every year.

Victor Hugo said "the hell of the poor is the paradise the rich love to solace themselves in." In the United States of America the "hell of the poor" in which the rich find solace must be very comforting to Baron de Brimstone.

It now appears that Egan, the big brass collar of the General Managers' Association, had a mission in Seattle. He evidently had his "pull" with him as he was appointed receiver of the Oregon Short Line and Utah & Northern Railways.

Brice, who fell down and worshipped the sugar trust god in the U. S. Senate, wanted to appropriate \$100,000 for the perfection of ships to navigate the air. That's about the size of the cochined statesman and railroad wrecker of Ohio and Wall street.

The managers of corporations and trusts howl lustily that the "public has some rights which strikers are bound to respect," but when these same combinations rob and plunder the public, and the public complains, like old Bill Van derbit, they say the "public be d--d."

Whatever may be the ills which whisky inflicts upon those whom it "bites like an adder," it is now an established fact that it knocked the bigotry out of the A. P. A. element of the Indiana Republican legislature recently in session. In the process of drink, drank, drunk, things became lively.

According to newspaper accounts President Debs charged Egan with being a ruffian and a thief, and that he could not get a position as flagman on any road running out of Chicago because he had robbed every road and every corporation that he ever had anything to do with. Accepting this as true, a man must be "pretty far gone" before his eligibility to a job in the service of a federal court lapses.

So Egan, the brass collared whelp of the General Managers' Association—the one of bowels wherein lies the heart of that Christless combination of corporate cannibals—has been appointed receiver of the Oregon Short Line and Utah & Northern Railway companies. If the employes on those lines will take a friend's advice they will keep their hands on their pocket books and "get together." Something will "drop" out there before many months if it is nothing more than wages.

Speaking of the marriage of Anna Gould to a French parasite, the New Charter remarks: "If marriages are made in heaven how the gods must have laughed when they patched up this affair. And if there is any communication between this republic and the kingdom of hell, how old Jay must have squirmed at the news that fifteen of the millions he damned himself to heap together had been spent to buy his daughter a 5-foot Frenchman. 'Tis enough to make a cat laugh."

Workingmen are wealth makers, and the question, how can they save the wealth they create? ought to be always in order. We do not doubt that co-operation would help amazingly. Intelligently and honestly managed, co-operation is always and inevitably successful. Take a city of 5,000 workingmen—say five to a family—1,000 families. Now establish, say a co-operative store, in which 1,000 families are interested and make their purchases. Buying for cash and selling for cash, failure is practically impossible, and the profits go to the stockholders, the workingmen themselves.

Some investigations have been going forward in Eastern cities to ascertain the causes of poverty. Eight thousand cases were investigated, and it was found that in 2,000 cases misconduct had caused poverty, and misfortune had been the cause of poverty in 6,000 cases. Under the head of misfortune, there was (1) lack of employment, (2) sickness, (3) insufficient employment, (4) no male support, (5) old age, (6) physical deformity, (7) accidents. Strange as it may appear, not a word is said of such Christless whelps as Pullman, creatures more pestilential than the plagues, who glory in accumulating fortunes upon the miseries of the poor, whom they make poorer until they are swept into the gulf of pauperism.

"Poverty," says an exchange, "causes crime, and legislation in the interest of the money power causes poverty," and adds, that "about two thirds of all the crime in this country should be charged to legislation." The financial, commercial and industrial disasters which struck the country in 1893, Grover Cleveland said, were "chiefly owing to congressional legislation." Eliminating from the record such crimes as murder, manslaughter—crimes against persons, and considering only those which relate to property, and the sum total of the boodle secured, and it would be found that a hundred rich thieves in the country have perpetrated robberies a hundred times in excess of all the burglaries, highway robberies and sneak thieving in a decade. Beyond this, take the crimes perpetrated against property under the protection of law, and a key is found to the deplorable conditions which now afflict and afflict the country.

RAILROAD TAXATION.

Mr. Blackstone, president of the Chicago and Alton railroad, takes a gloomy view of the future of railroads, owing to excessive taxation. Mr. Blackstone has recently issued his annual report, a summary of which we find in the Railroad Gazette. According to this report the taxes of the Chicago and Alton in 1874 amounted to 10 per cent. of those earnings applicable to dividends; in 1894 they had risen to 15.75 per cent. This, however, did not include the income tax which must be paid on "the income of that year, and which will raise the taxes to 18.42 per cent. of all available revenue, or 21.76 per cent. of available revenue drawn from the traffic of the road. Looking further to all the railroads of the country, "no comparison can be made between the amount of taxes and earnings available for dividends on about three-fourths of the railroad properties, because they have no such earnings." In the year ending June 30th, 1893, the owners of railroad stocks to the amount of more than 2,850 million dollars, or 61.24 per cent., of all such stock received no dividends; and the owners of more than 492 millions of bonds, or 10.93 per cent. of all the railroad bonds, received no interest; but taxes amounting to more than 30 1/2 million dollars were paid by the railroad companies, which is equal to an assessment of 36 1/8 per cent. on the amount of all the dividends paid to railroad shareholders in that year. Mr. Blackstone estimates that in 1894, including the income tax, the amount of taxes imposed upon the railroad companies will be equal to at least 50 per cent. of the total amount of all dividends paid in that year; and in closing this topic he says, "Truly our hydra headed ruler exercises unlimited power over railways and appears insatiable."

The showing of Mr. Blackstone ought not to make him and his associates weep, since, in twenty years taxes on his road have increased only 5.75 per cent. or an average of .287 a year. Mr. Blackstone should give the figures showing how much the stockholders and bondholders, including the water, have been paid during the twenty years from 1874 to 1894. Throughout the country the people have determined that railroads shall be assessed a fair valuation of their investments, nothing more has been demanded and nothing less will be accepted. Farmers, merchants, manufacturers, as also poor men, who own their humble homes, are required to pay taxes at a per cent. as high as is exacted of railroads and no amount of blubbering will longer avail to enable railroads to escape fair taxation.

RIOT IN NEW ORLEANS.

The riot in New Orleans, resulting from the importation of negroes from Texas to take the place of white men in loading ships, had all the fierceness of a racial war; a number of negroes were killed, and a purser belonging to an English ship was shot in the head. Quiet was restored by the retirement of the negroes, but it is by no means probable that trouble will not again occur between the races. During the rioting the people of New Orleans were greatly excited and demand was made for United States troops. To this demand Attorney General Olney is reported to have replied as follows: "Do not understand why State authorities are not called on to preserve peace and repress lawless violence. If that were done, national commerce would resume its operations. Applications to State authorities ought to be made and be denied or be proved unsuccessful before the United States interposes." Upon this flog, Governor Altgeld of Illinois has taken occasion to say that, "The national administration has evidently changed its policy from that exercised during the railroad strike at Chicago last summer in refusing to send troops to New Orleans. In commenting on Attorney General Olney's statement that "the State must first exhaust its resources or deny protection before United States troops can be used," Governor Altgeld says: "In this the Attorney General is clearly right. That has been the doctrine of our government from its foundation until it was trampled under foot at Chicago last summer. It embodies the very essence of local self-government, and free institutions can not exist without respecting this principle. The moment it is ignored everything is left to the discretion, that is, the will of one man respecting the central power. This man can then send troops whenever and wherever he pleases and keep them as long as he pleases. Emperor William does not claim more power than this. The country is to be congratulated on the fact that the government at Washington can have a lucid interval."

It does not appear that in New Orleans there was an association of General Managers to ask for United States troops or a Judge Woods to issue an injunction spreading all over the South. Had there been a powerful corporation demanding troops, they would have doubtless been sent forward. Cleveland's administration is built that way. Shooting workmen and shooting ducks is six of one and a half dozen of the other with a president who is in cahoots with the Rothschilds.

If Spain don't apologize, Uncle Sam will strike. It is the American way.

THE GREAT LEADER.

The Boston Investigator indulges in some comments upon a palatial and luxurious Congregational church, recently completed in that city, costing many thousand dollars, in which every Sunday the professed followers of "the meek and lowly Jesus" assemble to worship Him who, "According to the New Testament, which is supposed to contain a true account of the life of Christ, while on earth, He was a man "without any visible means of support." He lived a life of poverty and his followers were of the lowest order of society. He is reported to have said of himself, "Foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests; but the son of man hath not where to lay his head." In these days such a man is called a tramp. He was accustomed to denounce wealth as a crime, and commend poverty as a virtue. Among his sayings are the following: "Blessed be ye poor." "Woe unto you that are rich." "How hard is it for them that trust in riches to enter into the kingdom of God. It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God." "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth." His sermons or addresses to his disciples were usually delivered in the open air; and there was neither pomp nor splendor attending his public ministrations; but, on the contrary, they were of the simplest and the plainest character. Such was primitive Christianity as portrayed in this book which all Christians profess to take as their guide in the affairs of this life." The idea seems to be that the humble Nazarene is honored by domed and steepled sanctuaries where seats are sold for a thousand times more money than the sum total of all the cash Jesus of Nazareth ever possessed. But church edifices, like corporations, trusts, syndicates and other combinations of plutocracy, show the trend of our boasted Christian civilization. It is very much like that to which the old prophet Isaiah referred when he said: "Ah, sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil doers, children that are corrupted; they have forsaken the Lord \* \* \* From the sole of the foot even unto the head there is no soundness in it; but wounds, bruises, and putrifying sores." That is about the size of it. The old prophet must have had visions of the General Managers' Association, United States judges, government by injunction, a wild goose hunting president, a nation of trusts and tramps, a nation of Christians in which, if its Christianity were dynamite, there would not be enough of it to kill a cockroach.

POPULATION.

A French statistician, who has gained prominence, has compiled tables showing the present population of the earth and what it will be at the close of another century. The tables are as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Present population, End of 20th century, Percent increase. Rows include Europe, Asia, America, Australia, Africa, and a total.

Becoming a little more particular, the Frenchman adds the following relating to the countries named:

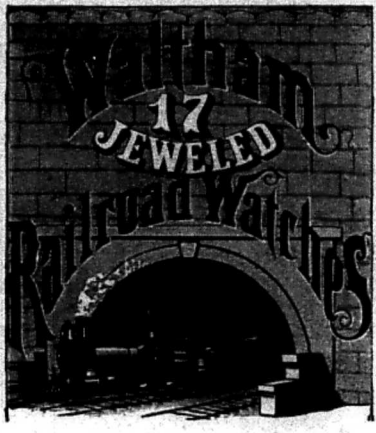
Table with 2 columns: Country, Population. Rows include China, Russia, Germany, Canada, United States, Mex. & Brazil, France, and Argon. Rep.

Such figures are fruitful of reflection. A hundred years is a brief period in the life of a nation. Looking at present conditions in the United States, credited with 400,000,000 at the end of the 20th century, the question arises, what will they be January 1st, A. D. 2001? If plutocrats rule during the next hundred years, as they are now ruling, there will be in the United States, at that time, at least, 300,000,000 wage slaves, coolies, peons, proletariats, mudsills, rat-eaters; a mass of crushed and degraded humanity; a spectacle well calculated to make Jehovah again repent that He made man; enough to so arouse his anger as to make him revoke the covenant that He would not again drown the world in a deluge of water. But, we surmise, that the plutocrats are not to rule. We have an idea that government by injunction is not to proceed unrebuked. We conjecture that the autocratic stuffin' is to be knocked out of such judicial jackasses as Woods et al. We believe that the masses, redeemed from the thralldom of ignorance by educational processes now in operation, will rule, and that while the devil and his plutocratic imps may not relish the new regime, all heaven will approve the new order of things.

The Foreman's Advance Advocate tells of trackmen who "face both ways." For instance, their wages are constantly being reduced, and they growl. That is "facing" one way, and when asked to organize for the purpose of bettering their condition they refuse—and that is "facing" the other way. Ignorant and cowardly they submit to degradation. One old sheep, signing himself "Old Gumbo," admits that the services of trackmen are not appreciated for which he assigns the reason that trackmen are "not organized," and adds: "Well, thank God we are not—we do not want any of it." This "old Gumbo" or old Sambo, admits his wages have been reduced, but being without manliness he submits, and denounces organizations. He wears a dog collar and trots under the General Managers' cart.

WALTHAM WATCHES

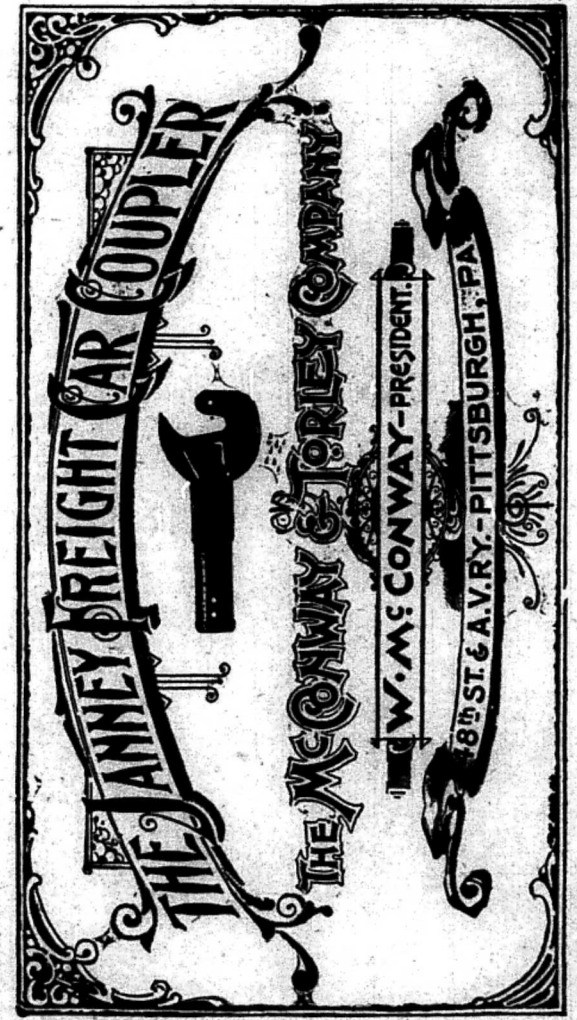
ARE THE BEST AMERICAN-MADE WATCHES. Their superiority over all other watches, both foreign and domestic, has been attested by the Highest Awards in Horology at International Expositions, and by Public Approbation for Forty Years.



VANGUARD, NICKEL. CRESCENT STREET, NICKEL. APPLETON, TRACY & CO., NICKEL. APPLETON, TRACY & CO., GILT. No. 35, NICKEL. No. 25, GILT.

The above movements being of exceptional strength and accuracy, are specially adapted for railroad service.

MANUFACTURED AND WARRANTED BY THE AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH CO., WALTHAM, MASS.



A Railroad for Railroad Men A NOVEL PLAN

The railroad employes to build a railroad of their own. Let every employe and ex-employe join in the enterprise. Under the plan proposed all can help. The payments are easy, the investment safe and profitable. Send for prospectus, investigate and study the plan, talk it over and see how easy it is for the employes to build, own and operate a railroad of their own.

SAN DIEGO PACIFIC & EASTERN R. R., San Diego, Cal.

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