WHO THEY WERE AS TOLD BY EUGENE V. DEBS

To Listening and Cheering Thousands

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 Stattle, falls short of presenting to the readers of THE TIMES any adequate conception of the courtesies, ovations and enthusiasm that have attended the They have revised their opinion of Eugene V. 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 principles and convictions, and represents them 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 ac corded 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 prosecuted, 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

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 integri ty, his sympathy for h's 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 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 marand arm them with clubs an pistols to do the bidding of corporations, triple d-d enemies of labor.

Mr. Debs makes no pretentions 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 wretched ness 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 hid-eous 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. Debe constitutes a chapter, or more properly chapters, in the history of labor each rich in incidents significant of triumph for a cause embodying the wel-fare of the whole country. Beginning in

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

THE CONSPIRATORS. though 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 adde:

> It is important for every man interested in public affairs in these days to form a correct ides 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 em bodied and banded into that atrocity of corpora tion greed, the General Managers' association Debs both intellectually and morally. They have discovered that he is neither a self-seeking demagogue por an ambitious hot-head. They have found out that Debs represents a conscien with conspicuous ability and far-sighted wisdom In fact Debs has grown through defeat and ex panded in misfortune.

> Any unprejudiced man who listens to a twohours 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 th

> In short here is a leader of labor who seems to be worthy of the name, with the moral and in-tellectual qualities which fit him for that function-a man neither rich nor likely to beneither a seeker after political honors nor ambitious 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 nasses 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 Comnonwealth says:

impressions and convinces his heretofore bstinate opponents of the justice of his cause His charges against the general managers are open and above board and they have ample op-portunity to vindicate themselves if his assertions are untrue. His suggestions to workingmen 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 rgans are admitting it.

AT GRAND FORKS.

The Grand Forks Plaindealer, 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, fickle as it is, once more where it will discern much that is commend-able in the union of which Mr. Debs is president. His lecture last evening at the 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 nts and accusations against the general managers. Yet he claims to be able to furnish the proof and verify them all should be granted the opportunity.

AT DEVIL'S LAKE. The Devil's Lake News says:

Eugene V. Debs, the great labor leader, accom-panied 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 ad mire 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 en-thusiastic 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

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: Standard Chronicies the country of the A. R. When Eugene V. Debs, president of the A. R. U., stepped from the west bound passenger train the was greeted with cheers here this morning he was greeted with cheers from nearly 1000 people who had gathered at the depot to welcome to Great Falls the distin-guished leader of the great railroad organization. His face was wreathed in amiles and yet but feebly expressed his appreciation of the magnifi-cent greeting accorded him by his many friends and admirers in the Cataract city. The crowd 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 Cen-tral hotel. His room was headed with collec-

tral hotel. H's room was beseiged 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 PER SECUTION OF THE A. R. U. MEN.

The Subject as Viewed by Jos. R. Buchanan

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 judgemade law-in the administration of which the judges tolerate no interfer ence, and imprisons 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 workingmen 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 failway 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 bad 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 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 Contempt. 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 It is certainly gratifying to the common people the result, these men should hold a that Mr. Debs is making such a success of his lecturing tour. Everywhere he makes favorable love justice and honor heroism maniloye 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 mammon 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 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 them selves 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 re ports have been muddled and conflicting. In answer to questions I asked in a recent letter Mr. Debs made this re

of my colleagues, except one who was released received three months in jail in each of two cor received three months in jail in each of two con-tempt 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 receives and therefore in the cust by of the court. The sentences were made concurrant, and the only way we could get an appeal so as to have the main issues carried to the United States su-preme court was by having sentence suspended in the Santa Fe case until we have served the sentence in the government case, which makes the sen-tences cumulative. So if the supreme court de-cides against us we shall have to serve double tences cumulative. So if the supreme court de-cides 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 feast to have them vindicated in higher courts without regard to cost.

issued by Judge Woods changing the form of the sentences from co to cumulative, and to make the matter entirely plain I will give it here:

Order in cause, 2341 (Santa Fe case.) This cause came to be heard on the motion of the defendants and respondenti to suspend the sentence of the court herein until the expiration of the sentence imposed on the said defendants in

cause No. 2342, 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 the execution of the sentence be and the san hereby postponed to commence and to take effect immediately after the expiration of the sentence in the government case, and be there-fore cumulative and not concurred with the senence 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 to ward 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 guard only those who are vindictive and 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 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

es follows:	
Face of loan	\$62,315,000 2,797,943
United States gets	\$65,112,943 4,835,644
What inside jobbers pay Inside jobbers' profit to 118	\$69,948,587 3,583,113
The public pay and the United should have received. United States has lost Compounded as a sinking fund a cent for thirty years, this los would be	\$73,531,700 8,418,757 at 4 per

PROFIT AND LOSS. . . \$62,315,000 at 104.49 \$65,112,94 Relmont & Morgan \$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 73,531,700

r nearly one-half the original loan.

Inside jobbers' profit

General public buy \$62,315,000 at 118.00 \$78,531,700 coss by United States to the jobbers . \$8,418,757 That gangs of foreign and native harks 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

\$3,583,113

Democratic party out of power. PENSIONS FOR RAILROAD EMPLOYES. The president of the Wabash, Mr. O. D. Ashley, is of the opinion that the establishment of a permanent pension preventive of strikes. He says, "the orkmen 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 employent." 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 Well enough; but Mr. Ashley should advocate fair wages beore 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 disabilitles which retire him from active service.

It is suspected by a great many wellnformed 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 ers 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.

Prophets of Progress Blind to the 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, philoso-phers, 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 calcula

tion founded in selfishness and springing from a sense of terror. Such phi lanthropists have calculated the numbers of the submerged tenth of our population and surveyed the residium of so ciety; 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 rags. Charity means unselfish devotion, feeling and sympathy. This is the charity Christ came to teach.

For 1,800 years Lazarus has been ly

ing 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 toilbe 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 necessaries 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 stateby 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 withor if the beneficiary happens to be treated as a being of inferior race and

-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 nincumpoop, 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 pre-ferred making himself an ass, and suc-

ceeded 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 diarrhees 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 indiscreet 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 sovereignity 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

The Wabash man injects the following into his Chapter IX:

Returning to the most offensive forms of so-cialism, as illustrated by anarchists and nihilists, I feel quite sure that their doctrines would be in-stantly 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 socialistic 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 n of intelligence must conclude that those the social status of the people, are necessarily

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 soicialism from having any views in common with such characters. The Wabash president would not relish the inuendo that all 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 rescals 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 shoat would call down upon itself if it should try to whistle.

THE NEWSPAPER AND THE PREACHER. An exchange remarks that a certain

reacher 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 ns superior.

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

Ir you want to familiarize yourself with the incidents of usurpation of the Minister Thurston, of Hawaiian gov-ernment, has become persona non grata, owing to a habit of shooting off his mouth this office for a copy of Governor Altgeld's message.

THE RAILWAY TIMES

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION On the 1st and 15th of each month.

W. N. GATES, 29 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, Advertising Agent.

Remittances, exchange, manuscripts and all cor respondence should be addressed to RAILWAY TIMES, Terre Haute, Indiana.

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Terre Haute



TERRE HAUTE, APRIL 1, 1895.

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.

Ir anyone can find Miss Helen St. Vincent they 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 stockholders 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 THAT particular breed of cattle minus

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 workingmen 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 affairs 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 been a stable where mules were housed rioters who disgraced Indiana, nearly the society for the prevention of cruelty 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 platform, owing to divergent creeds and dogmas, 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 Cleveland and his secretary to manage the financial affairs of the government.

Is Grover Cleveland should conclude to make a western tour, it would be interesting to compare the number of people who would assemble to do him honor with the multitudes who at every station thronged around President E. V. The Democratic wild goose President ror holes where human beings work, judge for the best. They do not speak blessing. Take for instance the homes Debs of the American Railway Union. builds and rents sweating dens and hor would think the whole west had the sweat and starve, does not represent 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 Lubecki, who has been in the country a year, looking for an American girl with money. Just how much old Corbin stole from the Reading is not known, but if Lubecki gets a half million he can swagger for a few years and then send his wife home or to Siberia.

IT is complained that while the English and German ministers to China and Japan interest themselves in commercial matters, thereby helping the trade of their respective countries, the American ministers, under home instructions. are so immensely ar stocratic 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, "domfoin well got up."

U.S. courts place a small value, often no value at all, upon men who are killed "they did not die in vain."

GOVERNOR ALTGELD'S message to the LABOR SHOULD SHAPE COMING EVENTS. 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 country. They will send over beer mugs, Krupp guns, sour wine, Limburger cheese and sourkrout-and some udder dings.

Ir 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 Indianapolis, would have him tied to a whipping 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 starvation, 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 legislation is largely responsible.

A FEW weeks ago the Southern Pac fic 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 managers find that their horns are said to be the most profitable 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, asthama 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 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 va'ue than many men, women and

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 became an orator of commanding power. He held various public offices and acquired a good sized fortune, and then married a white woman, which the negro showing is seen the utter incapability of 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 compliment to the negro race which half-breeds cannot claim.

> TRINITY CHURCH, New York, which Ghost," and the legislature of New York should make it change its name. Within the bounds of our so-called christian civilization the "Holy Trinity" is nowhere 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 consideration 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 lesus 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 unjust. He was regarded by the respecta ble 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 a general ITALY don't like the idea of having managers' association with its pirates her Dagos shot down as was done in and Pullmans, Herods and Cresars with Colorado-and Uncle Sam will have to their pimps and imps, alias deputy marpay damages. It will be interesting to shals, all hell bent on murdering a friend note what amount the nations agree of the poor. A poor devil of a Judas upon as the cash value of a dead Dago. Iscariot turned traitor for "thirty pieces of silver"-the breed has enormously increased-who not having the decency in the service of railroads. Human life to kill themselves, as did their proto is cheap in the United States, particultype, still hang around the high priests larly the life of a workingman. The of plutocracy, waiting for a job, a club, dead Dagos may advance quotations a and an injunction, when they can again little, in which case, it may be said, burn cars and damn their souls with perjury for \$3.00 a day.

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." Longfellow sang a better philosophy when he

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

In times like the present, when industrial affairs call loudly for prompt and prudent action, the past supplies no sufficiently safe guide for those who are earnestly seeking the solution of on the one side were Republican repre problems, which seemingly defy the engeous of reformers.

Manifestly, the wage question, consid ered from any point of observation, Democrats did fight on the outside and has all the prominence and importance which can be conferred by social, industrial, and commercial considerations. It is the question of the well being of the masses, the capital makers of the country-those who make revenues possible whose skill and muscle carry forward all the great enterprises of this wonderful age-in a word, it is the labor question, and though possibly never so hackneyed as now, loses none of fresh nessness and vigor, on the contrary, its largely due to the free whisky obtained vitality was never so pronounced as at at the basement bar, since it could not present—and the fact challenges for its have been more disgraceful if all hands discussion the master intellects of the had been drunk. Thousands of decent times.

The remote past is barren of data re lating to the emancipation of wageworkers from the drudgery and degradation 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 lization rests"-and the declaration canbut its chief merit is found in its teachings that, while only a, b, c achievements have been won, a more perfect 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 country-as it would be impossible to picture the degradation that must follow it has established a reputation for tenethe vulture power of corporate greed.

No view of the subject is more contracted and vicious than that which isolates 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 ultimate has been reached-and this undemocratic 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 vicious 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 ples e them to ad of them as "our fellow-citizens" except at Pullman which fully illustrates the either "Father," "Son" or "Holy at such times as their votes are wanted, and these secured, they become the chattels of those who can use them to millionaire, reduced wages, the tene promote their venal and vulgar ambi-

The present is fraught with purpose 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 upon the discussion of remedies for present 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 application to the welfare of the country. Carried to its extreme, it foreshadows prosperity 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 nachine, 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 Stanford estate for \$15,000,000-money stolen in building Pacific railroads. The Stanford estate was valued at \$17,000,000. If the government wins, the Standford 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 Legislature, it was demonstrated beyond controversy, that the two old parties. the Democratic and Republican, had outlived their usefulness, and were a disgrace 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 incidents to complete the requirements of pandemonium. It was an utterly lawless, 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 seriously injured that fatal results were feared.

The parties to this disgraceful affray sentatives (?) of the people, and on the deavors of the most unselfish and cours- other side the Chief Executive of the state. The Governor did not personally take a hand in the infamous tumult, but 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 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 pager captioned, 'The Tenament, the Real Problem of Civiliza-Mr. Riis starts out with the proposition that "the family home is the basis upon which our modern civinot be succesfully controverted. It is axiomatic. No sophistry, no word jug gling can obscure the truth that Mr. Riis union of the hosts of labor is full of condenses into a sentence. There it stands and challenges investigation.

Mr. Riis writes spec'ally of the homes of the poor in the city of New York, where the tenement house ab minations defy all the wealth of exaggeration. It being the worst governed city in the world where christian civilization exists, with its hosts factionized and a prey for ment house horrors which it maintains and perpetuates with stolid indifference to the curses it inflicts.

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 population, where large manufacturing enterprises 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 civilization rests." then the home must be decent, comfortable, pleasant, agree able, virtuous and healthy, since a home without these characteristics is indicative of degradation, at war with all rational views of civilization, and just in New England manufacturers have so re idea. The tenements were fair to look upon, but as Pullman, the Christless ments became the abodes of wretched ness, hunger and death, a ful 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 philosophize 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 as 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 writers 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 civilizazation a hearsay and a byword in all

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 Telerecently had a "startling suggested by the eclipse of thought" 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 opportunity 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 monour mind was suddenly startled with the thought North America say if there was an eclipse of the O. R. T.? A strange thought to enter one's mine while gazing at what we knew was merely a tem porary shadow east over fair Luna's face, and ve

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 hearthsitting 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 married 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 shrick, 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

Brother Touston finally concluded that the O. R. T. can't be eclipsed. Unlike the moon, it don't wax and wane-i just waxes all the time and like the moon has a silver mantle for all the members who have stickability. We like these lightning shovers 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.

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."

Indiana employs about 13,000 common school teachers, of whom about 6,000 are of the female persussion. The Indiana But our purpose is not to follow Mr. legislature demands that these teachers Riis in his criticisms of New York's shall teach their pupils the baleful eftenement house and home conditions, fects of alcohol upon the human system, and now "John Barleycorn" text books are in demand, with colored plates of B. NIGGEMEYER CO., State and 39th Sts. lungs, hearts, kidneys, intestines, etc. in normal and in alcoholed condition, all Of Interest to 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 is the basis upon which our modern 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 proportion as wages are decreased the duced wages that they can undersell the home degenerates, and our modern civi- London manufacturers right in London. comes a curse, rather than a The New England manufacturing coolie will soon rival his Chinese cousin, who works for \$6.00 a year, eats rice and rate and could give Atkinson pointers.

> THE white and black screwmen of lew Orleans screwed their courage up to the sticking point and several black screwmen have retired permanently from the contest-but the state militia s required to parade, and patrol the evee that commerce may proceed.

ON THE PIGHT TRACK OF NORTH CAROLINA

-PLUG CUT -

MARBURG BROS.
The American Tobacco Co.,
Baltimore, Md.

ADIES Do you want to make mone easily at home? If so, sen



HIGH GRADE OXFORD WHEEL ranging from \$15.00 to \$60.00.

H. S. PETERS

THE BEST. OFFICIALLY ENDORSED BY THE

B. of L. F. at Cincinnati, 1892. B. of L. E. at St. Paul, 1894. B. of R. R. Carmen, Chicago, 1894. American R'y Union, Chicago, 1894.

SOLD IN CHICAGO BY LITTLE JAKE, 12th Street and Ogden Ave.

RAILROAD MEN and Their Families





WINSLOW'S SOOTHING



-: ARTIFICIAL LIMBS :-With Improved Rubber Feet and Hands



It is not unusual to see an engineer with hand on the throttle, or a conductor, fireman, brakeman, farmer, carpenter, mason, miner, in fact men of ever vocation, wearing one or two of the artificial legs with rubber feet, of MARK'S Patents, performing as much labor as men in possession of all their natural members, earning the same wages; in fact, experiencing little or no inconvenience.

Over 15,000 artificial limbs of MARK's Patents in daily use. Purchased by the United States and many foreign governments. One-half the limbs furnished by us are made from measurements and profiles without our seeing the wearers. Fit guaran-

A treatise of 480 pages, with 300 illustrations and a formula for measuring sent free. Received the Highest Award at World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago. Address



A. A. MARKS, 701 BROADWAY,

THE CONSPIRATORS.

late capital fight, when the opera house frequently rang with plaudits for Anaconda, 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, ar rived from Great Falls yesterday afternoon and was met by a reception committee and taken a once to the Helena hotel. Mr. Debs protested a ommittee and taken a the action, saying that less pretentious quarter would suit him, but the committee insisted that the best the city afforded was none too good for him. Mr. Debs was accompanied by Directo 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 Batte 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 en tirely different light to that in which it was re garded by many who formed their opinions and passed judgment through information gained by g newspaper reports

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

Those who heard Eugene V. Debs lecture landing the probably now understand why he gained so strong a hold on the affections and es-teem of that class of laboring men whose recognized leader he today is. They also probably ealize how it has been possible for him to retain that leadership under circumstances when momen 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 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 unconcealed by beard or moustache, a bright eye and a well modulated, resonant voice, he is a figure that would command attention and respect in any as semblage of men. The cheers and applause 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 stand 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 . R. U., is at the head of one of the mo powerful labor organizations in the country, ar rived 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 eception committee consisting of James Meagh Miners' union; Dan McDonald, M. J. Geiger, S P. Miles, Pat Meaney, H. J. Siems and Joo 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 workingmen at 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 cap- stepped forward. tivated 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 warn 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 Spoke the Northern Pacific local freight train at 11:20. Upon arrival this evening, Mr. Debs will be es corted directly to the People's Party Central Club meeting at Auditorium Hall, where he will make a few remarks, by special request. Thi will be be an open meeting. Colonel Patrick Henry Winston, George Turner, W. C. Jones Congressman S. C. Hyde, C. S. Voorhees, Hor W. H. Claggett of Idaho, and several other dis-tinguished advocates of government control of railroads, have been invited to meet the rep entatives of that doctrine on this occasion.

Telegrams were pouring in all day yesterda from the Cœur d'Alene country, the British Columbia, and as far east as the Rocky mountains, and from the cities and towns along the Cascade range, stating that large delegatio 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, Peshastin, Washington; Missoula, Ka Three Forks, Kaslo, New Denver, B. C.

The Review chronicles Mr. Debs' arri-

val at Spokane as follows: Engene V. Debs, president of the America Railway Union, is here. He arrived on train No Rallway Union, is here. He arrived on train No-2 last night at 11:25, just an hour and thirty min-tures 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.

"Gentlemen, this is Mr. Debs."
Three cheers, and three times three, rang out, and the crowd formed in twos behind for the narch to Auditorium Hall, where already a brong was in waiting.
The reception committee had done its work

The reception committee had done us workell, a carriage was in waiting, but President by preferred to walk. He nearly slwsys siked, he said, and he would not yisld even hen it was suggested that he must be worn out ith the fattique 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 ild receive an ovation, and that the run from Houser Junction to Spokane consumed 55 min-utes when the time schedule calls for only 30 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 preceeding the lecture Mr. Debs was made lion of by his admirers. He was shown over the city and escorted out to Hillyard, whe the boys. He visited Mayor Belt's office in the city hall and commented upon the luxury of the Populist executive's apartments. Commissioner Marvin took him through the central fire station where Captain Philips turned in a practice alarm and later he looked through the jail and com mented 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 newsboys and enlivened 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 Building Laborers and Tailors' dorned 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 representative of the unions and Mayor Belt. The latter intro duced 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 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. Apppropriate

When Mr. Debs and party stepped upon the rostrum there was a succession of cheers. Mayo Belt stepped forward amid a ripple of applaus

mottoes and banners were ranged all around the

and spoke a few words of greeting briefly outlined the address of Mr. Deb and said that his narrative of the story would carry conviction to the mind. He had heard Mr that the boycott was buried in oblivion. He dis cussed 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 State in which every citizen would be a stockholder.

There was vociferous applause when Mr. Debs e and it became deafening when a ing little damsel presented him with a beautifu ouet of flowers. Mr. Debs' face flushed but he ook the flowers and kissed the little maiden

In introducing Mr. Debs to the audi ence, 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 giant corporations of the country."

And more cheers, deafening and un controllable, rang out as President Debs

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 resence of a magnificent audience of 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. Good win, one of the directors of the union, arrived in the city yesterday morning from Everett on the steamer Greyhound, and in the evening ad-dressed a fine audience at the Seattle theater. Inasmuch as a good many workingmen are in such straits financially that they were unable to raise money to pay their admission fee Mr. Debs has arranged to give a free talk this morning at 10 o'clock and has engaged the Armory for this pur-

The arrival of Mr. Debs was the occasion great enthusiasm and several thousand people greeted him at the boat landing, workingmen merchants and other business men mingling generally in the throng in an endeavor to see man about whom there has been so much talk and who was so recently sentenced to nine months in jall for contempt of court in leading the great Pullman strike. The local American 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, B. E. Bennett, A. F. Hass, Rev. D. G. Garrett, Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, Richard Winsor, Sam'l Rosenberg and Gov. James Sheakley 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 and in the safternoon he was waited on by several and in the safternoon he was waited on by several and in the safternoon he was waited on by several and in the safternoon he was waited on by several and in the safternoon he was waited on by several and in the safternoon he was waited on by several and in the safternoon he was waited on by several and the safternoon he was waited on by several and the safternoon he was waited on by several and the safternoon he was waited on by several and the safternoon he was waited on by several and the safternoon he was waited on by several and the safternoon he was waited on by several and the safternoon he was waited on by several and the safternoon he was waited on by several and the safternoon he was waited on by several and the safternoon he was waited on by several and the safternoon he was waited on by several and the safternoon he was waited on by several the safternoon he was waited on by several and the safternoon he was waited

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

Adams, who was the Populist candidate for con 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. Debe, 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.

lake, returning to the city at 4:30 o'clock. tors?" at the Seattle theater in the evening wa splendidly delivered, and elicited frequent and repeated applause. He proved himself a polishe speaker, and for two hours and a half the inter est never flagged. In his argument he was plain conclusive and convincing; his earnestness wa profound, and his rhetoric, metaphor and figure He demonstrated that he has been a student o human nature as well as of good books, the class sics, Shakespeare, Ruskin, Carlisle, Macauley and Burns seeming to be his favorite authors. Thos who expected he would pose as a martyr, as a result of his six months' imprisonment in the county jail at Chicago for his par in the strike were very agreeably surprised related in a perfectly candid manner the history of the "government by injunction" craze tha seized the federal courts in the early stages of the great contest and said: "An injunction was served on me restraining me from communica either verbally, by letter or telegram. It was at 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 conon with the strike together with the paper I had received from a deputy marshal. Afte 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 do as I had been doing.

After the speaker had made this statemen there was such an unusual pause that everybody lost breath in curiosity and expectation. all was so still the dropping of a pin could have been heard, he said in a quick, dry way: the advice of my attorneys and got months for it." Pandemonium reigned for ful 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 refer ence 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 mag netic 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 ad dition to the committee of the Tacoma trade council, many well known leaders in the various trades unions of the city. Mr. Debs was accompanied by President W. G. Armstrong, of the Pa cific Coast Council of Trades and Federation of Labor, and W. Blackman, who had been appointed committee of escort by the Seattle central labor ciates 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 Fife hotel, where Mr. Debs, who is worn out with incessant traveling, lecturing and work, retired or 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 presen many who had formed an adverse opinion of th nan. Others had suspended judgment as regard the part taken by him in the great railroad strik last year. All such were favorably impressed with Mr. Debs, and should he ever lecture here again they would be among the first to welcom

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 workingmen, so called, but of every citizen, no matter what his occupation, who sui fers loss of his rightful share of the product of his exertions through the tax laid upon him by cor orate greed.

Mr. Debs must have proved a surprise to whose preconceived opinion of the great leade pictured him as an iconoclast, a disturber, a dar gerous foe to law and order and to society. earnest American who in his heart protests agains a condition which permits abject poverty and misery in a land endowed by the Almighty above all other lands, need fear contagion in joining ands with Mr. Eugene V. Debs

AT PORTLAND.

We reproduce only the brief narra tive of Mr. Debs' arrival in Portland and only the beginning of an interview live in the archives of our nation as one of its which occupied over a column of space in the Portland Sun, as follows:

Eugene V. Debs, the famous leader of the re cent great Eastern railroad strike and presiden American Railway Union, ac Minn., arrived in Portland over the Norther Pacific at 8:20 o'clock last evening. They wer met at the depot by a committee of 15 delegate from the various labor organizations, and e corted to the Merchants' hotel, Mr. Debs prefe ring 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

cleasantly with the committee, and passed som emarks about the improvements in the city his arrival at the hotel he was seen by a Sun re porter. He is a tall, pleasant-featured man of 40 ing person, and has the happy faculty of making friends by his easy convers

tional 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 be 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 North-ern we took in 2300 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 con-gregation of crowds at the statious. 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 savs:

the first of which says:

Engeme V, Debs last night at the Park theater, before a fair andience, 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 andience. 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

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 levelling 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 con-ylacingly told to the trial of Debs and his as-sociates 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 facthat 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 standpo advocates of the American Railway Union, as expressed last night, there would have been no juestion but that the verdict would be in favor of the Pullman strikers, and in favor of the merican Railway Union, who struck for them in sympathy. Mr. Debs as the Sun anticip alked for and in favor of the unions and the efficacy to ameliorate the condition of the "plain cople," and advised political action in righer, not the partisan sense, and advised his audience to educate themselves on the great uestions of the day, so that they could vot elligently. In this Mr. Debs showed himself an able, loyal, as well as a distinguished trade-union st, and on that line he will be able to gather the orkingm n-and women, too, for the same can be said of other occupations-into a body of or own welfare, but also in the broader sense of patriotism and statesmanship the welfare of the ountry by the intelligent use of the ballot. The American Railway Union is to be congratuated for having a trade-unionist at its ne 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 to not desire or wish to revolutionize the country

peaceful and lawful manner The second editorial in the Sun says: Mr. Eugene V. Debs, who delivered an address Portland last evening, impresses the 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 m

It is well to have the true story of the trouble at Chicago last summer. Mr. Debs is an interested ide of it in as favorable a light as he can; ye there is abundant evidence to prove that his ory is in the main correct. If so, it furnishes a subject for deep consideration on the part of very patriotic and intelligent man

The Sun will never countenance or apologiza for the wanton destruction of property, or the taking of life, or any other crime because of diferences between employers and employes. 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 sub due labor when it was demanding only its just

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 employed was in some manner adjusted. The calling out of poration, when the civil authorities of the city and state were amply able to attend to the trouble, shows a dangerous and alarming tendncy of the times.

That the railroad managers authorized and nctioned much, if not most, of the lawle that occurred at Chicago is pretty thoroughly es se public tablished. They sought to arouse public preju-dice 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 law essness. The courts and most of the officials who were brought into connection with the af fair, seem to consider a railway magnate entirely above the law; that the law is entirely on their

Labor uniters 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 con victions of his own mind though the against him; the history of his life will surely

His natural e 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 essimist, 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 reci tal 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 th destruction of property and loss of life, mus ecessarily be short on brains.

Mr. Debs is a plain fearless speaker. He call

spade a spade and he is free from that cringing He is not in it for Debs, but for just to be hoped that people will refrain from filling 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 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 villian, 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,

The people must not learn to worship any ma-for all men are mortal, and thousands who a great under adversity are killed by prosperit As long as Mr. Debs sticks to the principles of ju-tice to all mankind he should have the indivi-ual support of the people, but when he fal-through any laxity of principles, let lits man and his infinence vanish from the list of tho

of their masters, the corporations, and the edi-tors of old party papers that attack him must feel away down in their souls, if they happen to possess any, as the as though they would be man the honor he de uld like to be

The Inter-Mountain, referring to Mr

Debs' lecture, says: Mr. Eugene Debs' lecture last evening was clear exposition of the Pullman strike trouble and a convincing explanation of the part he to 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 demonstrated tions 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 workin

As we write, March 25th, 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 continu ous 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 workingmen 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 Anaconda, we having received no papers from those points. In a future issue we shall com plete 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 tank filled, but a car was cut out and and Labor?" In replying to the ques tion, 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 so cial science from Socrates to Henry George. It has been asked in sanctuaries, and sho streets. It has been considered amid the clank of hammers; amid the din of spindles; amid the oar of forges; amid the gold of harvest field in the depths of the mine, and on the foam crested sea. It has been asked in an angry asked with a weary sigh from the breast of the tired worker; and to the despairing cry-"How 'In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy read." To all schemes of relief by change 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 bety himself and the capitalist, and that way is, to save and invest his surplus earnings, and himself become a hated capitalis

After this outburst of common flapdoodle. 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 acceptation 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 lab orers save their surplus cash and become millionaires themselves. Alas multiplied thousands of them have no cash.

It does not matter when, where, or how often the question has been asked, 'Is there any possible adjustment of the relations between capital (capital ists) 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 Sampsons. whose expiring cry will be, "Give me liberty or give me death!"

Letters are being received from all over the United States asking President Debe for an address in their parti ocalities. 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

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

RAILROAD EMPLOYES AND COURT DECI-

The supreme court of Minnesota holds that where animals are injured because of a railroad company's failure to fe 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, ne sarily constitute contributory negli-

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 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 fellow servant.

The supreme court of Mississippi rul that a brakeman who is hurt in u coupling 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 sufficir it 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 servan; so as to relieve the master from liability.

In Massachusetts it is ruled that a railroad is not bound to give notice to its exper 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 een 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 Pres ident Debs has received letters from the coal miners of Alabama, the coal miners of Ohio, the street railway men of Chior Onio, the street railway men or Ohicago, the marine engineers of Chicago, and several other less powerful bodies of labor saking 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 present that the A. R. U. is dead.

THE A.R.U. PRESIDENT

SUSTAINS A REAR-END COLLISION FROM THE BIG MOGUL OF THE

neral Managers' Association, But the President "Flags 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. The newspaper report ers interviewed each regarding the other and the organizations they represented. When President Debs was approached by the reporter of the Post-Intelligencer and questioned in regard to the chairman of the General Managers' Association, he treated the matter in a perfectly genteel and diplomatic way, as the instinct of a gentleman would suggest when interrogated as to the personnel of another with whom he had no inimate acquaintance. At about the same time it appears that Egan was being interviewed and, according to a eattle dispatch to the San Francisco kaminer, said:

"It is unnecessary for me to discuss Ir. lebs in the newspapers. He has lready been discussed and the people know him pretty well. I pity the poor devils who go and spend 50 cents to hear him. The only advice they will get is to organize and strike again, and the last great tie up, for which Mr. Debs was responsible, plainly shows what a success he made of it. The American Railway Union will never flourish again, and the only men who nowadays again, and the only men who nowadays talk of having another strike are those who figured in the last one, lost their positions and are now anxious that anpositions and are now anxious that they will be able to secure the positions of those who would be foolish enough to go out. CHARGES AGAINST DEBS.

"There are hundreds of such men in the country today—men, some of whom have been in the railroad business from have been in the railroad business from ten to twenty years, and who are com-petent in every way. They had worked along and received very good wages un-til Mr. Debs organized his union, told them they were slaves and that if they would only strike the companies would be compelled to raise their wages. be compelled to raise their wages. They took his advice and the result they well know. They will never be able to get back their old positions and so they must suffer. Many of them will go hungry, but not so Mr. Debs. I think if you make a little inquiry you will find that Mr. Debs never went to be the hond hungry. He has drawn a nice big will find that Mr. Debs never went to bed hungry. He has drawn a nice big salary and is now traveling about the country at the expense of the working-men. The American Railway Union may get up a good membership again, but you will find that many of the new members are those who figured in the last strike and who now want to encour-age others to go out in order to make some new berths into which they may hope to drop.

hope to drop.

"Mr. Debs, I suppose, appeared on the platform tonight dressed well, probably better than many of the members of the General Managers Association and he lives just as well as any of them I don't care to discuss the matter, except to say that Mr. Debs never won a strike and I don't believe he ever will."

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 ac-

Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway Union, addressed a splendid concourse of people yesterday at the Armory, the body of the building being crowded almost to suffocation, while the gallery was also filled with people, many of whom had to stand up. In the audience was a fair sprinkling of ladies, and, altogether, the meeting was In the audience was a fair sprinkling of ladies, and, altogether, the meeting was one of the largest ever held in this city. Mr. Debs spoke for an hour and a half and considerable of his time was devoted to Mr. John Egan, of St. Paul, president of the General Managers' Association, who happened to be the city yesterday and in an interview did not hesitate to tell what he thought of the labor

tate to tell what he thought of the labor Mr. Debs reminded the audience that when he was asked for an opinion of the president of the General Managers' Asso-ciation he was gentlemanly enough not abuse the man through the newspapers, while in contrast to this Mr. Esgan could not say things too mean concern-ing him. Then the speaker proceeded to "touch up" the General Managers' Association in general and Mr. Egan in particular. He said: "Mr. Egan is a dishonest man and a ruffian; he is a thief and he knows he is, and he knows that I know that he is. He could not hold a position as flagman on any road run-ning out of Chicago and he knows that I know why. He has been connected with many railroads and he has robbed every road and every corporation that he has ever had anything to do with. He is a corrupt, low and dishonest man and cannot conceive of any man having sufficient manhood to push saide bribes and remain true to his convictions. He

sufficient manhood to push aside bribes and remain true to his convictions. He does not like me because he could not corrupt me and he has no use for any man he cannot corrupt. I could have been in financial clover today if I had cared to become a traitor to the interests of the laboring men and the American Railway Union; I could have a life pass over all the railroads in this country.

"I have sufficient manhood to say what I think of a man to his face and that is more than Mr. Egan can say, He would not tell me to my face what he had to say in that interview which was published in the paper this morning. He will never meet me in private or in public and discuss who are the conspirators, for he knows who they are and what would be the result. That man is a coward and I only wish I were where I could tell him so, and I venture to say he would not stitempt to deny it. Why, four hundred yoke of oxen could not pull him on the same platform with me; he won't talk over the proposition with me. I have friends enough to raise a thousand dollars cash for any charitable organization in the land and I want here to make a public challenge.

will agree to give a thousand dollars to the proposition with me to make a public challenge.

the record. The record will tell and no one knows it better than Mr. Egan. It was at the instance of the General Managers' Association that the trial came to such a short termination in came to such a short termination in Chicago a few days ago. They don't want it tried; they don't want the truth to be known, and the trial was continued until May 1 and when that date comes around they will want it continued again and so on until the whole matter is dropped. But we, the accused, are endeavoring to compel the accusers to try us, and if guilty, we want to be punished, and if innocent we want the world to know it."

He declared that the statement of

He declared that the statement of Mr. Egan that the American Railway Union had never won a strike and never would is untrue, and pointed out the fact that just previous to the great strike the Great Northern was compelled to come to time and was forced to pay its employes living wages. He said that the success of that strike frightened the other railway managers and the General Managers' Association, containing as members the twenty-six containing as members the twenty-six roads centering in Chicago was organized for the purpose of standing together as a unit, thus taking the initiative in the policy they condemned among the employes as a "sympathy strike," and the organization was in existence to crush and blot out the American Railway Union. Mr. Debs said the general managers first tried to huy him general managers first tried to buy him and call him off and, failing in this, they then decided that the only way out of the difficulty was to crush him, and this they set about, with all the influential machinery at their command, to do. He declared that the courts in many instances, even the federal courts, were mere puppets in the hands of the money power and that the money power, as the immortal Abraham Lin coln prophetically and sadly predicted during the war, ruled the nation. He said that the injunction power, giving one man the power of a cxar, was not made a law for the benefit of the poor men, but for the benefit of the corpora tion against the poor. He said that nearly every road in the country is violating the law today but nothing is being done to stop it; the injunction is not called into use for this purpose, and he cited the violation of the interstate commerce act as an example of how the authorities allow the laws in this par-

During the speech great enthusiasm prevailed and many times the speaker's voice was drowned in the tumult of applause. When Mr. Debs ceased talking men and women crowded around him and shook him by the hand and wished

him numerous Godspeeds.
Mr. Egan left Monday night for Chicago over the line of the Great Northern railroad and he could not be found to give an interview replying to Mr. Debs

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. Nothing could be more misleading. There are several millions of people in the United States whose wealth would not foot up \$100, multiplied thousands who could not show so much as \$1.00 of surplus, and other thousands whose entire wealth would be represented by 0; but the average makes them worth \$1.036. Take such individuals as Rockefeller, Gould, Vanderbilt, Astor and others, who are set down as worth \$100,000,000, equal to, say, 97,000 men worth \$1.036 each, or 100,000 worth \$1,000 each, 200,000 worth \$500 each. Such statistics as give average wages and average wealth are not worth the paper they are printed on, but they serve a purpose, nevertheless, which is to encourage plutocratic em ployers to reduce wages.

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. It is ever been our privilege to review. We are in receipt of one of the most a work of ninety three pages, entitle of how the American wealth-producers of the nation to its former status as an independent republic of independent pamphlet that every A. R. U. man should citizens. Let it be bloodless. read carefully. It deals with the succe ive financial conspiracies from the time the "exception clause" was put on our paper money, down to the conversion of a non interest bearing debt into an interest bearing plague, the demonetization of silver-how and why it was done, the specie resumption act and the latest improved conspiracy to establish 'white slavery" on a permanent and popular basis by the issue of gold-interest bearing bonds in time of peace. The price of the book is 10 cents per copy; four for 25 cents; twenty copies for \$1; or \$4 per hundred. Supplied by Casca St. John, 307 Hennepin Ave., Minneap olis. Minn.

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, to suspend the sentence of Judge Woods which condemned Pres ident Debs to jail for six months and the other directors three months, except Director McVean who was release The government was represented by United States Attorney General Olney, Assistant Attorney-General Whitney and Mr. Walker of Chicago. The A. R. U. officers were represented by Judge Lyman Trumbull, Messrs. C. S. Darrow and S. S. Gregory. It is expected the court will give a decision sometime in May. A full court heard the case and the dispatches say there was unusual interest manifested in Washington.

WE have a limited supply of Govern Altgeld's famous message which we send to any address on receipt of a

INTRODUCTION AT PORTLAND.

The introduction by Colonel F. V Drake of President Debs, on the occa sion of his lecture in the new Park theater, Portland, sets out such a brilliant array of facts in language so pleas ing, that we are constrained to reproduce the account as published in the Portland Sun. It is as follows:

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.

There has been no lack of fealty or ordesver on the part of the producers.

endeavor on the part of the producers of the nation, yet conditions confront this government which bring trembling to the limbs and fear to the hearts of the bravest of American statesmen

A revolution in our government has been accomplished by treachery, fraud, deceit and betrayal. One of the indispensable functions of our government has been betrayed into the hands of allows and foreigners. Control of American aliens and foreigners. Control of American finances has been surrendered recently, without a battle, to foreign commercial foes.

Under that alien control American

citizens can no longer determine the re-ward or wages which effort and enter-prise shall receive for the wealth they

produce.
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 e**ndea**vor.

Under such conditions no republic ever has, or even can, continue in ex-istence. In a republic citizens must be istence. In a republic citizens must be free. Producers must have something more than mere subsistence. We have that stage where production of reached that stage where production of wealth brings reward, and but bare sub-sistence to the producing classes. This is industrial slavery complete and per-manent until remedied.

The national train has passed the first divide. We are on the down grade, and

divide. We are on the down grade, and an alien demon is conductor of the train. He can pull the rope that will apply the brakes, but will not do it.

How is it with the engineer? The night is bleak and the storm is The night is bleak and the storm is fierce; the "jump" of the engine tells of increased speed and growing danger; the glow of the headlight is swallowed in darkness before it reaches the track forty feet ahead; the grade grows steeper and the speed in creases; presently, with brakes applied, the wheels will not hold on that slippery track. Orders or no orders, it is pery track. Orders or no orders, it is time for that engineer to take control of that train, regardless of the conductor, ease it down that grade, take his train across that valley ahead and up to grander heights on the summit beyond. American labor is America's engineer. If the books contain no printed orders governing the situation the engineer is "boss" of the train. He only can save the nation. He ought to do it, even if the cowcatcher knocks the herd of foreign interference into the ditch of king. eign interference into the ditch of king-dom come. This imported hog is more dangerous than cattle of the noble kind. It is liable to roll under the pilot and increase the risk of the ditch, but we

can afford to take some chances now. The is the situation. Legislation on present lines will never save us. The engineer must take the track.

engineer must take the track.
Co-operation, harmonious and determined action, and none other, will take us safely to the foot of the grade, through the storm, across the valley and into prosperity's glorious sunlight on the summit ahead.
The superson American forces of the storm of the summit ahead.

The average American freeman of today is possessed of more intelligence and executive ability than the average of sovereigns of the past. All they need now is calm, courageous co-operation.

Don't be intimidated by the false dog mas that the science of government is too deep and abtruse for the engineers.

That is the old, old story which leads listeners to self distrust and abasement.

work of ninety three pages, entitled who are engaged in production, manufacture and transportation—and accomslavery or anarchy.

The fate of the nation is in the hands

of the engineers of industry—the cap-tains of achievement.

These United States are praying for patriots—wooing true and valiant lovers; loyal-hearted lovers, who through self reliance have learned independence; those to whom labor has given strength and courage; who through education and experience can distinguish logic from sophistry—who can observe the contrast between patriotism and partisanship. The fair sisters seek no flatterers, de The fair sisters seek no flatterers, de sire no drones. They extend their hands appealingly to the laborers in blooming meadows and bounty's yellow fields; to the patient toiler whose unstable home is amid the wind and waves; to the deft workers from factories and looms; to the magicians of the furnaces and forges; to the sturdy genii, who with steel and stroke awake the lightning flash in the gloomy mines and transmit dull forms of earth to shining sold.

With the mighty army of industry at bench and bar, at forge and shop, in fields and mines, in forests and high-ways, with freighted ships and hurry-ing railroad trains lies the destiny of the

The Winnepeg 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. The course of justice is a difficult and by the workingman, the spectacle sorry one." Which means that christian civilization in Winnepeg Is a peg above that in the United Sta as a Chinaman would say, "alla sam

HOW TO EAT.

A PROTEST AGAINST CIVILIZED CANNI-BALISM.

The Accumulation of Hunger in Anticipa tion of a Heavenly Feast a Mistake

Rev. Walter Vrooman talks entertain ingly of conditions, and the world stands in need of such common sense as he furnishes those who attend his lectures, of discourses as follows:

"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. Let us at least resolve that cannibalism must cease, and that the social system which flourishes by cannibalism must give way to something better; that our present barbarism be superseded by civilization.

"Now, friends, I believe that every man, woman and child should have ar abundance to eat right here in this world, and that none should be forced to accumulate their hunger as it were, that they may be good and empty for the heavenly feast beyond. It is all right to accept the feast of heaven as a sort of dessert in addition to our weekday, earthly food, but it will not do as a substitute.

"You cannot prepare men for heaven by making their earthly existence hell. Such talk is only the sophistry of tyrants, and should be instantly thrown back in the teeth of those who utter it.

"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. Modern poverty means foul air, foul moral atmosphere poisoned food, poisoned mentality and paralysis of all that is noblest and best in man. It is nonsense to say that the mind can always rise above a man's physical environment and that the will is independent of circumstances.

"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. A physician is called to the garret of a tenement, and there, on a pack of straw, he sees a woman rapidly sinking from exhaustion and hunger. He does not advise this woman to banish her washtub for a month, take a ride in the park every day and to add a half pound of steak and two eggs to her daily allowance of food; for this would be irony. The woman must wash continually in order to feed the sickly child in the corner, and she cannot go to the park or add to her food supply for fear of robbing it.

"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. The favored few are wasting by selfish indulgence of vanity and to their own detriment that which would prove life and health to hundreds of their fellow mortals.

"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. We are told that civilization is glorious: that it eclipses with its splendor all preceding civilizations; that man reads history from the rocks, weighs the planets, follows the comets in their It must courses, and by chemistry becomes familiar even with the substances that ful to contemplate. It is industrial form his own brain and body. But let me ask of what service is geology to the man breaking stone under sentence for being out of work? How does astronomy bless the father who observes the stars at night through the holes in his roof that he is unable to have mended or phrenology add to the happiness of the poor fellow suffering from bumps on his head, caused by a policeman's club, dealt because he wished to hear of his rights on the open square and refused to move on? Or, how can the dyspeptic praise chemistry when suffering excruciating pain caused by adulterated food, made for profit instead of for the human stomach?

"Yes, we have a glorious civilization. but it is enjoyed only by a few. The question of our time is how to give the benefits of civilization to the many. Astronomy, geology, chemistry, are all grand, ennobling, sublime, but they are now polluted and prostituted by selfish interests, organized for private gain, their usefulness nearly destroyed by our chaotic social arrangements. It is your duty and mine to rescue the arts and sciences, and even religion, from the enjoyed by the whole people. And the first thing is to see that every person has enough to eat of food that is earned tedious one to pursue, and has in it by his own labor. For food received in many a dreary pass through which the charity, although it may build up the poor man very seldom escapes free of unination. Law may be an amusement for the wealthy, but when meddled in requisite of a true civilization is that every able bodied man has employment steed, and thereby beco

how to eat, or, rather, how to get some thing to eat, is settled, then the real progress can begin.

"We may have colleges and labratorprimitive physical necessities the whole people must be provided for before any part of society can progress safely.

"Your own table is covered with steam ing, tempting morsels, but other tables are bare. Now, it is impossible for any really whole man to enjoy his food when which the following in an extract taken from the Commonwealth. Mr. Vrooman are mothers, wives, little children and aged grandparents, who, in hunger and despair, are sitting before empty, cheer less tables, even unwarmed by a fire. The fact is that tonight, th's very hour, in Baltimore and in every other large city of this country, thousands of our fellow beings are hungry and are weak and ill for want of food; some even are dying because not properly nourished. The doctors will say of each unfortunate one, he was killed by some disease with a long Latin name. Ministers will blaspheme their Maker by saying that God took him, while the fact is that there unfortunates are dving of starvation in the midst of plenty because of your crime and mine in upholding a false social system, the very basis of which is a brutal struggle for existence that con dems before they are born the majority of our race to premature and cruel

> "Friends, the time has come in the history of the world when starvation must cease. There is no further excuse for it.

> "In a country as rich as ours the death of a single human creature be cause of insufficient food should be the signal for a general uproar, and for every feeling heart there should be an indignant voice calling for judgment.

> "But is it true that starvation and hunger exists-really exists in Baltimore and all large cities?

> "You poor, weak ignoramus to ask uch a question! What a tough, gristly blood pump you must have hid away behind your left ribs! So all these years you have been playing cards and attending opera, deaf to the desperate cry of suffering. You have looked through a cloud of cigarette smoke at the worn faces of strong men begging for work, and seen written in the deep lines there no message to you. You have watched the caresses of beauty and innocence, the youthful virtue, the hearts and hopes of women-yes, their very souls-exchanged for that which would buy food, and you did not recog nize the ghastly old auctioneer, starvation, did you? You believe that merit always wins, because you have won. don't you?

> "You miserable, blind man-stupid sleeper-while still drunk with selfglory and the excesses of modern bar barism, let me tell you there is soon to be a day of judgment. Let me tell you that all manhood is not yet dead, and, if either divinity or manhood exist, you and your classes are doomed. You, whose criminal greed causes all starvation, must answer to an aroused popu-

"Starvation and hunger are born of unchecked greed, and at the dawn of the new day, which is tomorrow, at the beginning of that higher civilization already announced, they and our present barbaric social system, their mother, must cease.

"An honest physician whose practice is among the common people will tell To the Opponents of you that one-fourth of all who die in childhood, youth or middle age, are deprived of life for want of proper food and warmth. One-fourth of the young who die might live if they possessed those things necessary to life-and these things, which by proper social re-adjust- Journal of the Knights of Labor. ment, can be and will be placed with the reach of all."

The Western Laborer publishes a lecture delivered by Judge C. R. Scott, on Crime and Society" abounding in good things from which we take a few nuggets. "When Christ was on earth he cast out all them that sold and bought in the temple, and overthrew the tables of the money-changers, and the seats of them that sold doves." He re he cancer bodily.

God hates a moral coward, and society should

have no use for one. He that diagnoses the disease should be brave, fearless, bold, and should apply the remedy promptly, heroically, effectively and effectually.

"He that speaks should be forceful, direct, pro-

ounced, else for the good of society remain silent He that hesitates in the presence of wrong, if not damned, is neither hot nor cold, and society

should spew him out.
"Society will either make its govern or the government will corrupt society.

"Society is no better than the government is sanctions, approves and fosters. If the government is corrupt and criminal, and society removes not the evil, then society is corrupt and criminal." If God hates a" moral coward," though infinite in His attributes, reverently speaking, He must have a big job on His hand, right here in the "Land of the free and the home of the brave."

A San Francisco grand jury has finsciences, and even religion, from the ally mustered up courage enough to ingrasp of avarice, and see that they are dict C. P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific railway, for issuing an inter-state pass to a politician. That jury had its "nerve" with it, sure

> Cleveland believes in shot for wild ese, ducks, brant and other fowls-

The name of Colbert is famous. It was he who built up French industry. He did much for the government, but panyerized the people.

GOVERNOR ALTGELD'S message to the Illinois legislature is one of the most profound documents that ever emanated from the executive of any state in the ies and libraries and churches, but the Union. Sent free on receipt of one cent to pay postage.

SPECIAL OFFER

To Wives and Daughters of Railroad Men.



SPECIAL OFFER!

ANOTHER GREAT OFFER ! Tree

RAILROAD MEN

Will be glad to know that there is one thoroughly good piano that can be bought at a reasonable price. The Wing Plano is strictly first-class and has borne an unsurpassed reputation for 25 years. Yet the cost of it is so small as to surprise most people. The belief is general that "high grade" in planos is equivalent to "high price." And this is usually true. But not of the Wing Plano. That has made a name for itself as the only high grade plano sold at a moderate price. We will freely disclose our actual net prices to all who inquire for them in good faith. We sell on easy payments as well as for cash and take old instruments in exchange.

We Send the Wing Piano on Trial We Send the Wing Piano on ITIMI
to any part of the country, ask no deposit—no payment of any sort is made by the intending buyer unless the plano is purchased. We pay the freight ourselves—in advance—and if the plano is not satisfactory (at the end of this tiral in the home) we take it
back and stand the return expenses also. How can
we afford to do this? Because there are few people
who will not be pleased with the Wing Piano after
hearing it.



Wing & Son, PIANO MAKERS

New York OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

HOME, SWEET HOME.



SWEETER by the music from an F. & V. Organ Many a Brother hood Man in whos

Home is MADE

homes our Organs can be found will local dealer has not

Farrand & Votey Organ Co., Detroit, Mich.

the Knights of Labor.

You judge our organization without complete understanding of our principles or our position on current questions. There is ONLY ONE au-thorized organ of the General Order of the Knights of Labor and that is the

Subscribe for it, read it, then criticise us.

Price, \$1 per year.

814 North Broad St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Let me introduce you to

The President" Watch Movement

Just finished by the

United States Watch Co., Waltham, Mass This is the only 18-size, 17 jeweled double roller, lever setting movement on the market. It is most highly and accurately finished throughout, and is especially adapted to men in railroad train service. Each movement is secompanied by a time rate certificate, and the price is within reach of all. Purchase no other until you have seen it. If your jeweler does not handle it ask him tosend for it.

JOHN J. MCCRANE. 187 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.







LITTLE ALL ALONEY. Little All Aloney's fee Pitter patter in the hall, And his mother runs to meet And to kiss her toddling sweet Ere perchance he fall. He is, oh, so weak and small! Yet what danger shall he fear When his mother hovereth near he hears her cheering call, Il Aloney?

Little All Aloney's face, It is all aglow with glee As around the romping place At a terrifying pace Lungeth, plunge" he! And that hero seek All unconscious of ly one dear voice he wears " All Aloney !

Though his legs bend with their load, Though his feet they seem so small That you cannot help forbode Some disastrous episode In that noisy hall, Neither threatening bump nor fall Little All Aloney fears, But with secret bravado steers Whither comes that cheery call, "All Aloney!"

Ah, that in the years to come, When he shares of sorrow's store When his feet are chill and numb. When his cross is burdensome,
And his heart is sore,
Would that he could hear once more The gentle voice he used to hear, Divine with mother love and cheer Calling from yonder spirit shore, "All, all alone!"

Eugene Field

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, but in so for as they may il

lustra'e certain social facts, good, bad or indifferent, belonging to the here of the hesic or that of deforming The Nature makes no mistakes. It is forever working after beautiful ideals, and it invariably realizes them.

In the state of nature, men produce

no deformities either. The savages that have not been degraded by some pre-vious civilization are invariably healthy, well formed chaps, generous and manly, in their own way, and to the measure of the knowledge they have derived from their natural surroundings. The first man was not a criminal or anything like it. The first criminal was a social product. He was the first builder of the first city. He was the first monopolist, the first plutocrat, the father of them all. And that includes all those who would make us believe that civilization is to be forever a mere animal scramble or hunt after miserable wealth. What a wretched conception of that man, the generic one, the species, built up after the image of God! And what a nause ating idea of God!

Yes, Cain was the first man in search of what belonged to his brother. He was not in favor of natural rights or natural freedom. No civilization has ever liked that, up to our days. Hence, all social deformities, and blunders, and all social deformities, and blunders, and personal greed, envolving great wealth here and intense poverty there, knowl-edge and goodness somewhere, ignor-ance and insufficient virtue every

He to now drop to our very smart man. He commenced life with hardly any wealth. In thirty-six years he has accumulated the bagatelle of about \$150,000,000, as that is invested in one of those magnificent monopolies such as can only be evolved by first class laws of robbery. The product of *smart men* humbugging the rest, the wealth in question is equal to \$300,000,000 at five per

cent. per annum.

By far the richest man that the criminal civilization of old Rome could develop, a little before Christ, was Marcus Crassus, worth about \$7,000,000, and next, Pompeius, about \$3,500,000. The equivalent today would be about \$35,000,000 and \$17,500,000 respectively, at the utmost. Apparently our socalled christian American civilization is about five times more criminal, at least, than that of old Rome, the Rome that controlled the wealth of three continents, with not less than 100,000,000 popula-

Just as disease in the body of each one of us springs up from an abnormal blood distribution, to disease in the social body, in the nation, is the concommittant of an abnormal wealth distribution. And we have fifty smart idea of state constitutional conventions, tribution. And we have fifty smart chaps, outside of the one we have men tioned, who could declare that Crasens and Pompeius were mere paupers, com-pared with themselves.

somebody else, insists upon the fine, glorious idea that it is of no use for us to reform society, because someone shall always be able to get the best of some-

Fortunately we have some brave men and they say: "Covards to the rear" Neither their wealth nor their wisdom, nor even their goodness, shall stop the wheels of progress, as they imagine they can do, with a philosophy without faith, and a religion without righteousness.

Civilization is not to be forever, and not even much longer, like a compact among pirates, where we glorify nothing but success in dollars and cents, and implicitly assert that the object of brains, on the face of the earth, is the accumulation of wealth. According to the Grand Teacher, the object of brains is to teach the ignorant. But who cares for the Grand Teacher, except on Sunday? Some do, of course, but it looks as if they were not many, from the fact that even here, in the great republic, that even here, in the great republic, we are yet enveloped in a carnival of sin.

Thoughts and Things.

An anlysis 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. clear two thirds majority in the house.

If the Republicans can manage to control the senate, we will thus have the spectacle presented to our view of an actual minority of the people being in position to control the majority by making laws for them. The minority party can even pass any measure over the president's veto, so far as the house is concerned, and the only thing that is concerned, and the only thing that prevents the five million Republican electors represented in the 54th con gress from being absolute masters of the country, so far as law making is concerned, is the absence of a sufficient majority to override the presidential veto in the senate. That's a splendid system of representative government, isn't it? By a just system of representation the Populists ought to have 47 members in the next house. The Prohibitionists ought to have seven representative in the prohibition of the p sentatives in the next house—they have none

The workingmen 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 workingmen, who may be idle and starving through no fault of their own. The plan is to marshal one thousand unemployed mobiling and the roll of their own. workingmen, who will march in a body to the city hall and demand work from the director of public works. If this is the director of public works. If this is refused, which is altogether likely, the men will then march to the police court and request the judge to send them to the workhouse, in order that they may have work and subsistence. In case the judge refuses the men will then de liberately violate some city ordinance, so as to be arrested and sent to the workhouse where they may be furnished by so to be arrested and sent to the work-house where they may be furnished by society with the things they demand— work, food, clothing and lodging. That would certainly be all right as an ob-ject lesson, but a much more effective object lesson would be for workingmen to get together and vote the system that has more regard for the criminal than for the honest laborer out of existence. They have the power to do it if they only will, and if they only willed, what a grand object lesson that would what a grand object lesson that would be! Again, the Cleveland workingmen should remember that society may not take the proposed object lesson in the proper spirit. A move like that would come under the head of conspiracy, wouldn't it? It would be a gigantic conspiracy to force paternalism on the city government of Cleveland, and, al though the crime is as yet undefined, it is certainly a crime of considerable magnitude, and might subject the of fenders to the penalty of being boiled in oil, or hanged, drawn and quartered, and fed to the dogs. Who knows? Then, again, the legal luminaries might discover that the case came under federal jurisdiction, in which case Judge eral jurisdiction, in which case Judge Ricks would take a hand in the matter. And then, woe to the conspirators!

A writer in a recent issue of the Twentieth Century calls attention to the fact that our federal constitution, which was constructed over a hundred years ago, at a time when social condi-tions and ideas were in a totally different state than they are at present, has undergone practically no change to ache wonders that the idea of a national constitutional convention has been put in practice, and he propose pared with themselves.

Suppose now that instead of having as yet but one man, smart enough to get shape of the rederal constitution is \$15,000,000 per annum, from the wealth \$15,000,000 per annum, from the wealth produced by 20,000,000 Americans, we had 1,000 of them. They would then pocket our whole annual gross product—\$15,000,000,000 —with nothing left to feed, clothe and house over 70,000,000 population. What a grand and glorious civilization that would make. And if one such smart man is possible, in the order of nature, why not 1,000?

The average fellow, rich or poor, anxious to have wealth at the expense of somebody else, insists upon the fine. somebody else, insists upon the fine, glorious idea that it is of no use for us to reform society, because someone shall always be able to get the best of somebody else. For such people the mere fact that some poor boys manage to get rich, that alone justifies all social iniquities.

We can divide humanity in two classes, the cowards and the brave. The former hate the very conception of men trying to adapt themselves to the order of nature, which evolves no de formities such as poverty, vice, crime, tenement houses, tramps, drunkeness, etc. To attempt the suppression of such evils would mean that the smart men have made some mistake in the concoction of their smart laws. Perish the thought. Why not so pile up all sin on the fellows we create with our own laws of robbery? Our own fathers may have belonged to that class, but what difference does it make? The principal thing is to assert our own wisdom, and take no cognizance what-ever of that of God in nature. Besides, what would become of us if everybody was well off?

That was just the philosophy of the French nobility before the reign of terror. Over 100 years have elapsed, and we don't seem to have learned anything. The morality of Christ is to us tle show of being put into effect. Our forefathers provided two methods for

as much of a dead letter as it was in France then.

Fortunately we have some brave men and they say: "Covards to the rear!"

Neither their wealth nor their winder.

Still, the proposition for a national convention touches a vital point. It ought to be agitated.

Boston, Mass., March 7, 1895.

Pert Pickings.

BY "R. K." 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 work ingmen and women of America. "It's a good thing—push it along."

Three hundred girl waist makers went out on a s rike 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. Every one proved loyal. At the end of five days they were all back at work. "Did they win the strike?" Well, I guess yes. No "flies" on the New York girls if they do work for their living. living.

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. A suit which has been pend stick, too. A suit which has been pend ing five years has recently been decided in her favor by which C. P. H. will have to fork over \$180,000 which she c'aimed he cheated her out of.

The directors of the Lebigh 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. It was authentically stated that 60 per cent. of their motive power was ruined by inexperienced scabs. 25 per cent. of their rolling stock was damaged to an enormous extent, besides western roads are boycotting them by sending their freight and passenger traffic over other lines. These with other minor causes have raised a hue and cry among the obstinacy and antagonism towards labor lines. These with other minor causes have raised a hue and cry among the stockholders, who together with Mrs. Cummings (nee Packer) are clamoring for an investigation. After the smoke clears away I fancy Mr. Wilbur's scalp will be missing. Antagonism against labor organizations comes high to come railroad negalogates. to some railroad presidents.

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. As a result of this rapid and necessarily reckless running many lives are every day sacrificed. The authorities have taken the matter up and recently all motormen were notified that they would be dismissed (and that means a black list) if they exceeded 10 miles per hour in making a trip. Mind you, the schedule for cars has not been changed, so he don't make his running (which will discharged. If he does (which will necessitate a speed of 18 miles per hour) he is discharged What's a poor devil he don't make his running time he is discharged. If he does (which wil he is discharged W going to do anyhow?

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. Every lady interested in flowers should not fail to read their advertisement elsewhere in this issue and avail themselves of this flowers. issue, and avail themselves of this offer. The house is thoroughly reliable, and one of the leading publishers in the country

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. All our readers would do well to write Messre. Wing & Son. 245 Broadway, New York City, for their very useful book, "An Honest Piano," which they will send free to all who write for it and mention this publication.

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. So long as labor unions attempt to gain their ends by strikes-the late strike in Brooklyn is a fair examplecorporation think there was still a God in Israel is if the union of labor-the producers of wealth without regard to whether they were members of trades unions or not-should, casting 80 per cent. of the vote, strike just once at the ballot box. Plutocracy fears a union of labor, and is doing its best to keep labor' divided on union and nonunion lines." It may take some time to secure such a union of labor as will down the plutocracy at the polls. In fact it is questionable if a large per cent. of labor is not very much in favor of plutoc racy and stand ready to rally to the sup port of General Managers' Association Men who have more belly than brains Gourd heads, chuck full of emptiness and always "for rent" or "for sale."

It is now understood that a Vander a duke. The Road refers to the fact by has contracted with him to live with long. Of course there is "stuff" in it girl his name. That means that more gold is going abroad. Between Roths-child's gang of Ikelheimers, Heidelmillionaire mammas with squeezed to have a lovely time of it meeting the demands for gold made upon him. We hope the "juke" will whale the stuffing out of the "gal" every now and then just to keep up with Nellie Grant's no-

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. The desire for such an organization has been forcibly expressed by the organized shoe workers themselves in their replies to the following questions, which were sent to the several local bodies affiliated with the N. T. A. 216, Knights of Labor, Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, and the Lasters' Protective Union of America, all of which are represented in the General Label Council.

"First. Is your local in favor of an organization of all the shoemakers under one head, without regard to past or present affiliations?"

"Second. Is your local in favor of authorizing the General Label Council to issue an address to the shoemakers of the country calling upon them to send representatives to a convention for the purpose of instituting such an organization?

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. Acting under the authority conferred by the decision of these several local bodies, through a referendum vote, the General Label Council hereby issues this call for a convention of the organized shoe workers of the country.

There will be held in Elks' Hall, No. 24 Hayward place, Boston, Mass., on Wednesday, April 10, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., a convention of duly accredited delegates from the various local organizations of the boot and shoe workers for the purpose of instituting the proposed new organization.

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. This will give every local of 100 members or less, one delegate; locals with a membership of more than 100 and less than 300, two delegates; more than 300 and less than 500, three delegates; more than 500 and less than 700, four delegates; more than 700 and less than 900, five delegates, and so on. All locals must bear the expenses of their own representatives. The importance of the work to be done at this convention cannot be overestimated, as upon the wisdom of its legislation will depend in a great measure the future prosperity of the thousands who work at the trade. The greatest care should be exercised in framing laws for the government of the body, especially those pertaining to the thorough organization of the various sections of the country, the manner of raising and distributing its revenue and the ways and means of protecting the members from the attacks of unfair employers. In order that the best possible results may be attained, and that the long cherished hope of the shoemakers for one great, well-equipped and effective organization of their craft may be realized, it is essential that the work of this convention should be performed by the wisest and most thoughtful representa tives. The several locals are therefore respectfully urged to select as delegates the most competent and experienced of

their members. Any local organization of boot and shoe workers not affiliated with the bolies represented in the General Label Council and which desire to be repre credentials by applying to either of the committee.

Trusting that every local organization in the country, whether affiliated with the bodies represented in the General Label Council or not, will be fully represented in the convention, we are, fraternally yours,

J. J. DALTON, N. T. A. 216, K. of L. J. D. DULLEA, B. & S. W. I. U. E. L. DALEY, L. P. U. of A.

Committee representing the General Label Council of the United Boot and Shoe Workers of America.

Writers deplore the fact that the pop

ulation 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 bilt mamma has been in England with are barely able to live. Their children her daughter, negotiating a match with grow up, plow and hoe, get some sort of an education at the free schools, read of saying that "the old lady has succeeded the world, its rush and whirl, and see in lassoing a real live baron or duke and ing no chance to better their condition on a farm, abandon the farm to take said daughter "in the holy bands of their chances in the great centers of wedlock" for the devil only knows how population. Hundreds fail where one succeeds, and still the farms are abandfor the "jake" or he wouldn't give the oned and the rush to the cities continues. Under the infamous legislation of the two old parties, farmers are com child's gang of Ikelheimers, Heidel-becks and Lazard Freres, and New York land is forever being taken by the money sharks. Is it not high time that lemon daughters, Uncle Sam is bound a new party should take the helm of to have a lovely time of it meeting the state? Why continue the old parties, either of them, longer in power? Why tolerate a financial policy that is fruitful only of disaster to farmers and wageworkers in every department of indus

STEAM ENGINEERING

Prospecting and the English Branches.

The courses commence with addition in Arithmetic, so that to enroll it is only necessary to know how to read and write. Scholarships are not forfeited upon failure to pay installments promptly. Students make rapid progress in learning to Draw and Letter. The Steam Englineering course is intended to qualify engineers to secure Licenses. All representations may be relied upon. Send for Free Circular, stating the subject you wish to study, to

THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, Scranton, Pa.

Locomotive Engineering



S 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.

No Social Column. No Organ of Anything. ALL ABOUT YOUR BUSINESS

Three Educational Charts given with the paper for 1895.

Pages 9x12 inches - over 40 of Reading Matter. A Work of Art throughout.

Price, \$2.00 per year; \$1.00 for Six Months, to any address on earth.

Cash Premiums for Clubs. WRITE TO LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERING, SAMPLE FREE. 256 Broadway, New York City

A LOST LEG Is not the calamity it was before the invention of The Patent Adjustable Slip Socket to chafe the stump).

LARGEST LEG FIRM IN THE UNITED STATES. Received the Medal and Diploma at The World's Pair, and the Gold Medal and Bronze Medal and Diploma at the California International Exposition.

The Inner Socket, seen outside the limb in cut, is made over a plaster cast of the stump, giving an exact fit, being held permanently upon the stump by clastic fastened to lacer above, and in act of walking moves up and down in the Outer Socket bringing all the friction between the two sockets, instead of between the stump and the socket as in the case of all wooden socket limbs. With our SLIP SOCKET the most tender and sensitive stump can be fitted and limb worn with perfect ease and comfort. Endorsed and purchased by the United States Government. Send for our large catalogue with illustrations.

All we ask is for you to investigate for yourself, by writing to hundreds of rail-

we ask is for you to investigate for yourself, by writing to hundreds of rail sen having amputations like your own and wearing the SLIP Socket.

THE WINKLEY ARTIFICIAL LIMB CO.,

BRANCH OFFICES: 84 Adams St., Dexter Building, Chicago. 116 Jones St., San Francisco.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN





ARE THEY WELL MADE? I SHOULD SAY SO!

SKIN FITS BETTER AND WEARS LONGER THAN ANYTHING ON EARTH! *WESTERN MADE*

they will be beaten by the corporation, sented at the convention, can obtain hands down. What would make the

ARE SECOND ONLY TO SKIN. MANUFACTURED BY

STAHL-IIRBAN CO., Formerly ZIMMERMAN & STAHL TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.



J. S. TOWNSEND, Railroad Jeweler.

1554 Wabash Avenue, Chicago. HEADQUARTERS FOR EMBLEMS OF ALL KINDS.

Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds. Clocks. Silverware, Fancy Novelties, Opera Glasses, Bisque Bronzes

. WE MANUFACTURE, REPAIR, ENGRAVE, DESIGN. GOLD AND SILVER MADE OVER. Prices the Lo 400 page Catalogue mailed you for ten cents. Goods sent C. O. D. to all points. Charges paid.

We are special western sgents for John J. McGrane's Locomotive Brass Clock, \$12.00; "The President" Watch Rovement, finest thing out, \$50.00; also John Lamb's Mica Bye Protectors, per pair, 50 cents. The best article in the market. For Particulars Address J. S. TOWNSEND, 1554 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.





No Vaporizing, No Wash. A CURE THAT CURES at VEST POCKET Remedy. Always Ready. coed to Wind or Weather Like the Railroad "Boys" an Exposed to Wind or Weather to CATARRH Should be W

ELY'S CREAM BALM Gives Relief at once for Cold in the Head

8. PH. PUTTLER & CO.

FINE -:- DOMESTIC -:- CIGARS. NONE BUT UNION MADE CIGARS.



EVERY YEAR

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

For their chains are getting tighter, Every year. The rich are growing stronge

Every year; Their cause is getting longer Every year; For they rule with iron hand The producer of the land, And the lion's share demand Every year.

Babes for bread are crying Every year; By starvation more are dying Every year. Their cries so loud ascending

With groans of slaves are blending And hearts of angels rending Every year.

The rich heed not the crying Every year; Nor the anguish of the dying. Every year; But are waiting for the hour When in their pomp and power, That more homes they may devour

Every year.

The right to homes are ceasing Every year; And tenants are increasing Every year; For every law that passes, Wealth is given to the classes By grinding down the masses Every year.

Though they toil without ceasing Every year; Their poverty's increasing Every year; To escape the flls betiding With grim poverty abiding, There are thousands suiciding Every year.

FABER STROKES.

Iona coal miners threaten to strike if wages are reduced.

printing of the future. The Carson mint is \$80,000 short. Specu-

lation and peculation-twin accomplish-An honest man-a member of the Chi cago board of trade-killed himself to

save his reputation. He was not a gam-Among those in attendance on Presi-

the class in economics of the state uni-

versity.

John L. Sullivan, the "big 'un," is out ing more than wages. of cash. His fists no longer bring him in a revenue. He can't get a chance to punch for a punch, nor a cocktail.

For 1895 England expends \$93,000,000 on her navy-and unlike the United States she has no Carnegie to furnish blow-hole plates for her ships.

Co-operation in Cincinnati, in one of its enterprises, has prospered greatly. Starting a few years since with \$65.00, it now does a business of \$5,000 a year.

After a few months we are to have labor bulletins issued from the Washington bureau. That is some improvement on the bullet policy of the Democratic administration.

and the remainder as the count may require funds.

Education must precede agitation-or, in other words, the agitator must understand his subject; he must have studied it—given it intense thought. This done, the stockholders, the workingmen themhe is equipped for his mission.

sociation will live to bury it with all the appplications for membership and subscriptions for THE TIMES that are com-

No such ovations have ever been accorded any man on the Pacific coast as lack of employment, (2) sickness, (3) in have honored the President of the A. R. U. since General Grant visited that section in the course of his trip around the world.

The season of Lent, with bankers, is all the year round. With them lend and lent suggest their most pious reflections. They prey ceaselessly and give thanks in proportion to the value of in-

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer editorial ly remarks that a "joint debate" be tween Debs and Egan would be worth going miles to hear. It would be necessary, however, to have a "Tom Reed" as presiding officer.

The English will soon control the industries of the United States. They have recently bought the Elgin and Waltham watch factories for \$16,000,000 and the employes will work and watch and wait by English time.

The most superficial thinker must know that our civilization is sadly defective when crime increases, as it is doing in this country. Legislation, on the one hand seeks to repress petty thieving, while on the other hand it enacts laws which protect a class of rich villains

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 com forting 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 cochineal 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 derbilt, they say the "public be d-d."

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 The machine, not men, is to do the 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 dent Debs' second lecture in Seattle was 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 noth-

> 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 th's republic and the kingmillions he damned himself to heap toa 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 cooperation would help amazingly. In-The Count de Castellane, whose title telligently and honestly managed, coisn't worth shucks, sold it to Miss Anna operation is always and inevitably suc-Gould for \$15,000,000, \$2,000,000 in hand cessful. 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 A. R. U. is dead but it will take Some investigations have been going longer than the General Managers' As- | 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) sufficient 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 Christles whelps as Pullman, creatures more pesti lential than the plagues, who glory in accumulating fortunes upon the miser ies of the poor, whom they make poore until they are swept into the gulf of pauperism.

"Poverty," says an exchange, "cause

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, comme cial 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 ecured, 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 o which protect a class of rich villains law, and a key is found to the deplora-whose robberies annually amount to ble conditions which now afflict and affright the country.

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 and lowly Jesus" assemble to worship the taxes of the Chicago and Alton in Him who, "According to the New Testa 1874 amounted to 10 per cent. of those earnings applicable to dividends; in 1894 they had risen to 15.75 per cent. on earth, He was a man "without any This, however, did not include the invisible means of support." He lived a come tax which must be paid on 'the income of that year, and which will the lowest order of society. He is reraise the taxes to 18.42 per cent. of all available revenue, or 21.76 per cent. of have holes, and the birds of the air have available revenue drawn from the traffic of the road. Looking further to all the where to lay his head." In these days railroads of the country, "no comparison can be made between the amount accustomed to denounce wealth as a of taxes and earnings available for dividends on about three-fourths of the Among his sayings are the following: railroad properties, because they have no such earnings." In the year ending that are rich." "How hard is it for June 30th, 1893, the owners of railroad stocks to the amount of more than the kingdom of God. It is easier for a 2,859 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 Whatever may be the ills which whisky the railroad bonds, received no interest; His sermons or addresses to his disciples but taxes amounting to more than 362 were usually delivered in the open air; million dollars were paid by the railroad and there was neither pomp nor splencompanies, which is equal to an assessment of 36 18 per cent. on the amount of but, on the contrary, they were of the all the dividends paid to railroad share simplest and the plainest character. holders in that year. Mr. Blackstone Such was primitive Christianity as porestimates that in 1894, including the in- trayed in this book which all Christains come tax, the amount of taxes imposed profess to take as their guide in the upon the railroad companies will be affairs of this life." The idea seems to equal to at least 50 per cent. of the total be that the humble Nazarene is honored amount of all dividends paid in that by domed and steepled sanctuaries where year; and in closing this topic he says, seats are sold for a thousand times more unlimited power over railways and ap- Jesus of Nazareth ever possessed. But pears insatiable."

not to make him and his associates weep, plutocracy, show the trend of our boasted since, in twenty years taxes on his road Christian civilization. It is very much have increased only 5.75 per cent. or an like that to which the old prophet Isaiah average of .287 a year. Mr. Blackstone referred when he said: "Ah, sinful nashould give the figures showing how tion, a people laden with iniquity, a seed much the stockholders and bondholders, of evil doers, children that are corrupted; including the water, have been paid they have forsaken the Lord * during the twenty years from 1874 to From the sole of the foot even unto the people have determined that railroads wounds, bruises, and putrifying sores.' shall be assessed a fair valuation of their That is about the size of it. The old investments, nothing more has been prophet must have had visions of the demanded and nothing less will be accepted. Farmers, merchants, manufacturers, as also poor men, who own a wild goose hunting president, a their humble homes, are required to pay nation of trusts and tramps, a nation taxes at a per cent. as high as is exacted of Christians in which, if its Christianity of railroads and no amount of blubber- were dynamite, there would not be ing will longer avail to enable railroads enough of it to kill a cockroach. to escape fair taxation.

RIOT IN NEW ORLEANS.

The riot in New Orleans, resulting Texas to take the place of white men dom of hell, how old Jay must have in loading ships, had all the fierceness and what it will be at the close of squirmed at the news that fifteen of the of a racial war; a number of negroes were killed, and a purser belonging to gether had been spent to buy his daughter 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 w.ll 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 Russia understand when the control of the mand Attorney General Olney is reported to have replied as follows: "Do not Russia. 340,000,000 Mex. & Brazil. 150,000,000 understand why State authorities are Canada 40,000,000 Argen. Rep. . 30,000,000 not called on to preserve peace and repress lawless violence. If that were A hundred years is a brief period in the done, national commerce would resume life of a nation. Looking at present its operations. Applications to State conditions in the United States, credited authorities ought to be made and be with 400,000,000 at the end of the 20th denied or be proved unsuccessful before the United States interposes." Upon they be January 1st, A. D. 2001? If pluthis flop, Governor Altgeld of Illinois tocrats rule during the next hundred has taken occasion to say that, "The years, as they are now raling, there will national administration has evidently be in the United States at that time, at hanged its policy from that exercise during the railroad strike at Chicago peons, proletariats, mudsills, rat-eaters; last summer in refusing to send troops to New Orleans. In commenting on ty; a spectacle well calculated to make Attorney General Olney's statement that "the State must first exhaust its enough to so arouse his anger as to make resources or deny protection before United States troops can be used," Governor Altgeld says: "In this the Attor ney 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 selfgovernment, and free institutions can not exist without respecting this principle. The moment it is ignored every thing 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 injunct spreading all over the South. Had there been a powerful corporation de manding troops, they would have doubt less been sent forward. Cleveland's administration is built that way. Shooting workingmen and shooting ducks is six of one and a half dozen of the other with a president who is in cahoots with the Rothschilds.

Ir 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 lux urious Congregational church, recently completed in that city, costing many thousand dollars, in which every Sunday the professed followers of "the meek ment, which is supposed to contain a true account of the life of Christ while life of poverty and his followers were of ported to have said of himself, "Foxes nests; but the son of man hath not such a man is called a tramp. He was crime, and commend poverty as a virtue. them that trust in riches to enter into 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." dor attending his public ministrations; Truly our hydra headed ruler exercises money than the sum total of all the cash church edifices, like corporations, trusts The showing of Mr. Blackstone ought syndicates and other combinations of Throughout the country the head there is no soundness in it; but General Managers' Association, United States judges, government by injunction,

POPULATION.

A French statistican, who has gained from the importation of negroes from prominence, has compiled tables show ing the present population of the earth another century. The tables are as fol-

TONG.			
	Present population.	End of 20th century.	Per cent
Europe .	. 364,000,000	780,000,000	114
Asia	. 830,000,000	1,100,000,000	32
America .	. 125,500,000	685,000,000	445
Australia	. 5,700,000	30,000,000	426
Africa	. 170,000,000	200,000,000	17
	1,495,200,000	2,795,000,000	87

Becoming a little more particular, the Frenchman adds the following relating

to the countries named:

Such figures are fruitful of reflection. century, the question arises, what will least, 300,000,000 wage slaves, coolies a mass of crushed and degraded humani Jehovah again repent that He made man; 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.

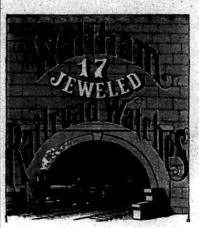
of trackmen who "face both ways." for instance, their wages are constantly being reduced, and they growl. That is "facing" one way, and when asked to organize for the purpose of bettering their condition they refuse and that is "facing" the other way. Ignorant and cowardly they submit to degradation. 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.

THE Foreman's Advance Advocate tells

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.



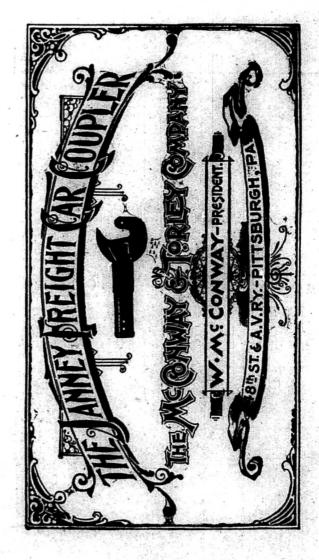
VANGUARD, NICKEL. CRESCENT STREET, NICKEL. APPLETON, TRACY & CO., NICKEL. APPLETON, TRACY & CO., GILT. No. 35, NICKEL. No. 25, GILT.

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.

