

TEXTILE WORKERS.

The Recent Convention in the City of Lawrence Wins up With a Banquet.

The Silly Speeches of Lawyers, Politicians, Labor Fakirs, Offset by the Solid Arguments for Socialism by Comrades Reed and Littlewood.

At the recent banquet of the Textile Workers in Lawrence they made the usual stupid or malicious blunder of inviting local politicians to address them "in the interests of Labor."

Mr. Cahill said the first thing would be to drink to the health of the national union. The health and long continued prosperity of this organization was quaffed and Mr. Cahill began a speech of welcome.

Herbert Littlewood, the general secretary-elect, was then introduced. He said he, individually, was opposed to extravagances of this kind, but could not help thanking the hosts for their generous entertainment.

Mr. Crombie began by speaking of Mr. Cahill's services to the cause of organized labor in this vicinity, services which have been of great value in conciliating measures.

Mr. Crombie said that although some of the local newspapers had jokingly said he himself was not personally acquainted with Labor, he could recall thirteen years when he arose at six o'clock in the morning and tramped all over the city as a letter carrier.

President Cullinan of the Central Labor Union said Mr. Crombie's ideas as to the gold standard, etc., were not exactly in accordance with that of the laboring man.

Representative C. F. Sargent said politics and labor were more or less antagonistic, and that organized labor should cling close to its ideal and let politics alone.

"We have with us," said Toastmaster O'Sullivan, "a young man who had a hard struggle to get an education, a young man who occupies an important position in the educational interests of this city."

Mr. Mahony was very warmly received and gracefully expressed his thanks. "It is not from the sons and daughters of mighty capitalists," said Mr. Mahony, "that came the great men and women of this nation, but from the sons and daughters of workmen."

James Reed, President-elect of the national union, was next introduced. Mr. Reed said that a preceding speaker had expressed himself as having Republican principles.

Socialist. All men are molded by their surroundings. "I was molded, as a laboring man, to investigate the status of the laboring man. One speaker has spoken glowingly of the advantages of this country for the laboring man, but I say the workingmen of this country are slaves."

Herbert Littlewood, the general secretary-elect, was then introduced. He said he, individually, was opposed to extravagances of this kind, but could not help thanking the hosts for their generous entertainment.

Mr. Crombie said that although some of the local newspapers had jokingly said he himself was not personally acquainted with Labor, he could recall thirteen years when he arose at six o'clock in the morning and tramped all over the city as a letter carrier.

Representative C. F. Sargent said politics and labor were more or less antagonistic, and that organized labor should cling close to its ideal and let politics alone.

"We have with us," said Toastmaster O'Sullivan, "a young man who had a hard struggle to get an education, a young man who occupies an important position in the educational interests of this city."

Mr. Mahony was very warmly received and gracefully expressed his thanks. "It is not from the sons and daughters of mighty capitalists," said Mr. Mahony, "that came the great men and women of this nation, but from the sons and daughters of workmen."

James Reed, President-elect of the national union, was next introduced. Mr. Reed said that a preceding speaker had expressed himself as having Republican principles.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The State Convention Convened at Holyoke, May 17.

A Full Ticket Nominated for the State Offices.

On Saturday, May 16, a very pleasant reception was given by the Section of Holyoke in honor of the delegates. From the Turn Hall, on Vernon street, a large United States flag fluttered in the breeze.

To our comrades from the various parts of the State it will undoubtedly be interesting, also, to get a glimpse of Holyoke, this unique city of the American proletariat. Here we have Capitalism in all its ugliness, its misery and despair; but we have also the beginning of a new movement for that better era of production and exchange, which will surely take the place of Capitalism when that phase of economic evolution has reached its mature age.

Comrade Fritz Geissler welcomed the delegates in an address in German. The Vorwaertz Singing Society sang several Socialist choral songs. These were followed by recitations, musical selections and speeches by Comrades Avery, Koulikow and Wentworth.

The convention was opened by Comrade Squire E. Putney, the Secretary of the State Committee, at 9:45 Sunday morning, May 17, at the Springdale Turn Hall, Holyoke. Comrade F. A. Nagler of Springdale was made Temporary Chairman, and Comrade L. D. Usher of Worcester Temporary Secretary.

Proceedings. The convention was opened by Comrade Squire E. Putney, the Secretary of the State Committee, at 9:45 Sunday morning, May 17, at the Springdale Turn Hall, Holyoke. Comrade F. A. Nagler of Springdale was made Temporary Chairman, and Comrade L. D. Usher of Worcester Temporary Secretary.

Another motion to allow the delegations to decide which one should be the Delegate was carried by a vote of 9 to 6. On motion Comrade F. A. Nagler was made Permanent Chairman; Comrade L. D. Usher, Permanent Secretary, and Gustave Suesbrich, Assistant Secretary.

Secretary Putney and Treasurer Koulikow read their reports, which were accepted and referred to Auditing Committee. The following committees were elected: Platform Committee. Comrades Avery, Wentworth, Taylor, Nugent, Usher and Lawin.

Auditing Committee. Comrades Chase, Sachs and Nagler. The balloting for the candidates on the State Tickets resulted as follows: For Governor. Comrades C. Brophy and David Taylor of Boston were placed in nomination, and Comrade Thomas C. Brophy elected.

For Lieutenant-Governor. Comrade Moritz Ruther of Holyoke was the only nominee and was unanimously elected. For Secretary. Comrades L. D. Usher of Worcester and George L. Lovell of Holyoke were placed in nomination, and Comrade L. D. Usher was elected.

For Treasurer. Comrade John Larvin of Lawrence was placed in nomination and unanimously elected. For Attorney-General. Comrade J. C. Chase of Haverhill was

placed in nomination and elected unanimously elected.

For Auditor. Comrade Rufus H. Phinny of Lynn was nominated and elected.

Afternoon Session. Mrs. Avery, for the Platform Committee, reported the draft of a platform very similar to that adopted in previous years. Upon a technical point of the platform quite an interesting and spirited debate took place, in which Comrades Avery, Koulikow, Nagler and Taylor took part. The draft was then adopted and read.

Comrade J. C. Chase, for the Auditing Committee, reported the books of the Secretary and Treasurer in good condition.

The receipts for the year were \$87.01; expenditures, \$747.50; cash on hand, \$119.50. The following candidates for Electors were chosen:

First District—Gustave Suesbrich of Adams.

Second District—F. A. Nagler of Springfield.

Third District—A. W. Barr of Worcester.

Fourth District—Hermann Keiser of Haverhill.

Fifth District—Louis Gens of Lawrence.

Sixth District—John F. Crabtree of Haverhill.

Seventh District—Louis Wolfson of Lynn.

Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Districts are to be filled by the State Committee.

Thirteenth District—Frank Blaumentz of New Bedford.

At Large—George Lovell of Holyoke and F. J. Griffin of North Adams.

It was voted that the seat of the State Committee shall remain in Boston the coming year.

On the recommendation of the Lawrence Section that the Convention be continued for two days instead of one, it was voted that the Convention recommend the adoption of the additional words, "If necessary."

The second recommendation of Lawrence Section was adopted, and it was voted that the next convention be held in Lawrence.

Holyoke, Mass.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS.

The Municipal Victories of the French Comrades.

Mark the Irresistible Advance of Our Cause in France.

The London Labor Leader Gives the Following Complete Account of the Recent Glorious Victories of Our French Comrades.

May 3 was another splendid field day for Socialism. The towns and communes of France pronounced on the programs of the many conflicting political groups, and, needless to say, our party came out of the contest victorious as ever, and proving its continuous progress to the coming attainment of power.

Paris, to begin with, has long been ready for the Millennium, and the splendid hold of Socialism on the Capital may best be shown by the following table of figures:

Table with 3 columns: Socialists, Socialist-Radicals, Radicals. Rows show 1895 results and 1896 results for various districts.

Total poll, subtracting spoilt votes, etc., was 351,539. This leaves about 116,000 to be divided between vague "Republicans" (Opportunists and Moderates), Reactionists, etc.

There are 80 seats on the Paris Municipal Council, and for these the Socialists put up no fewer than 156 candidates—one seat having been fought for by 7 Socialists in two instances, and by 6 in three others.

Our friend Fourniere obtained the highest vote in Paris (7,873), and other Socialists, Paul Brouse, Pierre Baudin, Berthaut, Landrin, Fourast and Girou the next highest—5,978, 5,924, 5,730, 5,611, 4,970 and 4,746 respectively.

It will not be forgotten that a Reactionary Ministry is in power; that is to say, that Universal Suffrage is violated by all kinds of manoeuvres. Notwithstanding which, the Socialists have not only retained the numerous towns they previously held in the provinces, but have considerably increased the number, and have made their first entrance into the town halls of many of the great cities.

It is not forgotten that a Reactionary Ministry is in power; that is to say, that Universal Suffrage is violated by all kinds of manoeuvres. Notwithstanding which, the Socialists have not only retained the numerous towns they previously held in the provinces, but have considerably increased the number, and have made their first entrance into the town halls of many of the great cities.

Hundreds of rural communes in Herault, Bouches-du-Rhone, Pyrenees-Orientales, and Aude have been conquered, and honorable minorities have been obtained in the representation, or polls of nearly 3,000 localities.

and Aude have been conquered, and honorable minorities have been obtained in the representation, or polls of nearly 3,000 localities. Many other victories awaited the second ballot for completion.

The greatest towns of the provinces are: Lyons (population 403,000), Marseilles (376,000), Bordeaux (340,000), Lille (188,000), Toulouse (147,000), Nantes (127,000), St. Etienne (117,000), Havre (112,000), Rouen (107,000), Roubaix (100,000), and Rheims (98,000).

At Lyons the Socialists obtained between 15,000 and 20,000 votes, 5,000 better than in the Cantonal election of July, 1895. They secured the most favorable position for the second ballot in three out of the six divisions.

At Marseilles the Socialist list was re-elected with 27,000 votes.

At Bordeaux the voting was: Opportunist, 12,063; Socialist Parti Ouvrier, 7,382; Reactionists, 6,211; Socialist Allemanists, 1,237.

At Lille—Reactionists, 11,830; Parti Ouvrier, 10,518; Opportunists, 6,680; Radical Socialists, 3,103.

At Toulouse—Radical Socialist list, 12,000; Opportunist, 10,000; Socialist, 4,000 second ballot.

At Nantes the Socialist vote has doubled since 1893 and averaged 1,000. Many of the positions were favorable to the party for second ballot.

At St. Etienne eight Socialists were elected with 7,581 votes each, and four Opportunists with 6,539 votes each. There were 24 seats left for second ballot, and 18 of the next 24 positions were held by Socialists.

At Havre—Radical list, 5,000; Opportunist, 5,000; Parti Ouvrier, 3,000 (gain of 1,500); Reactionists, 3,000.

At Rouen a second ballot was necessitated between the Radical Socialists 2,179, and Parti Ouvrier 1,700.

At Roubaix the Parti Ouvrier list was re-elected with 9,864 votes to 8,451 Reactionists and 239 Radicals—1,413 majority. The gain of Socialist votes is nearly 4,000—the party having no go to a second ballot on the last occasion.

At Rheims—Opportunists, 3,600; Socialists, 7,000; Reactionists, 2,800; Radicals, 1,800.

Thus the first eleven towns after Paris, mustering a total population of a third of a million short of Paris, have given the Socialists just about 100,000 votes (Radical Socialist votes not included).

Among towns of the next rank the following are given in order of population, ranging from 73,000 to 10,000.

Angers—Parti Ouvrier vote 1,700. Toulon—Socialist vote 4543; Opportunist, 4379.

Nimes—Retiring Reactionary list in second ballot with Parti Ouvrier list.

Limoges—Eleven Socialists elected; ten second ballots (with favorable prospects to Socialist list.)

Rennes—Radical and Socialist coalition list ahead with 3,900; Reactionists 2,840; Radical Socialists, 2510.

Jijon—Socialist list, 3,398; Reactionists, 2994; Radical, 3,456; Opportunists, 2,220. This is an anti-Socialist Social.

Orleans—First appearance of Socialists with from 1,500 to 3,000 votes.

Tours—Radicals ahead with 6,000 Socialist list 3,500.

Tourcoing—Opportunists, 4,773; Reactionists, 3,389; Parti Ouvrier, 3,042.

Le Mans—Radicals, 7,000; Socialists, 1,092. Socialist group has existed only six months.

Algiers—Radical-Socialist list elected. Grenoble—Eight Parti Ouvrier candidates elected with 6,700. Second ballot probably favorable to Parti Ouvrier and Radicals.

St. Quentin—One Socialist elected. Thirty-one Socialist in most favorable position for second ballot.

Troyes—Alliance of Radical Socialist and Parti Ouvrier for second ballot. Radical-Socialist list, 3,545; Reactionists, 2,465; Parti Ouvrier, 3,384.

Bourges—Radical and Socialist coalition ahead for the second ballot.

Dunkirk—Parti Ouvrier vote, 1,239; Radical Socialist, 1,904; Reactionists, 3,200. There is a Radical and Socialist fusion for second ballot. The Parti Ouvrier came to this town two months ago.

Peipgan—Seventeen Socialists ahead for second ballot in place of an Anti-Socialist Council.

Constantine—Radical Socialist list elected.

Narbonne—Parti Ouvrier list re-elected, with more than 700 majority.

Carcassonne—Socialist and Radical list first with 2,200; Reactionists, 1,500; Opportunists, 1,100.

Castres—Socialist and Radical list, 1,900. (Successful.)

Montlucon—Parti Ouvrier list, has 4,184 votes—1,500 majority—a gain of more than 1,000.

Roanne—Parti Ouvrier list elected. Armentieres—One Socialist elected, others at top of poll for second ballot, 1,076 votes to the list.

Elbeuf—Eight Socialists elected with 2,000 votes against 1,700. Other candidates ahead for second ballot.

Alais—Parti Ouvrier list, 1,238; Radical Socialist, 975; Opportunists, 850; Reactionist, 2,094.

Moulins—Second ballot. Parti Ouvrier list obtained 577 votes at first.

Chateaux-Radical and Socialist coalition list elected with great majority. Chalons-sur-saone—Parti Ouvrier, 1,000 votes.

Albi—Twelve of Radical and Socialist coalition elected, and eleven at top for second ballot. St. Nazaire—Five Parti Ouvrier, one

Radical Socialist, nine Opportunist, two Reactionists—elected. Nine second ballot.

Agen—Parti Ouvrier list, 1,300; Opportunists, 1,200; Radical Socialists, 650; Reactionists, 600. Second ballot: The Senator Durand was one of the candidates to get confidence in the Senate. He obtained 500 votes.

Bedan—Socialists in second ballot. Belfort—Radical Socialist list elected with 2,341 votes—1,000 majority.

Bourg—Socialist Radical list elected against retiring Reactionists.

Annony—Three Radical Socialists elected. Five Socialists at head for second ballot, with 1,000 to 1,100 votes.

Millau—Parti Ouvrier list at head with 1,200 votes—second ballot.

Tulle—Radical Socialist list; then Socialist list last.

Cholet—Socialist list ahead for second ballot against Opportunists and Reactionists.

Epernay—Parti Ouvrier lists, 900. Cahors—One Socialist elected. Others ahead against Opportunists.

Isoudun—Socialist list elected with 1,034; Clericals, 821; Opportunists, 589.

Afch—Radical Socialist list elected. St. Chamond—Opportunists Reactionary alliance, 1,500; Parti Ouvrier (first appearance, 844.)

Villeneuve-sur-Lot—Opportunist Reactionist list, 1,600; Parti Ouvrier (first appearance, 1,100).

Tarare—Five Socialists elected and eight Opportunists. Ballot.

Calais—Enormous success. The Municipal Council will contain twenty-six members of the Parti Ouvrier, and eight Reactionists.

Roumans—Second ballot: Parti Ouvrier, 540. (Only 200 last election.)

Sens—Radical Socialist list elected with 1,08 majority.

Commeny—Socialist list elected with 1,748 against 1,300 Reactionist votes.

Vierzon Village—Thirteen Socialists elected, and six Reactionists: four ballots favorable to Socialists.

Lens—Socialist list, 1,892; retiring Opportunists list, 1,176.

Beaucarre—Parti Ouvrier list elected. La Clotat—Parti Ouvrier list re-elected with 1,200 votes (gain of 200), against a Radical Opportunist alliance.

Castelnaudary—Great Socialist gain. Opportunist deputy beaten.

Marillargues—Parti Ouvrier list elected with great majority. Socialist gain.

Lievin—Socialist list, 1,485 (600 majority).

Sotteville—Two members of the Parti Ouvrier elected with 1,329 votes (gain of 323); retiring Opportunist, 1,150.

Granolhet—Socialist list elected with 1,724 against 1,094 Reactionist votes.

Cordes—Socialist list, 2,455; Opportunist, 2,758; Reactionists, 1,679.

Carmaux—Socialist with Calvignac, elected with 400 majority.

The sixty towns last referred to have a total population less than the eleven previously given, and the total Socialist vote (again apart from Socialist Radicalism) was considerably more than 100,000. The seventy-three cities and towns from Paris to Carmaux include less than one sixth of the French population, and as their clear Socialist Municipal vote has now totaled to about 400,000, the complete strength of French Socialism can be estimated and only estimated. For it is very difficult to obtain details concerning elections at some of the larger and most of the innumerable smaller places. Where these were contested by Socialists have scored many successes; but it should be well noted that there was a difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of candidates, and in the neighborhood of Paris only thirty communes went by default to the anti-Socialists for this reason.

Several hundred communes outside the large towns were, however, fought for with good effect and a few isolated results should be mentioned. Thus, from 30,000 to 80,000 votes can be counted (with numerous successes and ballotes) in the suburbs of Paris. Among these votes are included those of St. Denis, which appears to be the only place where a former Socialist council has been defeated, and in this case it is noteworthy that the Socialist poll was double what it was in 1892, and the departing councillors succumbed only to an anti-Socialist combination of parties.

At Romilly six members of the Parti Ouvrier were elected, while the other Socialist candidates were first for second ballot. At Les Riceys twelve Socialists were elected, and the same number at Limoux. At Decazeville there is a second ballot; the Socialists obtained 820 votes, as compared with 883 of the Reactionary list. The Parti Ouvrier has presented itself for the first time at Caen, and obtained 600 votes without propaganda. Fifteen Socialists have swept the old council out at Belves, and there is another gain with a fine majority at Fleurance—the deputy, Thierry Cazes heading the list. Other gains reported include the Councils of Lurel, Croix (1,003 votes), Wignehies (237 out of 1,348 votes), Carvin and Prades. At Fourmies the Parti Ouvrier list is at the top of the poll, and six members were elected at first ballot.

Complete Socialist lists have been carried at Huriel, Bezenot, Doyet, La Celle, Le Bar, Guesparrat, Vivier-au-Courtil, Removez, Aschamps, Fumay, Revin, Sain-Polycarpe, Bizanet, Paraza, Thezan, Faberzan, Viviez, Anbazne, Fonteville, St. Florent, Crazenacq, Tresnan, Ganet, Moyzieu, Erimy, Belmont, L'Agreffe, Mesves-sur-Loire, Cours, La Mitoire, Givroz, Condrin, Lavaur, Teysseode, Caden, Saint-Jury, St. Benoit, Barzenon, La Seyne, Gassin, Flayose, Nans, Plan-de-Tour, Rouchin and Hellemmes (850 to 310).

When it is remembered that the Municipal Councils, besides having large local authority, take part in the election of Senators, there is a great deal to be thankful for in the fine results and promises of these first ballots.

Albi—Twelve of Radical and Socialist coalition elected, and eleven at top for second ballot.

St. Nazaire—Five Parti Ouvrier, one



**ARE FOR GOD AND CUBA**

**BRAVE WOMEN WHO ARE AIDING THE PATRIOT ARMY.**

The Noble Work of Laura Alberta, an American—Miss Balen Montes and Her Deeds of Self Sacrifice for the Oppressed.

(New York Letter.) HE struggle of Cuba has brought to light examples of courage and devotion to the cause on the part of women whose deeds of bravery and self-sacrifice will be recorded in history and song in years to come.

When the war was inaugurated and money was needed to defray the expenses of putting General Gomez and his leaders on the field, the wife of one of the patriots, now in Washington, was the first to say, "Let me furnish the money!" And she did, out of the remnants of a fortune once owned in Cuba.

When ammunition was needed to make possible the revolt last June in the province of Camaguey, a woman, Caridad Aguerro, now exiled and in the city of New York, was the first to volunteer her services in the dangerous mission. Trip after trip she made from Havana to the inland city of Puerto Principe, carrying thousands of rounds of ammunition in the bottom of her trunk. In time suspicion became attached to her and she was compelled to flee for her life.

New York today holds more than one fair patriot who is devoting all her energies and is willing to risk her life in the struggle, and they are not all Cubans. One of the most trusted workers in the cause is an American, Laura Alberta. She was the original Dearest in "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

The reading of a Cuban play last summer brought her in contact with many leaders in this city, and from them she imbibed an intense interest in the Cuban cause, which culminated in her offering her services in any capacity. Her parlors were thrown open to the Cuban leaders, where, in quiet and security, they could discuss important moves. Tokay and chocolate were always served.

Here was entertained Francisco Gomez, son of the Cuban commander-in-chief, now in the field. Caesar de Salas, one of the original four who, with Gomez and Marti, landed a year ago on the Cuban coast, sought the seclusion of her apartments to talk over plans for the now famous winter raid into the "Occident." Lieutenant Alfredo Sanchez Agramonte, another staff officer of Gomez' command, who nearly lost his life in bringing from Cuba the credentials which made Tomas Estrada Palma minister plenipotentiary of the new republic, in Miss Alberta's house first heard the glad tidings of the safety of his wife and child, after the wholesale arrests in Puerto Principe.

In her rooms many of the insurgent leaders met and conversed with veteran blockade runners, whose services have since been so useful in the landing of expeditions carrying men, arms and ammunition. On the large oak center table, beneath a huge Japanese canopy, charts of the Bahamas and the West Indies were unrolled, and over them some of the clearest navigators of the southern seas, English as well as Yankee, have laid courses and, with the Cubans, planned allubustering enterprises.

Miss Alberta is the only woman in the world who has enjoyed the privilege of being present at these secret gatherings. That the confidence in her was not misplaced is best evinced by the fact that from the early landing of Roloff and Sanchez to the present time, no expedition once away from American ports has been caught by the Spanish cruisers and gunboats. Detectives and spies have of late grown very persistent. Some, who on one pretext or another, sought to gain entrance into the now well-known apartments, met at Miss Alberta's hands a kind welcome they will not forget. For obvious reasons the quiet little parlors in Thirty-ninth street are to be abandoned, and the fair patriot who once presided will soon leave for the island.

Dr. Enrique Agramonte, a colonel in the last Cuban revolution, and brother to General Ignatio Agramonte, who was killed, has accepted Miss Alberta's services, and will in a short time take her to Cuba as a Red Cross nurse.

"Since she is determined to brave the dangers of battle and a tropical climate I am very proud to have such a true and unselfish woman as a member of my corps of Red Cross nurses. But Miss Alberta will by no means be the only woman to go to Cuba. Her friend, Miss Balen Montes, of Puerto Principe, is another of the brave women who have volunteered their services as nurses on Cuban battlefields. Miss Montes is an exceptionally expert shot, both with rifle and revolver, and while going as an insurgent nurse she may incidentally furnish a few subjects to be nursed by the enemy."

Balen Montes comes of one of the best known and most aristocratic families of Camaguey. She and her sister are noted for their beauty throughout the island. The war has played sad havoc with their property and with the social ties which formerly bound the family together.

Her uncle, General Castellano, recently succeeded General Mella as military governor of Puerto Principe. Two of her brothers, Juan and Jose, hold commissions and are valued members of President Cisneros' staff. The other brother, who accompanied his sister to New York last fall, will join the insurgent forces in Cuba this month. Miss

Montes and her sister were married to Spanish officers and officials of the Madrid government, and both have left their husbands owing to irreconcilable political differences. Miss Montes' husband was the famous pistol shot and duellist, Senor Heraud, of Havana, and during her residence on one of her country estates, a few miles from the city of Puerto Principe, Miss Montes practiced with him, with both rifle and revolver, until she became a very expert shot. This was necessary as a means of defense against roving bands of banditti and escaped felons from the prison island of Los Pinos.

**A BUSINESS CRAFT.**  
It is a Steamboat and Saw Mill Combined and a Big Success. From the Louisville Post: Possibly the greatest business craft ever constructed around the Ohio river is the Old Hickory, a new and commodious sawmill boat, now being completed at the foot of Seventh street. In many particulars this vessel is a wonder. For instance, the ponderous, powerful machinery that occupies the entire space on her lower deck, and the entire equipment are entirely modern, with every convenience necessary to a first-class sawmill and steamboat combined. There is a carriage slide that works off the rear end in such a way that it passes under a floating log, lifts it aboard and in a twinkling has it in front of the massive double circular saws. Then, three minutes later, a fine stack of lumber passes over the boat's bow, and is loaded on a barge that has been placed in front. The mill capacity is 15,000 feet every ten hours; but it is not intended to cut ordinarily more than 10,000 feet an hour. The entire boiler deck is a fine home for the crew of ten men that will man the boat, and is divided off into kitchen, pantry, dining hall, bed rooms and office. The boat is a side wheeler, built to make five miles an hour up stream, ordinarily, and eight under a rush. She is 125 feet long and 30 feet wide, and her hull was built at Leavenworth, Ind., out of the finest kind of selected oak, cut for it.

**Floral Fan Replaces the Bouquet.**  
Not the least interesting novelty this season is the floral fan. Though destined to replace many floral bouquets at the London drawing-rooms, it is not altogether a thing of beauty; perhaps nothing so frankly unnatural ever is. It is completely covered with separate blossoms that will lie fairly flat, such as double scarlet geraniums, double violets, pansies, ariculas, and the like, and prettily fringed with asparagus fern, or the little gray-white dotted grass that is so much used now in bouquets. A lightly mounted spray or two of flowers in the same color, if not of the same sort as those that form the body of the fan, stand out from the surface near the top, and the handle is finished off with another spray and streamers of satin ribbon. They do not take so many flowers as go to make up a bouquet, and the construction is so simple that many ladies will be able to dress such fans for themselves when they once have the frames.

**Why Women Like Tea.**  
There is something so confidential and gossip in the aroma of tea. Champagne makes one brilliant, coffee makes one logical and disputations, but tea makes one draw nearer and speak lower to confide his own troubles or those of his friends to sympathetic ears. It seems to satisfy some craving of woman's nature, refreshing her, clearing her perception, sustaining her under severe mental or physical strain.

**Rather Hopeless.**  
Gibson Girl—So this is a living picture of English society! I wonder if there are any lords or dukes present? Gibson Man—I believe there are one or two, but I understand they are being neglected for—Life.

**IN WOMAN'S CORNER.**

**SOME CURRENT TOPICS FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS.**

**Wate for the Season—Dresses for Little Girls—New Norfolk Bodice—The Course of True Love—Answers to Correspondents—Notes of the Modes.**

**OR SEASONS UN-** told it has been the custom to buy an extravagant hat for Easter and then settle down to some quiet mode. With most fashion writers "the advance styles are very extravagant, but when the season opens more reasonable modes will prevail" has been a stereotyped phrase suitable for the early part of any season.

All our old theories are now overturned. The Easter hat of this season blinded the eyes with its magnificence. It glittered and glowed until one stood bewildered before it. The Easter season came and went, but the Easter hat remained. It didn't grow quiet; it didn't reform. We wear the same hat to-day. It perches saucily on our heads, thrusting at us the colors of the rainbow. It has grown even more aggressive since it made its debut.

A charming daughter of Eve wears above her bright eyes a rather small hat of rough green straw. Massed above it is a handful of pink roses, falling every way above the crown. Foliage fills in all the available space until the hat proper is entirely concealed.

Bright red poppies cluster above another green hat, while a third has bunches of bright green candytuft mingling with violets. It is a wonderful combination, but—

A hat more worthy of mention is of white rice straw, with crown and brim edged with tiny forget-me-nots in yellow. White tulle is gathered about the base of the crown, and forms a fan at



**SUMMER FANCIES.**

the back of the hat. An ostrich tip falls over the hair and a prince of Wales plume gives height at the back. The damsel who wore this hat wore a jabot of lace at her neck. Instead of being in front it was fastened at the nape of the neck, between two velvet points.—The Latest, in Chicago News.

**New Norfolk Bodice.**  
Generally the back of the gown is left plain and bare, while the front is lavishly decorated, thus bringing all the attractions in one place. Why should not the back of a costume receive as much consideration as the front? Aye, even more, for there's nothing to relieve its plainness. One rarely sees a bodice decorated at all at the back, no

matter how gorgeous the display in front. The Norfolk bodice is a change and an improvement, since it is made a bit attractive at the back as well as the front. Why cannot there be sharp

intersections of lace or of whatever trimming there is used on the gown? But whether the bodice be plain or trimmed, see to it that you acquire that graceful poise which insures the supple curve at the waist. A great deal of it is a matter of carriage. Most women walk in languid, wabby style, when the correct position is to keep the body firm at the waist and hips, while the steps should be as free as possible.

A fetching Virot frock of glossy black brillantine is made with a flaring, untrimmed skirt and a dainty bodice as lavishly decorated at the back as in front. The body of the bodice fits perfectly smooth and is cut exceedingly plain. Over the shoulders spreads a sailor collar of heavy patterned gold embroidery, laid over white satin, with narrow ends extending into the deep girdle.

There is a wide stock covered with soft folds of yellow crepe de chene, while a soft scarf of the same stuff drapes gracefully across the front and into two huge buckles placed on the girdle. The sleeves are puffed boufantly at the shoulders and much wrinkled over the lower arm. A smart parasol of yellow crapo over yellow satin and a tiny bit of millinery in the shape of a black satin bow on the bright hair complete the toilet.—Chicago Chronicle.

**The Course of True Love.**  
H. M. M. is deeply in love with a very charming young woman. They have been engaged for about half a year. H. M. M. is fond of a quiet life and thinks that his lady-fair should like the things that he likes. But she has a slightly changeable disposition, as she has been engaged once before and broke that engagement. Her friends, however, approved of the course she took. She promised her present intended that she would never break the pledges she made to him. But alas for the inconstancy of woman! she writes him that she has learned to love another, and has asked that the affair with H. M. M. be broken off. He is deeply grieved, and while he has consented to the severing of the relations between them, he insists on reserving the right to visit the young

brald and the white front, are familiar, and perhaps more serviceable than any other style. As spring approaches there is a great change in jackets for little men, and to the ever-ready serge pants a blouse or jacket of pique is added. Pink, white and blue are especially swell, and when the lads appear in an entire costume of white they are always greeted with looks, if not words, of admiration.

Little girls, however, have always had the advantage in the matter of dress over their young brothers, for the materials used in their wardrobe are not exceeded in style by that found among their mothers' beautiful things.

Spring coats for these embryo queens of society are made of heavy corded silk, in white or other colors. They are made long and usually with box pleats, which hang from a yoke, and thus give a large sweep at the bottom of skirt. Large sleeves have close cuffs at the waist, and the yoke is covered with ruffles of lace. Persian silks are used a great deal this season for these cloaks; grass cloth, with accordion



pleated ruffles, makes an exquisite coat for a less fashionably dressed child, while pique and embroidery are very useful for the little one's every day wrap.

The smaller the face the larger it seems the ruffles on the poke bonnets of little girls are becoming. Some of the latest of these bonnets are surrounded not only by a deep ruffle of the material which forms the crown, but another of pleated chiffon, and still another of pleated lace. Around the neck a cape is formed by these ruffles, and the bonnet is tied under the little pink chin with wide streamers, which makes a large bow. Bonnets are made of lace and soft silk, but grass cloth is also used in many of the simpler ones.

**Not Funny to Mrs. Newlywed.**  
Recently as a young couple stepped aboard the train to start for their honeymoon a long box of flowers was handed them. It bore the name of a well-known florist on the cover and was daintily tied up with white satin ribbons. They looked askance at the box. The white bows made it too evidently a wedding favor; and had they not feared to hurt the feelings of some tactless friend by refusing the gift, they would not have taken the box into the car. However, they did take it. Presently the bride decided that it would be better to take the flowers from the box and wear them. Then the pretty little bride, trying hard not to look conscious, held the big box in her lap and untied the silken fastenings. As she undid the last bow the cover jumped off with a report loud enough to attract the attention of the whole Pullman, and out from a bed of flowers sprang a rosy-cheeked Cupid, stretching his bow ready for a shot. It was a species of jumping jack. To the passengers on the car the joke seemed funny, but the poor little bride broke down in a storm of hysterical tears.

**Some Timely Recipes.**  
Croquettes of fish.—Take one pound of any cold boiled or baked fish; break into small bits; put into a saucepan, with one-half pint of white sauce, a tablespoonful of thick cream, a teaspoonful of anchovy essence, and a little salt and pepper. Set over the fire until hot. Butter a dozen shells and fill with the mixture. Cover the tops with fried bread crumbs, and set in the oven to heat. Serve on a napkin.

**About Mourning Dress.**  
L. B. asks if it is proper to wear aurah, gloria or black lace when dressing in mourning? Are small sleeves fashionable again? Answer: According to strict rules, none of these materials are mourning goods, but there is so much variety in individual opinion that rigid lines cannot be drawn. French mourning includes lace and many things that our ideas would not approve. If you want to be dressed in a genuine mourning costume, wear only crape and soft, black all wool goods, without figure or much luster. Small sleeves are not fashionable.

**Fashion Notes.**  
Spring millinery is attracting the attention of women of all classes, and one can only wonder who designs all the hats, as there seem to be no two alike. A favorite style has a rather wide brim rolled up at the back and is profusely trimmed with ostrich tips and fans of chiffon.

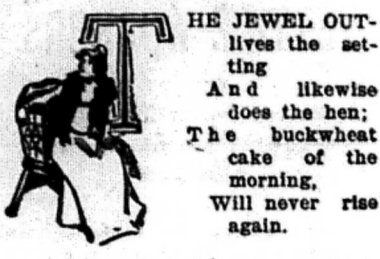
A stylish hat is of black fancy chip. It is in a modified sailor shape. The back of the brim is rolled up and fastened to the crown. The trimming is of very full plaitings of chiffon in mignonette green and black, the two colors intermixed with sprays of mignonette.

True happiness ne'er entered an eye; true happiness resides in things unseen.

**THE JOKERS' CORNER.**

**NUMEROUS PARAGRAPHS FOR OUR LEAN READERS.**

**How the Dentist Keeps Even—Why Mamma Gave Johnny the Theater Tickets—A Persistent Offender—Eid of Many Temptations.**



**HE JEWEL OUT-** lives the setting. And likewise does the hen; The buckwheat cake of the morning, Will never rise again.

The can outlasts the lobster, The goat outlives the can— You can't be behind the procession And still be in the van.

You can't keep a horse and wagon, While living in a flat; Oh, many a this year's caput, Is in a last year's hat.

A good pair of cow-hide uppers Two sets of soles will outlast; You can't, with the comb of the present, Part the front hair of the past.

But here's the question that puzzles my soul And fills it with wild disaster: Does the porous plaster outlive the hole, Or the hole the porous plaster? —R. K. Munkittrick in Truth.

**Farewell to His Creditors.**  
From Courier-Journal: A Marshall county man adopts a novel method of bidding his creditors farewell. He writes them this affecting message through the Benton Tribune, feeling, no doubt, that it would be too much of a job to write personal letters to all of them:

"To the Public and Especially My Creditors:  
"It becomes my painful duty to hereby announce that for the good of my creditors and securitors I am bound to leave for parts unknown to them, as it is impossible for me to meet my obligations, while I remained here. Gentlemen, you have been my friends. On account of never-ending reverses I must leave you, seemingly, in a very ungentlemanly manner, but, according to my own views, 'tis better for us, both you and I. By so doing I may pay what I owe, otherwise I never can. So, goodbye, my friends! If Providence permits, you will not only hear from me again, but see me when I am able to reward you for your losses in befriending me. Respectfully,

"John W. Estes."

**Wouldn't Get It Renewed.**  
From the San Francisco Post: Attorney Garrett McEnery recently appeared as counsel in a case before a justice of the peace at Suisin. McEnery found it necessary to make frequent objections to the evidence that the opposing counsel was attempting to introduce. The justice, whose first rule of evidence is "everything goes," looked first annoyed and then indignant. Finally he could contain himself no longer, and, as a rule on one of Mr. McEnery's objections, roared:

"Mr. McEnery, what kind of a lawyer are you, anyway?"  
"I am a patent lawyer," replied the attorney facetiously.  
"Well, all I've got to say is that when the patent expires you will have a hard time getting it renewed. Go on with the case."

**Natural Theology.**  
Bobby—Say, mamma, was the baby sent down from heaven?  
Mamma—Why, yes!  
Bobby—Um! They likes to have it quiet up there, doesn't they?—Truth.

**His Method of Charging!**



"Twa dollars for pullin' a tooth! Mon, mon! an' it didna tak' you twa meenits by the clock."  
"I know, but I don't work by the clock. I work by how long it feels."  
"Ou, aye! Then ye must be chargin' for about twa days!"

**Another View.**  
"And finally," said the retired business man to his son, who was just entering on business life, "don't be too prompt in keeping your engagements. If you are always there sharp to the second, you will waste a lot of time waiting for the other fellow."

**In a Very Bad Way.**  
Harry—I cannot offer you wealth, Marie; my brains are all the fortune I possess.  
Marie—Oh, Harry, if you are as badly off as that I am afraid papa will never give his consent.—Philadelphia Inquirer.



MERELY THE MAIDEN'S WAY

WHEN a pair of lovers quarrel, And in pride and anger part, Oft with hasty speech unkindly Wringing each the other's heart.

As with high and haughty footsteps Trips offended maid away, She will turn her head a moment, Glancing only—so she'll say— At the glow of dying day! Maiden's way! Maiden's way!

When a pair of lovers weary Of such comedy of strife, Meet again and sue forgiveness, Vowing harmony for life,

As, with soft and tender glances, For one little kiss he'll pray, She will turn her head a moment, Coily feigning shy delay, Least he think he's won the day! Maiden's way! Maiden's way!

—St. Paul.

THE COLONEL'S WIFE.

The rupture was about a two-acre field. Colonel Fairholme wanted it to fill out a dent in his ring fence, and Sir George Warburton stepped in and bought it over his head.

"You can consider your engagement at an end, sir," the colonel wrathfully informed his nephew and heir. "No daughter of that sneak shall be mistress of Broadwater—just you mind that."

Then Evelyn and Dick held a council of war on a neutral stile.

"I've had similar instructions," said the girl. "They are very much incensed at present, but it won't last. Within six weeks somebody will be giving a reconciliation dinner party. I know the dear old things so well."

But before the month was out Colonel Fairholme was on his way to Australia. During the first few weeks after his arrival in Melbourne he communicated regularly either with Dick or his maiden sister. Then there was a gap for a couple of months, and Dick was getting uneasy and meditating a cable of inquiry when the expected letter arrived.

"My Dear Boy—I have a piece of news for you which I dare say will surprise you. After being a confirmed bachelor for nearly sixty years I have found my better half at last. I made her acquaintance at the table d'hôte out here, and we were married last Monday. The lady is a great deal younger than myself, and I may say without boasting, as charming in disposition as she is in person. You cannot fail to like her, and I am sure you will both be the very best of friends. We shall leave in a fortnight by the Ormuz, so you will know when to expect us. Please break the news as gently as you can to your aunt. HORACE FAIRHOLME."

A few days after the letter came a brief note for Dick.

"Just a few lines to catch the mail. There is a tiresome delay in the final arrangements, and I find that I cannot leave as soon as I hoped, as the berths are already booked for the Ormuz. Adele will go on alone with her maid. Meet her at Southampton, and I will follow by next Orient boat."

Dick wondered at the arrangement, but did not fail to meet his uncle's wife when the time arrived. She was a tall woman of twenty-eight or thirty, undeniably handsome and desirous of winning the good graces of her husband's nephew. Nevertheless, Dick did not take a fancy to her. In fact, she rather repelled him. However, she quite won Miss Fairholme's simple soul by complimenting her upon her house-



"COL. FAIRHOLME," SHE GASPED, keeping and refusing to interfere with such admirable management, also she possessed interest in the estate.

"I'm so fond of the country," she told them, "and your English scenery is so picturesque and homelike. I promise myself a ramble every morning before breakfast."

But one day Dick saw something which gave him the curious notion that, after all, it was not the beauties of nature that attracted her. He saw Mrs. Fairholme walking briskly down the road to meet the postman—there was only one delivery in that part of the world—who was about to leave the Broadwater letters at the lodge. She stopped the man and gave her an envelope, which she opened and read on the spot.

"Hum!" he reflected. "So Mrs. Fairholme is so anxious about her correspondence that she takes the trouble to go out and meet it at half-past seven a. m."

That afternoon he was at the village postoffice, and the postmaster, who was also the grocer, happened to be serving himself.

"I saw a letter for you with the Melbourne postmark on it this morning, sir," he said, with the license of an old tenant. "I hope the colonel's well."

phatically and furthermore volunteered the information that the new mistress of Broadwater had met him on the highway near the lodge gates, and requested him to hand the letter over to her. "Thanks," said Dick, lightly. "Of course Mrs. Fairholme has forgotten to give it to me. I'll ask her about it."

Conscious of her duplicity, Dick could scarcely force himself to be civil to her. But she appeared not to notice his moroseness, and in the evening she rose from the piano suddenly, as though on impulse.

"By the way," she said, "have you the key of the strong-room, Dick? I meant to ask you before and forgot. I should so much like to see the family jewels. Your uncle told me that he has some wonderful rubies which he brought from India. Bring them down, there's a dear boy!"

The dear boy brought them down with the best grace in the world. Mrs. Fairholme admired the jewels and played with them like a child with a new toy. But the rubies seemed especially to captivate her fancy.

"They are magnificent!" she said, and her eyes were almost as bright with excitement as the gems themselves. "I never saw anything like them. But those old-fashioned settings are horrible. I shall have them all reset at once. Do you know the address of a good jeweler?"

"Linklater of Bond street, is one of the best, I believe. But if you will excuse my saying so, don't you think the matter will keep till the colonel's return? I'm not sure that he would care to have them altered."

"Oh, he won't object if it is my wish," she said sweetly. "I am going into the town early tomorrow. I shall wire myself to Linklater's to send one of their people to fetch them."

He quietly ran up to London in the morning and paid a visit to Mr. Linklater, to whom he explained the circumstances and then requested that the stones should not be unset until they heard from the colonel himself.

"But my dear sir," the jeweler said, "I know nothing of these jewels. No such telegram as you mentioned has been received by us."

The September afternoon was waning when he got back to Broadwater, and Mrs. Fairholme, superb in a velvet dinner gown, swept across the hall to meet him.

"You tiresome fellow," she said playfully, "where have you been all day? The man from Linklater's has been here since three o'clock waiting for you to come home with the strong-room keys."

"Oh, of course, I forgot. He has come for the jewels, hasn't he? I'll fetch them."

But when he reappeared his hands were still empty.

"I'm awfully sorry, Mrs. Fairholme," he said coolly, "but I've mislaid my keys, I hope I haven't dropped them out of doors."

"I don't think it will be much use searching for them," she replied, with an unpleasant laugh. "I shall have a locksmith down from London the first thing in the morning. And the jeweler's man shall wait."

Dick wrote out a telegram and gave it to a groom with a sovereign.

"Send it off at once, Rogers, and keep a still tongue in your head."

The message ran as follows: "To Colonel Fairholme, on board the Australia mail steamer Oratava at Naples."

"Return overland. Imperative business. Do not fail. Dick."

If the colonel obeyed, he would be at home in three days—that is to say, four days before he would have arrived under ordinary circumstances—four days before he was expected by Mrs. Fairholme.

When the locksmith arrived, Dick had a little private conversation with him, and a bank note changed hands. As result, the man told Mrs. Fairholme that the job was a long one, and that he could not undertake to accomplish it under three days.

The mysterious man who was not from Bond street, went away, and on the third afternoon returned, but the strong-room door was not yet opened. The workman was awaiting instructions.

About five o'clock there was a rattle of wheels in the avenue, and somebody rang the door bell. The next moment the colonel, in traveling cap and ulster, stepped into the lamplight. Mrs. Fairholme shrieked and sprang to her feet, overturning the bamboo table with a crash.

"Colonel Fairholme!" she gasped wildly. "Home already!"

"Mrs. Bellarmine! Bless me, what a remarkable thing! Why, I thought I had left you in Melbourne!"

"Then she's not your wife?" exclaimed Dick, aghast.

"My wife!" cried his uncle, perplexed to irritability. "You know very well I have no wife, sir! I met this lady and her husband in Melbourne, and they very kindly nursed me through my bout of influenza. I told you so in my letters."

Of course the "man from Linklater's" was her husband, and the pair of adventurers, knowing the colonel's plans, had taken advantage of his illness to intercept his letters, forge substitutes to serve their own ends and make this bold attempt to steal the famous rubies. The colonel beamed upon his nephew.

"What shall I do for you, Dick, for saving my rubies?"

BASEBALL GOSSIP.

CURRENT NOTES AND COMMENT ON NATIONAL GAME.

Philip Ehret Ranks High Among the Pitchers—"Cap." Anson's Streak of Luck—"Southpaw" Pitchers Short Lived—Diamond Dust.



PHILIP H. EHRET a few months ago figured in a deal whereby he and Peltz were exchanged by the St. Louis Club for Latham, Murphy, McFarland and Tom Parrott, of the Cincinnati, and it is yet to be seen as to which club got the best of the transaction.

Ehret was born Aug. 31, 1868, at Louisville, Ky., and as a boy played on the commons around his native place as a member of different amateur nines. Like many other noted ball players, he was obliged to go away from home to get recognition, and in 1886 he joined the El Paso club, of El Paso, Texas. In 1887 he became a member of the St. Joseph team of the Western league, but when that club disbanded during the season he joined the Denver of the same league, and finished the season with the latter.

In 1888 he pitched for the Austin team of the Texas league, and accomplished great work for that club, holding the teams of the major leagues down to a few hits when they visited that city to play exhibition games during the preliminary season. When the Texas league disbanded on July 9, of that year, Ehret joined the Kansas City club, of the American association, but in August following, Manager Davidson, of the Louisville team of the same association purchased his release. He remained with the Louisville until the close of the season of 1890. In 1889 he took part in sixty-seven championship games, in forty-seven of which he occupied the pitcher's position, and the other twenty games he played in the outfield. During the season of 1890 he took part in forty-two championship contests, in all of which he occupied the pitcher's position.

In 1891 he began the season with the Lincoln club of the Western association, and finished it with the Sioux City team of the same organization, taking part that year in twenty-five championship games. In 1892 he was signed by the management of the Pittsburg club of the National league and American association, and remained with its team for three seasons. During the first season he took part in thirty-five championship games and ranked high as a batsman, according to the official averages of the major league. In 1893 he played in thirty-six championship contests and in 1894 he took part in forty-one. During the following winter, he, with a moneyed consideration, was exchanged for Hawley of the St. Louis club, Ehret taking part with the latter in the season of 1895 in thirty-one championship contests, doing well until he injured his finger in trying to stop a hot line ball, and thereafter he became an easy victim to the major league batsmen. This year he starts off under the most encouraging auspices, having the club officials and the local press with him, and he will be given every opportunity to demonstrate his ability to hold his own in fast company. He is thoroughly acquainted with the strong and weak points of the major league batsmen, and if his pitching arm is still able to fool them as of yore, when

played wretchedly, Fuller made two bad errors and nothing came Gleason's way at all. The Giants knocked McGill out of the box, but Carsey went in and had fun with them. Three pitchers essayed to twirl for the derisions of the league and all were made targets of by the Quaker sluggers. Old Dan Brouters was in his glory and felt so kittenish that, besides making two singles and two baggers, he stole two bases. The feat will go down in the archives of history as the greatest things ever done by the sage of Wappinger Falls, who usually steals two bases to the season. If the New Yorks do not recall Rusie they will land at the bottom next October.

So far this spring the left-handed pitcher—he who throws the ball with the wrong hand, especially wrong for left-handed batters—has been remarkably conspicuous. There are more good left-handed pitchers in the league this spring than for several seasons past, and the growth of left-handed batting makes their part of the business an important one. When it is remembered that about seven out of the first ten batters last season were left-handers, and that there are few left-handed hitters whose frames do not tremble when they face a southpaw pitcher, the value of a good left-handed twirler becomes apparent. Most left-handed batsmen are men who are right-handed otherwise—throw with their right hands—and these are even easier for the southwinger ones than those who use the left hand for throwing.

Pittsburg has a fine pair of southpaws—Killen and Johnny Foreman. Killen has already seen as much service as most left-handers usually survive, but is doing well this year—a strong, clever pitcher, less wild than most of his variety. Foreman is the youngest and smallest pitcher in the league, and has some very puzzling ways about his pitching, getting away with a majority of his games last fall before the league clubs could understand him.

Diamond Dust. Mobile has a player named Drinkwater. J. Earle Wagner thinks of engaging him as an offset to Lush.

Stuart, released by Pittsburg, is playing great ball for Toronto. This man handled himself in his opening games last fall like a wonder.

Jack Luby is playing right field for Carbondale, Pa., and made four errors a day or so ago. How are the mighty fallen! Martie McQuaid is in left for the same team.

Westervelt has come back into the fold and has signed with New York. He will come nearer filling Rusie's shoes than any other man whom Freedman could have landed.

McFarland's catching continues to be a feature of the St. Louis games. This man was certainly the best of all minor league back-stops last year and seems to step right into a top niche in the big show.

Fred Stearns, of the old Detroit's, rises to remark that it would be better if the league clubs applied the money raised Harry Wright to the support of Harry's family than to a monument. Harry was never wealthy and died in straitened circumstances.

The ball cranks down in Pittsburg won the game for their side the other day on a new trick. They let loose a ton or so of cut paper in the last inning, and the fielders could not see the ball in the white storm, three runs coming in before the cloud blew away.

"Dad" Clarke wants Zeartoss to do all the catching when he is in the box. He says that Farrell and Wilson, accustomed to the swift delivery of Rusie and Meekin, drop too many of his slow curves, while Zeartoss never drops a ball, be it fast or slow.



PHIL EHRET.

at his best, he will have no cause to worry about his position on the Cincinnati team, for he could have hardly found better or easier management to get along with than is in charge of that club.

Anson seems to have fallen into considerable luck this season. When Danny Friend loomed up as a great left-handed pitcher people remarked that the old man ought to be satisfied—that he had done more than seven or eight other managers—developed a winning pitcher. Then they settled back to watch Friend win his games while the other pitchers lost with regularity. Down in Texas this spring there was a young fellow from the east bearing the short and expressive name of Briggs—one of the Ansonian crew and regarded as a most uncertain experiment. It was thought that he, if anybody, would be a victim marked out for release or farming, as he was almost an unknown quantity, and his professional record consisted merely of some games in the Arkansas league last summer. So Briggs was set aside in the public mind as a lamb for killing and nobody gave him further attention. Briggs pitched a couple of practice games and did surprisingly well. That gave him a show for his white

THE LONDON SEWERHUNTER.

He Finds Diamonds and Money at Very Rare Intervals.

Before commencing operations each man in a gang provides himself with a bull's-eye lantern, a canvas apron and a pole some seven or eight feet in length, having an iron attachment at one end, somewhat in the shape of a hoe, says Pearson's Weekly. For greater convenience the lantern is invariably fixed to the right shoulder, so that when walking the light is thrown ahead, and when stopping its rays shine directly to their feet. Thus accoutred, they walk slowly along through the mud, feeling with their naked feet for anything unusual, at the same time raking the accumulation from the walls and pecking from the crevices any article they see. Nothing is allowed to escape them, no matter what its worth, provided it is not absolutely valueless. Old iron, pieces of rope, bones, current coin of the realm and articles of plate and jewelry—all is good fish which comes to the hunter's net. With "fins" in the way of coins, of course, the "humble penny" predominates. Sixpences and shillings, however, often increase the value of their collection and at rare intervals—too rare to please the hunter—half-sovereigns are discovered. Like the files in amber, the mystery is how they got there.

Among other articles of intrinsic worth silver spoons are most often found, although shirt studs, diamond rings, silver drinking vessels and many other quite out of place articles swell the list from time to time. Lucky finds, such as those above mentioned, do not deter the sewer man from keeping a keen lookout for less valuable articles as they float by. His sharp eye, from long practice, is capable of judging the worth of the floating refuse before it would be even discernible to the ordinary observer. Mile after mile does the sewer hunter traverse underground, until a tolerably heavy bag is a result of his labor. Night and day is all one to the man. Some gangs enter the sewers at night and work on until morning, while others carry out the search only during the daytime. Rats abound everywhere, some of them being of enormous size, large enough to frighten any beginner at the game. The experienced hunter, however, takes no notice of them and the rats are only too pleased to sneak away in the darkness.

Began Alike, but Ended Differently. The tragedy of the sea that has just occurred between Singapore and the Carolines seems to surpass in horror the famous butchery of the "Flower Land." The Maria II. had an English captain and a Chinese crew, and the crew mutinied under the leadership of the boatswain. They murdered the captain, the mate and a negro passenger, tied the bodies of the two officers to an anchor and threw it overboard, and then made prisoners of the captain's wife and child. Next they fought among themselves, like the mutineers of the Bounty, and three more were sent after the captain and the mate. The survivors steamed a course to the Pelew Islands, hoping, no doubt, to find a new Pitcairn. But they were overhauled by a Spanish cruiser on the way and taken to Manila, where they now lie in jail. What would have happened but for that Spanish cruiser? The Bounty men went at it with drink and the knife, until these and other mischances thinned their numbers down to one. He turned pious and founded the most perfect Christian community on all the broad earth. To this day it flourishes in primitive purity of faith, morals and manners, on a speck of rock, and few crews that pass that way can resist the temptation to land and say their prayers.—London Daily News.

WHEELING WIT AND WISDOM. Coast defenses—brakes. Look out for your digestive organs, which means ride as much as you can within reason. When a man's stomach goes, he is very likely to follow it. The horse that uses the city streets costs the public 100 times as much in wear and tear of pavements as the bicycle. There is, therefore, less reason for taxing the latter than the former.

GRAINS OF GOLD. The truest end of life is to know that life never ends. A good character is in all cases the fruit of personal exertion. Doing good is the only certainly happy action of a man's life. There's nothing agrees worse than a proud mind and beggar's purse. It is not easy to straighten in the oak the crook that grew in the sapling. The prayer of the grateful man will please God, whether it pleases anybody else or not.

GEMS OF KNOWLEDGE. A barrel of rice weighs 600 pounds. First Atlantic cable operated, 1858. First steel pen was made in 1830. Slow rivers flow seven miles an hour. Light moves 187,000 miles per second. The first lucifer match was made in 1829. A storm moves thirty-six miles per hour. First musical notes used, 1333; printed, 1502. Battles of Bunker Hill and Lexington, 1775. National banks first established in United States, 1816.

Experiments have shown that soft wood under pressure becomes considerably harder than hard wood under pressure.

Popularity of Johannesburg. Many wide calculations have been made recently as to the population of Johannesburg. It is really about 60,000, two-thirds being aliens. The population of Johannesburg increases about 2,000 monthly.

It only takes one rib for a woman but it takes several to make a good umbrella.—Florida Times-Union.

The New England Conservatory of Music, Franklin Square, Boston, Mass., is undoubtedly the best equipped school of music in the world. Its pupils are always in demand as teachers on account of their superior musical knowledge and their practical readiness in applying it. In addition, the Conservatory offers the best instruction in Oratory and Modern Languages. The charges are extremely small when its advantages as compared with those offered by similar schools are considered. Prospectus sent free upon application.

QUEER COINCIDENCES.

Striking Occurrences, Many of Which Have Become Historic.

The late well-known archaeologist, Albert Wag, crossing Pall-Mall, canoned against an old gentleman, saw the New York Mail and Express. After mutual apologies cards were exchanged. On each card was printed "Mr. Albert Wag." The older gentleman, dying, left his fortune to the other Albert Wag.

The planet Neptune, which had for countless ages revolved in the heavens unseen by any one on earth, were discovered simultaneously and independently in 1846 by Profs. Adams and M. Leverrier, the two most brilliant astronomers of the day.

Some few years ago a shepherd boy placed a sleeper on the railway line between Brighton and Falmer, with the result that a train was thrown off the rails. One year later to a day—almost to a minute—that same youth was struck by lightning and instantaneously killed within a couple of miles of the spot at which the accident occurred.

Sir Walter Besant tells of the following curious coincidence which happened to himself. "I was consulting," he says, "an artist with regard to the face and feature of a character which he was illustrating for me and I briefly described to him the kind of face I had in mind. He was meanwhile rapidly sketching a face on a piece of paper he had before him. 'Will that do?' he asked, showing me the exact portrait of the man I had been thinking of."

The four King Georges of England all died on the same day of the week. A lady lost a ring on "the Underground." She returned and reported her loss. At that moment a train entered the station, when her ring was found on the step of her carriage, having completed the circle in that position.

At a place of worship in Rotherhithe, some little time ago, the minister was telling how Wellington said at a crisis of one of his great battles: "If darkness would only come it would save him." Hardly had he uttered these words when the gas went out in the chapel.

In 1890, a few weeks before the census taker began his enumeration of the people of Elm Grove, Va., the town authorities counted their own population, preparatory to filing articles of incorporation. The following was the remarkable result: Number of males over 21 years of age, 148; number of males under 21 years of age, 148; number of females over 16 years of age, 148; number of females under 16 years of age, 148.

Some four years ago in Teheran an English sailor was caught in the act of carrying off some precious stones from the shah's palace. The thief was brought before the "king of kings," who swore that next time the sailor crossed his path he would at once be put to death. It is a curious fact that this very sailor was crossing the street when the shah was dying in Berlin, now some years ago, and was knocked down and instantly killed.

Some Zulus were on exhibition in Aberdeen and a gentleman who had been in South Africa himself went and began to talk with the men in their own language. One of the natives was exceptionally shy, which rather attracted the gentleman's attention. He looked at him more closely and recognized him as a man who had worked for him in Natal and had run away with a pair of trousers which did not belong to him.

Appropriate to Autograph Hunters. The unwillingness of the late Lord Tennyson to respond to requests for his autograph is well known. A fine collection in Albion contains a few lines written by the laureate's hand, which are highly prized not only for their value but for the difficulty with which they were obtained and which are interesting for their humorous pertinence of the sentiment quoted by the author from one of his poems. The first request of the Albion man for "an autograph and sentiment" was unheeded and the second fared no better but the undaunted admirer wrote again and to his third petition received a reply in a beautiful clear hand the words: "A. Tennyson. Sentiment: 'Ask me no more.'"—Rochester Post-Express.

Neck Ruches Are in Favor. Neck ruches are now substituted for high collars and the variety displayed in the shops is endless. Some are made of alternate double strips of black and white tulle several inches broad and plaited very full in the center. Bows of black satin ribbon are added at the back or sides and fasten in front. Black and colored net, embroidered with cream lace, is also used, and very stylish ruches are made of black chiffon with a satin edge gathered to a ribbon band and wide enough to fall fully ten inches on the shoulders. Black satin bows or bunches of violets decorate these.

Neck Ruches Are in Favor. Neck ruches are now substituted for high collars and the variety displayed in the shops is endless. Some are made of alternate double strips of black and white tulle several inches broad and plaited very full in the center. Bows of black satin ribbon are added at the back or sides and fasten in front. Black and colored net, embroidered with cream lace, is also used, and very stylish ruches are made of black chiffon with a satin edge gathered to a ribbon band and wide enough to fall fully ten inches on the shoulders. Black satin bows or bunches of violets decorate these.

Popularity of Johannesburg. Many wide calculations have been made recently as to the population of Johannesburg. It is really about 60,000, two-thirds being aliens. The population of Johannesburg increases about 2,000 monthly.

It only takes one rib for a woman but it takes several to make a good umbrella.—Florida Times-Union.

The New England Conservatory of Music, Franklin Square, Boston, Mass., is undoubtedly the best equipped school of music in the world. Its pupils are always in demand as teachers on account of their superior musical knowledge and their practical readiness in applying it. In addition, the Conservatory offers the best instruction in Oratory and Modern Languages. The charges are extremely small when its advantages as compared with those offered by similar schools are considered. Prospectus sent free upon application.



# OUR PRESS.



## SOCIALISM IN OUR TIME!

Socialism is the light of life. "Light, more light" must be our motto.

Without agitation and organization every movement must become a failure.

Free competition is the life of trade, you say. How about the Trusts and Syndicates who kill all competition?

It is our duty to explain to the less educated reform elements the meaning of the class struggle. Don't denounce the ignorant; educate them.

What is the difference between Republican police clubs and Winchester, and Democratic Winchester and police clubs? What is the difference between a starvation cure under a Republican administration, and a starvation cure under a Democratic administration? Wage workers—sovereigns! please answer.

What are the causes of the epidemics threatening our large cities? The main causes are their dirty streets and filthy alleys; these are the hotbeds of small pox and similar diseases. And filthy public streets and alleys are the direct result of corruption and political filth, the outgrowth of criminal carelessness on the part of our municipal legislators.

The ideal Socialist agitator should be as cool as a cucumber in his work; should talk right to the point and in a few words hit the nail on the head. There should be no waste of words. His arguments should be the quick sharp blows, and yet so pleasantly put that no one feels offended. He should be untiring, unselfish and unassuming.

An exchange says: "Those who oppose the Socialist principle of the class struggle act foolishly. They know what it is they are opposing." Now we doubt very much whether they all know what they are opposing. There are even many Socialists who talk about the class struggle without knowing what it is.

The Socialists, by wiping out all the various class interests, by harmonizing the individual interests with the interests of the community, will do away with the class struggle. The class struggle will cease the moment the community no longer permits the crime of allowing one class of the people to be exploited by another class.

What is class struggle? A struggle carried on consciously or unconsciously for certain class interests. So long as a rising class interest cannot muster up enough recruits whose own class interests enlist them in its ranks the movement cannot succeed. The class interest has been, and is to-day the motive power of all social reform and social revolutions.

Napoleon once said: "Within fifty years Europe will be either Republican or Cossackish." As far as France is concerned the latter has become a fact. France has become Cossackish. The Capitalist Government of the French Republic expends \$100,000 for a banquet in honor of the coronated Czar of all the Russias. Shame upon these Monarchist Republicans!

Many of our comrades in the East where Capitalism is fully developed, and where industry is organizing the workers are not aware of the of the hard work of upholding the Socialist Labor Party banner in the isolated districts of the Western States. For this reason the co-operation of the Socialists all over the country is an absolute necessity. Many thousands of post offices in the West could not exist were it not for the fact that they receive from the general Postal Department. We should do all in our power to help the Comrades who are making such a noble fight in States where only one or two Sections are located. This our duty!

"The coronation pageant now in progress at Moscow is the biggest thing of the kind that has ever taken place; but the inauguration of President McKinley on the 4th of March, 1897, will be an event of a good deal more advantage to the interests of justice, humanity and progress."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It amounts to about the same thing. It costs Uncle Sam about as much, if not more, to have a McKinley or a Cleveland as it costs the Russian people to have a Czar. Our President as well as the Czar are the tools of Capitalist corporations.

### RANK AND FILE.

#### CALIFORNIA.

**Los Angeles Comrades Busy.**  
We got three new members at our last business meeting, and so far there are three more for the next. The fight is on in California. The Pops have had their convention and we are ready for them. Of course, it will be a bloodless fight, but nevertheless, to a finish, and it will prove a case of the survival of the fittest. We know how that will be. They have great hopes of the Initiative and Referendum. They have stricken out the imperative mandate. They recommend the appointment of a tariff commission in order to take the tariff question out of politics, just as if a non-partisan tariff commission could be found.

Our Socialist Carpenters and Laborers have organized under the title of the Socialist Co-operative Builders and Contractors, and have nine men at work on four jobs. How is that?  
We have been working up the several co-operative stores and retailers in this vicinity to organize a wholesale society. We had a meeting this afternoon, which resulted in forming a temporary organization and a plan mapped out which will be elaborated and referred to those interested. We have twenty who are in favor of it now, and when it is once started I think it will grow.

I met a friend to-day on the street (a Pop). He inquired how we were getting along. I gave it to him freely, when he said: "You Socialists are reaching out to beat hell." Yours to do or die,  
Los Angeles, Cal. L. BIDDLE.

#### CONNECTICUT.

##### New Trades Unionism.

The Central Labor Union has passed a resolution calling upon affiliated unions to decide whether or not they are willing to bear the expense of a speaker on New Trades Unionism. This is a good test question, and I await the result, which will show how the Trades Unions of Bridgeport stand on this important issue.

It is said that many members of the trades unions are Socialists, but don't go shouting it among the populace. There are places where it is even wise for a class-conscious Socialist to hold his fire, but that place is not in a trades union. There are gathered together men, who, however mistaken, are generally as a whole ready to argue and listen to any solution of the Labor question, and a man—a trades unionist—who calls himself a Socialist "as good as the rest," but neglects to put forth his arguments on such occasions contradicts himself. A class-conscious Socialist is an agitator whenever opportunity presents itself. A passive Socialist is a paradox. As one might say, "behold that roaring torrent, how still it is!"

Socialists attend your meetings! Remember the election this fall! Pamphlets are on hand for distribution, put your shoulders to the wheel! CHARLES JAMES, Bridgeport, Conn.

#### ILLINOIS.

##### The St. Louis Civic Federation.

The meeting of the St. Louis Civic Federation will be held in the Mercantile (millionaire) Club. Invitations to attend these meetings have been sent to all Labor Unions. Thus we read between the lines in a Labor paper of motley views. On all other occasions it would be as impossible for a working man to enter this club as for a poor working Turk to enter the Sultan's harem. The working man forgot the story he learned in the school primer of "Come into my parlor said the spider to the fly." If the honest and intelligent sons of toil will keep their eyes on the future machinations of this Federation, they will find it an inexhaustible reservoir of Capitalistic duplicity and chicanery. They ought to constantly keep the X rays trimmed on the representatives of Labor who counsel, sip and break bread with the Capitalists in their communion of this Federation. The spider and the fly never did come together without its vital object lessons. Even if the poor fly should not be swallowed at one gulp, numerous efforts will undoubtedly be made to convince us that "the Capitalists are the source of all our justice and felicity." The Civic Federation is a gold mine for the Labor fakir. "I say unto thee, watch."

In a late conversation with Rev. Dr. Boyd, I asked, if he claimed to be a Socialist, why he did not demand, now and here, Socialism for the masses? He said he was afraid before it could be put in practice that the working class would lose their manhood and turn into beasts, would break loose with all the horrors of Dante's Inferno. I told him he had better be concerned first about his own class, the Capitalists. Society under present conditions is divided into two classes, the robbers and the robbed. A robber without any exception, is more demoralized than those who are robbed. As his rich congregation belongs to the robber class, he better first endeavor to reclaim these "beasts of Capital." For really the riddance of these robbers would be a greater blessing than the seductions of a heavenly mansion up in the skies. C. R. DAVIS, Brighton, Ill.

#### INDIANA.

Section Indianapolis, at its last business meeting, decided to hold a joint meeting of both branches, English and German, on Sunday, May 31, in the afternoon, to make preparations for the fall campaign. A motion protesting against the action of the National Executive Committee in the matter of the Baltimore resolution was lost, an equal number of members voting for and against it.

It is hoped that the National Convention will make provisions to prevent the occurrence of such breaks in the future. We don't intend to have our party run in that way.

Hello, comrades! Would you not like to take up for consideration again the proposition of Section Syracuse and instruct your delegates to the National Convention to propose it there? This would be the right thing to do to destroy Quakerism in our party. Think about it!

The editors of the American Citizen, organ of the National Brewery Workers'

Union, are on the warpath against the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada, and call it a scab concern and its promoters anything but honorable men, but in the issue of April 15 the editors of the American Citizen admit themselves that their union could not take up the fight for the eight-hour workday, because they think the American Federation of Labor would be unable to assist them. Now, with the A. F. of L. unable to do anything for their own rank and file, the K. of L. gone, too, is it not time that thinking men banded together and started an organization on a better basis?  
Indianapolis, Ind. E. VIEWEGE.

#### MARYLAND.

**Comrade Wenzel's Worthy Purpose.**  
From to-day on I shall go to school three times a week in order to learn the English language perfectly, and shall thus endeavor to become a more useful member of the party. In a year or so I shall be in good shape as a speaker in both languages, and may also be able to do some writing for our Socialist press. I am now 34 years old, and if I wait any longer to do this it will be too late for me to accomplish much good. I have been a member of the party for ten years, and I feel that if I had acted as Comrade Hoehn has done I would to-day be more able to push our cause, for he went at once to work for his own education as soon as he became a Socialist, and therefore has done more valuable work than I. Nevertheless, I shall do what I can for LABOR, because I love that paper more than I can tell you. I am very much in favor of the Syracuse resolution and shall push it.  
Baltimore, Md. E. H. WENZEL.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

##### Holyoke, Notes.

There is a mill in town in which the men are all Cuban sympathizers. To utilize that sympathy for the benefit of the Cuban patriots, one of the men suggested that each one should give five cents toward a hospital fund to take care of the wounded patriots. At this suggestion all the sympathy vanished and out of forty men men only one gave the nickel.

To this illustration may be added a counterpart: One of the rick mill owners died and the superintendent went around among the employes to collect money for flowers. The mill had been working four days a week and many of the employes did not earn more than \$4 a week, but \$15 were collected for flowers.

The Protective Labor Union is alive and hustling again. They are having big meetings, and lots of new members. That is the best news in a long time. Let us hope that there will be more of it.

I have been disappointed and am dissatisfied with this year's State Convention. In the first place I expected a report of our State Secretary giving a comprehensive review of the work done in the State during the past year of the lessons taught, mistakes made and suggestions for the coming campaign. Secondly, I wanted to hear a reason for our vote falling off so heavily in Boston, Lynn, New Bedford, etc., last year, and also to hear of the prospects for the coming year.

Myself and others were present to give information upon these various points, but were not given the chance, as there seemed to be a desire to cut off everything in the line of information about interior affairs. The only consolation I find is that we have a good State ticket. Let us hope that Boston will elect a good business-like and energetic State Committee that will make up for the neglect of the convention.  
Holyoke, Mass. M. RUTHER.

##### Other Methods Absolutely Necessary.

The resignation of President Abbott of the C. L. U. has created considerable comment and some criticism, and the fact that his letters appeared in our columns some days before the censor of the film-flam had an opportunity to pass upon them excited a flood of puerile drivel from that platocratic flunkey, actually amusing were it not for the falsity which stamps its authorship. In justice to all concerned, we stamp the statement that his resignations were first submitted to the Socialists as an unqualified lie, as well as the assertion that Socialists are inimical to trades unions. The original letters have never been seen by any of the comrades, and the copies procured were not published until five days later than the date they bore.

Neither does it seem at all strange that a radical man, inspired by a knowledge of past events and future possibilities, should withdraw from a conservative body, especially when we consider the path of progress in industry for the past generations. We have progressed from a colony of independent and self-supporting squatters to a Nation of crowded cities, where each person depends upon others, whom he never sees, for most of the things he must have. Our industry has progressed from individual hand-craft to machinery of iron and machines of flesh, and the one of iron receives the most consideration. All facilities for production and distribution have been improved at the rate of a hundred to one, and the only things that have not advanced are governments and methods of exchange. The beneficiaries of the present system fight against all attempts to improve the condition of the masses, and, by the adroit jugglery of politicians, make the ballot in ignorant hands the weapon with which the workers scourge themselves. How well and unsuspectingly they accomplish their own undoing is evidenced by the pitiable condition of the working class as a whole, where there is the power that creates all wealth. The fact that Pure and Simple Unions have failed to accomplish the desired end naturally argues that other methods are absolutely necessary; and, at this point, we assert our friendship for all workers, and, as evidence, call attention to the platform of the S. L. P., which is absolutely the only logical plan for relief and absolutely fair to all.

The Fitchburg and Gardner furniture shop, Anarchists of Wealth, are combined to fight the weekly payment law.

The Factory Inspector might call at 49 Union street when he gets back to Worcester.

Parties knowing of violations of this law will oblige by reporting the same.  
Worcester, Mass. A. W. BARR.

#### MINNESOTA.

##### Is Archbishop Ireland a Christian?

It may seem strange to ask such a question, but it is nevertheless justified when he says "War is necessary if the patriotic feeling of the people is to be kept alive." That he declared himself in favor of war while addressing the military order of the Loyal Legion at St. Louis does not alter the case a whit. A Christian, he he Archbishop or layman, has no right to go beyond the precepts of his Master—the peaceably inclined Nazarene, Jesus, who never advocated the use of force. The reverend Archbishop may preach war at the bidding of Capitalism, in order to please that fraternity, but at the same time he is preaching barbarism pure and simple.

"Woe to you, ye Scribes and Pharisees!" said the founder of the Christian religion; and he would repeat the same words today—yes, he would denounce such men as Ireland, who is simply an anti-Christian. Is it patriotic to destroy life and make a wilderness out of a prosperous country? Is it even necessary? Are these acts worthy of human beings claiming to possess intelligence superior to the beast of prey, but using less than they?

A tiger may be bloodthirsty, but that is his natural craving and he consumes what he kills in order to sustain life, and meantime he has no desire to kill merely for the pleasure of killing.

Archbishop Ireland is said to have a war record. He served as chaplain of the Fifth Minnesota Infantry in the civil war, and is a member of the Loyal Legion, which explains why he blew his own horn, when nobody else would do it.

To be a chaplain on the battle field is different from being a soldier and facing the enemy's guns. It is also different to see one's own dear home destroyed by organized murderers called soldiers, who, morally speaking, have no more right to kill and destroy on the battle field than anywhere else. The fifth commandment says plainly and unequivocally: "Thou shalt not kill."

War brutalizes the people and makes them so much the poorer. It wastes Labor and natural resources. But that is nothing to the hirings of Capitalism, who by means of war abilit themselves and plunge the country in debt. Ireland, like the lilies, tolls not. He is carried through life by the ignorant masses, who believe that he has the keys to heaven in his possession and will kindly let them in if they do his bidding on earth; and so they toil and he enjoys as the rest of his class.

CHAS. G. DAVIDSON.

St. Paul, Minn.

#### MISSOURI.

**What the German Socialist Daily of Philadelphia Has to Say on Comrade J. Franz's Resolution.**

The Philadelphia Tageblatt, Socialist daily, recently published an article, of which the following is a translation:

"The Brauer Zeitung publishes a resolution (the author of which is the old Socialist, Jacob Franz of New York, who was some years ago editor of the Philadelphia Tageblatt) concerning the position of the Socialists versus the Trades Unions, said resolution to be submitted to the next National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States, as well as to the International Labor Congress, to be held in London, England, in July, 1896.

"The Brauer Zeitung frankly declares that the resolution is not the result of merely theoretical studies, but that recent events in the Socialist Party have induced him to write said resolution. The following is the

##### RESOLUTION:

"1. That Trades Unions are necessary, as long as the Capitalist System exists. They are even then necessary, when they are still opposed to meddling with politics, and when their members are ignorant of Socialism, or when they are indifferent or even hostile towards the Socialist doctrines. The Trades Unions naturally must endeavor to get all the members of their respective trades or occupations into their folds; and in order to approach their natural aims and objects it may sometimes be necessary for them, as a whole, not to openly and clearly define their position towards the Socialist Labor Party, or towards any other political party of the country.

"2. First, because the Trades Unions are necessary, in order to resist the limitless despotism of Capitalism and to protect as much as possible, under this system of exploitation, the power and strength of the working classes for their own emancipation. Therefore it is the duty of every workman—and also of every Socialist—to join the union of his trade or occupation, or where no union exists to help organize one. It is the special duty of the Socialists, to unceasingly agitate in the Unions for new recruits for Socialism by showing themselves as the most active and the most reliable members of the Unions, and by educating their fellow Unionists and pointing out to them the necessity of the political class struggle as well as the necessity of becoming active members of the Socialist Labor Party."

This is the resolution in full:

In addition the Philadelphia Tageblatt says: "The first part of the resolution is self-explanatory; it needs no further argumentation. Once admitted that Trades Unions are useless, provided they do not comprise a considerable number of the colleagues working in the respective trades, it should be clear and self-evident to every intelligent man, that the new members must be accepted as they are, and not as they ought to be, and that it would be unwise policy to inquire into their political confession of faith.

"The opposite position would be, and is, that the Socialists confine themselves to the organization into their unions the minority of Socialists.

"These organized Socialists would, like the army of Uncle Sam, constitute the kernel of an army that would act whenever an opportunity offers to gain new advantages over the forces of Capitalism.

"Or to make use of another illustration: Instead of the heavy infantry of the old-style Trades Unions then get 'Battalions of Cavalry,' who would occasionally attack the enemy, execute occasional coups, dis-

appear again from the battle field,—leaving an increase of the old Socialist tribe, or perhaps the contrary.

"The advocates of these tactics would do wise to show us, by facts based on experience, the correctness of their position. We shall ever be ready to attentively and without prejudice discuss and argue this question.

"The last part of Franz's resolution simply reiterated and reinforces almost verbally the decisions of several conventions of our party, and further comment thereon is unnecessary.

"The new question of the Socialist tactics concerning the Trades Union movement has been inaugurated in New York. If you are not anxious that this question shall cause serious trouble in our party, it will above all be necessary that certain elements in New York get rid of their queer habit of sneering and ridiculing and even blacklisting those of our members who insist that the decisions of our party conventions be respected and carried out, and who refuse to obey the 'Commando' and jump over the fence whenever ordered, but we beg leave to criticize and express their own opinion.

"Furthermore, it will be necessary to cease organizing competing unions against old established trades organizations, that, as is the case with the Brewers' National Union, have been and still are organized on the socialist programme."

##### Strikes and Boycotts.

The International Socialist Labor Congress held in Brussels August 16-22, 1891, adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, Under the present economic system strikes and boycotts must be considered as necessary weapons, to be used by the working classes in resisting the efforts of their enemies to curtail more and more their political rights and standard of living, and in improving their political and economic condition as much as possible under the present social order:

"Whereas, Strikes and boycotts are double-edged weapons, which, when used at the wrong time and place, may prove more injurious than beneficial; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this Congress recommends a careful investigation of the surrounding circumstances in determining the time and manner of using those weapons.

"Whereas, This congress deems the corporate (trades union) organization of the workers an absolute necessity, so that they may, by their union and aggregate resources, carry on their struggles with a prospect of success; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this congress urges all workers to sustain by all means their trades unions, and protests against all attempts of Government and employers to interfere with the right of Labor to combine."

These resolutions were adopted at the fifth day's session of the Brussels Congress, after a lively and very interesting discussion, in which the ablest speakers of the International Proletariat participated.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

##### Manchester Items.

The State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party held a very enthusiastic meeting on May 17. It was voted that the State Convention be held in Manchester Turn Hall. A full ticket will be placed in the field.

Ask any New England Populist if he believes in metallic money and he will answer: "No sir, I'm a greenbacker." If a man is a greenbacker he is dishonest to vote and shout for that fraud of free silver.

The Central Labor Union of this city has adopted a radical New Trades Union constitution. The Trades Unions that fall to note the great change that has taken place in the past quarter of a century are not only ignorant but are a curse to the real Labor movement. The idea of paying from \$3 to \$5 a year for nothing! Yes, worse than nothing, from the fact that the leaders cause the rank and file to expect emancipation from the Union. On to the ballot box.  
F. G. E. GORDON.

Manchester, N. H.

#### NEW JERSEY.

**To the Arbitration Committee:**

COMRADES—At a special meeting held by the Jewish speaking Socialists, Branch No. 3, of Essex County, to discuss the decision of the Arbitration Committee regarding the trouble which arose among the Socialists who do not belong to the Publishing Association, the following was ordered to be sent to you and to the Socialist newspapers:

Whereas, The Arbitration Committee has declared that the complaints made against the editor of the Abendblatt were exaggerated and unjust, notwithstanding the fact that we have sent several articles out from the said paper, which show not only the incompetency of the editor, but also how far the editor has gone beyond the principles of Socialism; and,

Whereas, The Arbitration Committee, defending the Publishing Association, states the fact (which they probably take from the books of the Publishing Association) that in 1893 they admitted forty-eight members and rejected only two candidates, while, on the contrary, we can show that five candidates were rejected with trifling excuses, thus giving us an idea how much we can rely upon the books of the Publishing Association; and,

Whereas, The Arbitration Committee ascribes the cause of these troubles to Comrade Winchevsky, notwithstanding the fact, as all Jewish Socialists know, that those troubles and quarrels began long before Comrade Winchevsky came to this country; and,

Whereas, The Arbitration Committee denies the right of the Jewish Convention to interfere in the management of the Publishing Association, notwithstanding the fact, that the Jewish Convention was the first to establish the foundation of the Arbeiter Zeitung, and has ever since striven for the increase of its circulation, not to speak of the financial aid of every one of us, freely given in order to keep our paper in existence; and

Whereas, The Publishing Association does not allow delegates from the sections at its meetings, but declares itself a private

corporation and the Arbitration Committee recognizes it as such, when they have no moral right to do so, and

Whereas, It had been resolved at our convention, that every member of the party could attend the sessions of the Arbitration Committee, in order to bring his arguments for or against the Publishing Association, and the Arbitration Committee has never announced the time and place of their meetings, so that any one could attend; and

Whereas, We are Socialists, striving for a society of freedom, and recognizing a free press and free criticism as the only and best method for educating the people and interesting them in their own interests, as we have no other way of communicating with our comrades throughout the world, unless through a free press, and as this has been denied to us by the Publishing Association, by placing a censorship over the Arbeiter-Zeitung and Abendblatt, even ignoring the communication of a section bearing the official stamp, if it does not exactly suit them; and

Whereas, In spite of the principles of Socialism striving to break the chains of the ignorant belief of the workingmen, the Arbitration Committee criticizes Comrade Winchevsky for not upholding the "Belief of the workingmen in our party," and lastly, hearing the opening speech of Comrade DeLeon at our convention and reading the decision of the Arbitration Committee, everybody can clearly see that both expressions are in the same vein, which goes to show how partially the matter has been treated, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Jewish-speaking Socialists, members of Branch No. 3, Section Essex County, S. L. P., strongly protest:

1. Against the editor of the Abendblatt for the reasons as above given and for ignoring the expressions of our convention.

2. Against unfair and unprincipled dealing of the Arbeiter Zeitung Publishing Association.

3. Against the convention for, instead of leaving the case to a referendum vote, unjustly giving the power of decision to an Arbitration Committee.

4. Against the Arbitration Committee; and, be it further

Resolved, That we call upon all Sections in the United States, by publishing this in our press, to discuss the matter in our Arbeiter Zeitung in order to see what we have done, and shall do, to place our movement on a clear Socialist foundation. The following is our proposition:

1. To protect our movement from further corruption, we make a motion that the management of the Arbeiter Zeitung and Abendblatt may be left in the hands of the members of the Publishing Association, but that the property shall be legally transferred to the Socialist Labor Party.

2. If according to Capitalistic laws the above demand is impossible, the Publishing Association shall give a mortgage to the party covering the full value of the property.

3. The Constitution of the Publishing Association shall be sent to every Branch of the Jewish-speaking Socialists to be discussed and voted on. A copy of the same shall be left at each Branch. In case the Association wishes to make any changes or alterations in the Constitution, it shall be done only with the sanction of the Sections.

4. The censorship shall be abolished, and every writing from any Branch bearing their stamp shall be inserted in the Arbeiter Zeitung or Abendblatt.

5. Every whole or half year a balance sheet shall be produced and a copy be sent to every Section.

6. In case the Publishing Association shall reject the above propositions, a convention shall be called and action shall be taken thereon. We dare not allow the matter to stand as it is.

BRANCH NO. 3, SECTION OF  
ESSEX COUNTY S. L. P.  
Newark, N. J.  
(Official Seal.)

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

**The Industrial Mutualists Specially Favor Political Action.**

Allow a member of the "Industrial Mutualist Compact or Peers of Kosmos" to state through the medium of your journal, that said order is not one of those "Labor Reform" organizations that fears to have its members discuss any important question concerning the welfare of humanity, nor does it oppose political action by them, but, on the contrary, advises its adherents to take an active part in political and all other movements tending to advance and establish "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity," including the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Although it is not made obligatory upon any voting member that he shall favor any particular party (politically), yet the following official advice indicates our preference:

1. To favor the candidates standing for Socialist ideas, especially those of the Mutualist type.

2. To favor the candidates of the Populist or People's Party, providing they are decidedly of the Progressive Section of said party, and uphold the Co-operative Commonwealth idea.

3. To favor the candidates of the Prohibition Party; providing they are not "single-plankers or one-idea men," and are earnestly working to help establish the Co-operative Commonwealth. However this latter party recommendation may be withdrawn since the great railroad companies have recognized the Prohibition Party as one they may rely upon to favor their "interests" and that of corporations generally, by offering them "half-rate fares" to their National Convention, the same as they do the Republicans and Democratic parties; but they have not offered such bribes to either the Socialist Labor, or the Populist parties. And the mighty corporations always know their "friends." Along with political action the I. M. C., permits the use of all other honorable and effectual means to secure our objects and ideals in a peaceable manner.

Pottstown, Pa. B. F. FRIED.

Comrade James Reed and Herbert Littlewood of Providence, R. I., were elected President and General Secretary, respectively, of the Textile Workers, at their recent convention in Lawrence, Mass.



# World of Labor

## BE CAREFUL, FRIEND.

"The poor are idle," did you say, my friend.  
"And thriftless and thankless and bad, and show no true desire to amend, even if an opportunity they had."  
Go slow, my friend; think o'er what you have said:  
You surely know that such is not the case;  
You surely know that for their daily bread  
The poor must enter in a cruel race.  
Why, come with me, my friend, I'll show you where  
Your fellow-men, with every right to live,  
Toll on, slave on, midst smoky, poisonous air,  
For such small wage as masters choose to give.  
Toll on and on in foulness, muck and gloom  
Until at last, worn out, decrepit and old,  
They sink unheeded to their lowly tomb,  
Poor victims of the sweater's greed for gold.  
I'll show you where, amidst awful, dreary maze  
Of streets and alleys, they are forced to dwell,  
That fearsome region of filth and gloom and haze  
That constitutes a worse than Dante's hell.  
That pit where crime and sorrow, vice and pain,  
Combine to form a vortex, deep and wide,  
Which wrecks the nerve, the muscle and the brain  
Of all who sail on its remorseless tide.  
That pit where children, robbed of all their youth,  
And cast upon the world to groan and toil,  
Grow up devoid of learning, virtue, truth,  
Poor aliens on the heaven-created soil.  
Consider well, my friend, before you cast  
Reflections on the poor, down-trodden slave,  
Think what a life he has, and what, at last,  
His dreary lot—a pauper's shroud and grave.  
"The poor are idle, thriftless and bad."  
Well, I'll admit a few of them are such:  
But they were forced thereto—small chance they had  
To free themselves from Mammon's greedy clutch.  
And you, like others, expect them to be good  
Amidst the vice and sorrow that you see,  
Expect them to be filled and give no food,  
Create them slaves, and then expect them free.  
You wonder they are idle, and you take  
Away their work, the means whereby they live:  
You wonder they are thriftless, and you make  
Their lives a hell, and sneer in payment give.  
Beware, my friend, the day is drawing near—  
When o'er this earth great Freedom's flag will wave,  
When o'er this earth will echo, loud and clear,  
The song of the emancipated slave.  
The worm will turn, the cornered rat will fight,  
And down-trod slaves may do the same; take care!  
Should you persist in trampling on the right,  
The wronged may turn; beware, my friend, beware!

J. H. FAIRFIELD.  
St. Louis, Mo.

## LONDON, ENGLAND.

Programme of the Social-Democratic Federation.

hours per week, to be fixed in all trades and industries by legislative enactment. Penalties to be inflicted for any infringement of this law.

Cumulative taxation upon all incomes exceeding £300 a year.

State appropriation of railways; municipal ownership and control of gas, electric light and water supplies; the organization of tramway and omnibus services and similar monopolies, in the interests of the entire community.

The extension of the post office savings bank, which shall absorb all private institutions that derive a profit from operations in money or credit.

Redemption of the national debt.

Nationalization of the land and organization of agricultural and industrial armies under State and municipal control on co-operative principles.

The disestablishment and disendowment of all State churches. The establishment of adequate pensions for the aged and infirm workers. Every person attaining the age of 50 to be kept by the community, work being optional after that age. The establishment of municipal hospitals. Municipal control of the food and coal supply. Abolition of the present workhouse system and the provision of useful work for the unemployed. State control of the lifeboat service.

As means for the peaceful attainment of these objects the Social-Democratic Federation advocates:

Payment of members of Parliament and of all local bodies. Payment of official expenses of elections out of the public funds. Adult suffrage. Annual Parliaments. Proportional representation. Second ballot. Canvassing to be made illegal. Abolition of the monarchy and the House of Lords. Extension of the powers of county, town, district and parish councils. Legislative independence for all parts of the empire.

PARIS, FRANCE.

Special Letter of Deputy Vallant Written to London Justice.

From the time when Dupuy and Perier, by resuscitating personal power and by putting in operation all the forces of the State, made an effort to keep Socialism in check, the struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, of the revolutionary party against the coalition parties of reaction, has assumed a character increasingly ardent and violent—that is to say, it has taken a more and more marked political character.

By the efforts of the Socialist party Dupuy and Perier were overthrown, and in spite of all the alliances, combinations and intrigues of the party of reaction, every day adds to their discomfiture. Capitalism has been driven to bay; for it comprehends thoroughly that from the moment power escapes from the hands of its governors and valets, that from the moment it passes into the hands of the proletariat and of Socialism, it is utterly lost.

And it is not only in France; it is everywhere, in each country, that by the very fact of the progress of Socialism the struggle has grown sharper, more political.

In Germany the powerfully constituted Social-Democratic party has engaged openly in conflict with the empire and the emperor, which have been obliged to retire and to capitulate. Even in England, at the last two general elections, it is not only a program of labor reform, of trades-unionist demands, that the Socialists opposed to the Liberal and Conservative parties; it then entered upon, and it still pursues, a clearly defined policy of political action.

While admiring the courage of so many heroic citizens, have we not the right to regret that the Italian Socialist party has not succeeded by a more political and republican line of action in securing, for the well-being and emancipation of their country, more important results from recent painful and deplorable events? Italy, it may be, would then have rid itself of more than Crispi.

Without carrying this summary too far, it appears that a veritable transformation of Socialist action, a development growing from this action, manifests itself. The proletariat is no longer content to elaborate its programs, to protest against privilege and injustice, to urge its claims. It demands its rights, and makes ready to defeat the resistance of its masters, to vanquish them in open conflict, by taking hold of political power.

It can only do this by Socialist political action. And such action must be international as well as national.

It is not only and disgraceful that the private interests of capitalists, that the speculations of colonial policy, that the intrigues of Government, should endanger international peace and compromise that accord between France and England which is the guarantee of civilization and progress, without allowing the voice of the proletariat, of the Socialist party, to make itself better heard, without their intervention, and consequent assurance as well of peace as of the establishment of conditions necessary to the emancipation of the workers and to international solidarity.

It is this solidarity as well as international action, political as well as economic, on the part of the workers and of Socialists, that must be celebrated at the First of May demonstrations, that the next International Congress in London must decide and organize. That is the object of the resolutions proposed by the Central Revolutionary Committee to the Committee organizing the Congress.

At the outset the most general and the most simple demand of the workers, that for the amelioration of the conditions of labor, the claim which is still urgent and which must be kept still in the front—the claim of the proletariat everywhere for the legal eight hours—was the only suitable one. But we have gone ahead since then, and Socialism has developed. Proletarians and Socialists alike must show themselves a militant body, ready to act, ready forcibly to impose international peace, ready to attack and conquer the foe internationally as nationally, whether he be the capitalist employer or the reactionary. That is why, on the First of May, with the will to organize it and to put it in practice, it is their duty to proclaim their political and social international solidarity.

EDOUARD VALLANT,  
Deputy for Paris.

## FLORENCE, ITALY.

Thousands of Men on Strike.

The strike of the straw plaiters in the city and province of Florence reached a high pitch of disorder last week. The strikers paraded throughout the province and compelled a complete stoppage of what little work was still being done by straw plaiters, and in a number of factories they burned all of the finished stock and unworked straw on the premises. A desperate conflict took place in Florence between the strikers and the carabinieri, and a number of the latter were wounded. A detachment of infantry was finally summoned and dispersed the mob.

A number of merchants met last evening and passed resolutions pledging themselves to the improvement of the condition of the straw plaiters, and subscribed 300,000 lire for the purpose of purchasing straw plaiters. It is hoped that this action will put an end to the strike. Several societies were arrested for distributing leaflets demanding an eight hour day among the workmen.

PRAGUE, AUSTRIA.

Serious Labor Troubles.

Serious Labor assemblies have been frequent at Reichenburg, Bohemia, since May Day. Last evening a crowd of a thousand persons met there outside of Wolf's factory and refused to disperse when ordered to do so by the police. Finding the crowd determined to remain, the gendarmes fired upon them, killing two and seriously wounding five. The mob then scattered.

CALDONIA, IND.

He Sees the Light.

The following address was delivered before the Congregational Church Association by Rev. J. A. Bradley of Caseyville, Ind.:

"Brethren: I see by your programme that you expect me to deliver an address before your association on the subject, 'The Church and the Workingman.' By this I presume you expect me to set forth, in said address, 'The Church's' claims upon 'The Workingman,' and 'The Workingman's' obligations to 'The Church.' Not wishing to make statements unwarranted by facts, I have been looking up history, and I am compelled to say in all candor and truth that 'The Church' has done for 'The Workingman' that would in any way entitle her to his confidence or respect. During Labor's long struggle for justice and liberty 'The Church' has made no effort in his behalf. During the long reign of oppression and tyranny in France, which culminated in a bloody revolution, I fail to hear the voice of 'The Church' raised in defense of 'The Workingman.' When four millions of workmen were held in cruel slavery in the United States 'The Church' not only failed to do anything for their freedom, but gave her sanction to the damnable custom. Even ministers of 'The Church' owned their slaves and often treated them with inhuman cruelty, and when such men as John Brown championed their cause they met with nothing but denunciations and bitter opposition from 'The Church,' and brave old John Brown was crucified, 'The Church' wagged her head in assent and 'held the clothes of those who threw the stones.' But while 'John Brown's' body lies mouldering in the grave, his brave and noble spirit 'goes marching on,' and will ever live to condemn 'The Church' for her cowardice. Coming closer home: During all the Labor troubles of late 'The Church' has ever joined issue with organized tyrants and helped to oppress her beloved workmen. She is the allied friend of tyrants. She sanctions and participates in oppression. She countenances and practices usury. She honors and praises organized thieves, who steal their millions from honest toilers, and accepts a share of this same blood money. While 'The Church' worships in costly mansions her workingman is perishing in his hovels. While her Rev.'s and D. D.'s are dabbling in gambling stocks, pulling political wires, drawing fat salaries and falling sumptuously every day, the hellish chains of slavery are being more tightly drawn and welded around the neck of 'The Workingman,' from whom 'The Church' expects her financial and moral support. No, 'The Church' has no rightful claim upon 'The Workingman.' Her day of grace has passed. But there is one thing for which I am thankful; that though organized thieves and 'The Church' refuse 'The Workingman' a fair and equal share of the bounties of earth, they can not dishonor him."

It strikes us that the 'organized thieves' have already succeeded in dishonoring 'The Workingman.' Where is his inheritance? Is it not already in the possession of those 'organized tyrants' who have stripped him of his means of subsistence and turned him out on an unwilling tramp on the highways of our commonwealth? His material inheritance is just now vastly more concerned to him than his spiritual.—Ed.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Post Office as a Socialistic Institution.

Henry W. Mayo, in London Justice says: Some Socialist orators, in the course of their speeches, habitually refer to the Post Office as an example of the practical working of Social-Democratic theories and principles. As such an example is likely to be somewhat misleading, a short analysis of this department and its workings might be interesting to the readers of Justice, and perhaps instructive to some who are not fully acquainted with the details:

A Social-Democratic institution must answer the following description:

- (1) It must be national.
- (2) Its object must be efficient and useful administration and not profit.
- (3) It must be carried on in the joint interest of the public and the employes.

We will deal with each of these three heads separately.

- (1) By a national institution is meant one which is under the control (perhaps merely nominal) of the people of the nation and not of one man or clique of men, and offers equal facilities to every individual comprising the nation. The Post Office thus evidently answers to the first description. It is true that the Post Office is nominally under the direct control of the Postmaster

General (who generally knows very little about it), but it must be borne in mind at the same time that he only exercises the authority delegated to him by Parliament, to which he is directly responsible for the management, and from whom he may receive instructions or suggestions. Then again Parliament is supposed to represent the opinions and desires of the nation (2). Thus we see nominally the Post Office answers to the first designation of being a national institution.

- (2) It will now be my endeavor to show that the Post Office is carried on for usefulness and efficiency and not for profit. While it remains a fact that a large sum is handed over to the Treasury annually as profit on Post office business, it must be borne in mind that this is comparatively small; that is to say—that while the sum in itself is large it becomes very much diminished in size when compared to the gross value of the transactions made.

When a business consisting of several branches is carried on for profit, each branch is expected to show a profit to the individual or company controlling it. Were one branch to persistently show a loss year by year, the ultimate result would undoubtedly be that this branch of the business would be discontinued. Now the telegraph business of the Post Office has ever since it was taken over by the Government, shown a loss to them annually, but the department has not been discontinued, and, as we know, is unlikely to be. The reason of its non-success is not far to seek.

I have frequently heard it argued that, seeing that private telegraph companies, whose charges do not exceed those of the Post Office, can and do make considerable profits yearly, the inference must be that individual effort is more economical than national monopoly. In answer to this it will be merely necessary to point out that private telegraph companies would not run a line to any place which, in their opinion, would not use it to a sufficient extent to make it profitable, and would not continue to serve places which persistently showed a loss to them. With Government monopoly, however, public convenience is studied to a greater extent.

Last autumn I was traveling in the western counties and was somewhat struck by the fact that all villages of any size had a telegraph office, and, in particular, I noticed that a wire ran to the Land's End from Penzance, a line which would cost so much to erect and be used to such a small extent that I concluded it could not show a profit to the government (unless used by the submarine cable companies, about which I am uncertain); but the idea which was the basis of its erection must have been that the residents of St. Buryan, St. Just, and other places in this district were entitled to the same privileges and conveniences as those residing in more populous districts, even though it were unprofitable to grant them these privileges.

Consider again our penny postage system. A letter posted in London on Saturday afternoon for Cornwall can receive a reply at 8 a. m. on Monday morning, being carried a return journey of 720 miles for twopence. Surely this shows very little profit to the Post-office, and is an example of its splendid organization. I venture to state that were a license granted a public company could profitably undertake the delivery of letters in London at a farthing each instead of one penny, but I scarcely think they would be prepared to grant the same boon to those in the more distant and less populous parts of the kingdom.

- (3) It can, however, hardly be stated truthfully that the Post-office is carried on for the benefit of its employes, and this is undoubtedly the count whereon its claim to be Socialistic is defeated. The Post-office is probably one of the worst sweating dens in the kingdom. The organization of the staff is based upon a principle entirely antagonistic to the aims of Social-Democracy. The staff is divided into two classes—minor and major, or working and gentlemen staffs. The minor or working staff are paid at shamefully low rates, and work hours which compare most unfavorably with those of the average capitalist's slave. The major staff are treated as a superior breed of animals entirely, the longest hours being six or seven daily. Then we find that the superior appointments in the Post-office (as in all other Government Departments) are open only to the sons of the middle and upper classes; very seldom does the offspring of working parents succeed in obtaining a situation. Then promotion (which according to regulations depends upon merit) is generally made by nomination from the heads of the various departments, which are generally given to personal friends of the chief's only.

Much more might be said against the claim of the Post-office to be Socialistic, but I would remark in conclusion that the Post-office, in my opinion, presents a splendid example of organized labor on collectivist lines, not necessarily Socialistic, but collectivism practiced for the benefit of one class as against another, a system which may be the consequence of the approaching general breakdown of the capitalist system, and which it must be our endeavor to avoid by preparing the uneducated workers for that higher, nobler and fuller ideal—Liberty, Equality, Fraternity—by the organization of labor for the benefit of all, as against individual or class, which can only be attained on the well known lines—Educate, Agitate, Organize."

ROME, ITALY.

Development of the Socialist Labor Movement in Italy.

A defeat of the Italian forces in Africa was indispensable in order that we might be rid of the insane and iniquitous Crispi government, and that our comrades who for two years have been wearing away their lives in the dungeons of the country should be given back to the Socialist cause in Italy, and with them a little liberty of speech and of action restored to us.

In the history of the Italian proletariat the Crispi government will have pre-eminence as the first of a series, a long one perhaps, conspicuous by its blind and violent reactionary spirit and the persecution and measures of repression to which it resorted.

Our readers are not aware of the tragic vicissitudes of the popular uprising in Sicily and in Lunigiana towards the end of

'93 and the beginning of '94, the worthy epilogue of which was the sentences of imprisonment amounting in the aggregate to some centuries, sentences aggravated by solitary confinement, inflicted by martial law upon numberless citizens.

But a revolution in public opinion showed itself before long; public indignation was excited and in bye-elections at first, afterwards in the general elections; about 30,000 votes were polled in favor of the imprisoned Socialists, six of whom were elected to Parliament.

Crispi's personal hatred of some of the imprisoned members and the fears of the governing class were still so strong that the protest of the nation was unheeded. The sentences were only slightly reduced.

The most implacable and most odious representative of the bourgeoisie continued, however, his policy of persecution and his efforts to break up the Socialist party. As he had extorted from Parliament by false and lying assurances a measure nominally directed against Anarchists, but applied against Socialists, Crispi decreed the suppression in one day of all Socialist societies. The members were brought before the ordinary tribunal and charged with inciting to class hatred. The courts performed their duty bravely; unless brought before some exceptional magistrate or still more exceptional tribunal the Socialists were sentenced to several months "confinio," often to months of imprisonment. They were, moreover, sedulously confused with Anarchists and sent to the dungeons to hard labor—under the exceptional law directed against the latter—where many of them still suffer.

The Socialist party thus found itself organized, but not vanquished, nor with less faith and confidence in itself. It is necessary to add that Crispi's Government had removed from the electoral lists more than 700,000 voters, the greater number of whom, it is needless to say, belonged to the proletariat.

The First of May was religiously celebrated throughout the peninsula, and in a supplement to La Lotta del Classe (The Class Struggle, our central organ), of which some hundred thousand copies were circulated, we argued the necessity of the struggle for the suffrage and of the conquest of the public powers. Afterwards, in the general election of May 26, the party took part in the struggle, in some instances with its own candidates and in others in alliance with the Radical party, according to the special circumstances of each place. The result was a splendid moral victory.

It was thus that our 26,000 votes grew to 70,000 and that our five deputies were increased to eight, while we added another to this number in the supplementary elections and gained still other victories.

Soon after the war in Africa broke out in its full intensity, a war instigated and carried on in the interests of adventurers and speculators by a Minister who dared not render an account to the nation of his iniquities, and who finished with the massacre of Adowah.

In this massacre we swept away nearly all the ideals and hopes that had been created in Italy as to the ability of our superior veteran officers and the advantage of colonial enterprise.

When the news of this catastrophe reached Italy a formidable cry of indignation rang from one end of the country to the other. The bourgeoisie itself, grieved by the massacre of its children and solicited for its treasure, also protested and demonstrated with the workers in demanding the recall of our troops from Africa, and that the responsibility for the African crime should be saddled on the right shoulders, and the guilty party be formally accused. At Parma, at Pavia, at Milan, at Rome were witnessed the popular manifestations which precede revolutions. The Socialists—deputies and publicists—put themselves at the head of these demonstrations, and endeavored to concentrate and organize the popular resentment. It seemed inevitable that the fall of the minister must necessarily lead to a complete change in the form of government. But that was not permitted by the political and economic conditions of the nation. The Republican party, the most directly interested, has neither a strong, a solid, nor well-disciplined organization; the bourgeoisie does not yet sufficiently feel the weight of the present form of government to desire to change it; and the proletariat—mostly ignorant, only in part Socialist—is not consequently greatly interested in sacrificing itself merely to substitute the phrygian cap for the crown of our present monarchy.

The Ministry of Crispi resigned, the popular manifestations were suppressed, not altogether without bloodshed, and the Marquis de Rudini, Conservative-Liberal, a landlord, proprietor of one of those large rural estates called latifondi, came to power. The Marquis de Rudini countermanded the dispatch of the troops from Africa, and obtained from the King of Italy full amnesty for all those condemned by the courts-martial.

It is impossible to describe the joy with which the Italian proletarians welcomed the return of their comrades to the light of day, after twenty-six months of imprisonment. Garibaldi Bosco, Giuseppe de Felice, and Nicola Barabato—all deputies—had the grandest and most enthusiastic receptions.

Now that the most acute period of persecution has passed, the Italian Socialist party, which has been proved by fire, which has had its martyrs, which has grown more numerous and more solid than ever before, with a weekly press more than doubled in a year, is devoting itself with redoubled enthusiasm and energy to the organization of the propaganda in the towns and in the country, and preparing by the regional congresses for the National Congress.

Henceforth the Italian Socialist party will move forward, strong in the strength acquired through persecution and difficulty, and it will enter, confident and aggressive, into the international Socialist movement; its voice, influential and worthy of consideration, will be heard in the name of the Socialist proletariat of Italy in the International Socialist Workers and Trade Union Congress next July.

Cigar makers are warned away from Boston, Mass. The city is crowded with unemployed.

During January of this year the New Zealand labor bureau employed 2,128 men on co-operative works.

BRIGHTON, ILL.

The Working Man's "Last Will and Testament."

I, John Smith, of Slavedom, in the County of Misery and State of Agony, being of sound mind and disposing memory, do make, publish and declare this to be my last will and testament.

I give, devise and bequeath to my beloved wife an empty stomach, bare back and six starving children, to have and to hold the same to her, and to her executors, administrators and assigns forever. As the labor power and the laborer can not be separated and as labor is bought and sold like any other commodity, it is also my will that she sell the carcasses of my six children to the capitalists for at least enough wages to fill their empty stomachs.

I give and bequeath to my six children an equal division of all my right, title and interest and all the appurtenances and wealth that may result therefrom, in my share of the Star Spangled Banner. I also give to my children an equal division of my privilege to toil for the Capitalists.

I bequeath to the Labor fakirs all my poverty that may accrue between the present date and that of my death; to the politicians all the indefinite amount of my enforced idleness and its appurtenances of trampism and pauperism appertaining thereto.

I give, grant, devise and bequeath to the Vanderbilts and Gonds an equal division of all of which I am now seized and possessed, and all my right, title and interest to a hopeless future.

I give, devise and bequeath to the exclusive use and glory of the clergy all my shares of the stock of the heavenly mansion up in the skies. As this stock is now far below par, and should it reach par value, the money from this rise in heavenly stock shall be expended for prayers for the remorseless souls of the departed Labor fakirs, politicians and Capitalists.

I give, devise and bequeath to society three-quarters of the wealth that I have produced and never come into the use or enjoyment of, more definitely called unpaid Labor, to hold the same, the said society, its heirs and assigns and to its behoof forever. For the guidance of my executors and that they will have no trouble to locate this unpaid Labor, they will find it in possession of the Capitalists, held in abeyance. As the Capitalists will watchfully care for this unpaid Labor, it will not be necessary, up to the date of its reversion to society, for my executors to look after it.

I give and bequeath to my beloved wife, the reversion or remainder of my estate, consisting of one broken stove, the fragments of three chairs and a three-legged bedstead, and all the profits, income and advantage that may result therefrom.

To my dearly beloved children I grant and devise the most valuable part of my estate, consisting of my knowledge of Socialism, to be imparted to my children by my executors.

And, lastly, I do nominate and appoint the Socialist Labor Party to be the executors of this, my last will and testament.

In witness whereof, I, the said John Smith, do subscribe my name and affix my seal this 20th day of May in the year of Desolation one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

JOHN SMITH.  
Witness: C. R. DAVIS. [SEAL]

CAPITALIST BLOSSOMS.

Modern Civilization Illustrated.

Serious strike of the straw plaiters in Florence, Italy. Many thousand persons out of work.

A sign of the times: A number of Labor leaders were arrested in Florence, Italy, because they demanded the Eight Hour work day for the straw plaiters.

Capitalism in Austria is on the boom. General strike in Reichenburg, Bohemia. Collision with the police. Two strikers killed, five wounded.

Street car strike in Milwaukee is still on. The cars are running regularly, but the public refuse to patronize the railroad monopoly, and the cars are running empty.

The coronation of the Czar of Russia costs the Russian people \$40,000,000. A high price for the Chief Sheriff of the world, by whose order thousands of people are killed, incarcerated or exiled every year.

The employes of the Murphy Trunk and Bag Company in St. Louis are on strike against a reduction of wages. The men are determined to win.

The citizens of Milwaukee called upon Gov. Upham to call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of passing an act authorizing the appointment of appraisers to fix a price for the street railroad property. They demand that the city of Milwaukee own and operate their own street car system.

"New America," by G. A. Hoehn, is a new book which should be read by every workman and reformer. The book dealers' price is 25 cents a copy. Sections and clubs can obtain the book at 5 (eight) cents a copy, if they order not less than 15 copies, from G. A. Hoehn, 515-517 Elm street, St. Louis, Mo.

Of the 351,550 votes in Paris at the recent municipal elections, there were polled by the Socialists 160,656; Socialist Radicals, 91,450; Republicans, 49,100; Monarchists and Clericals, 44,350. Socialists have been elected in 1,260 cities and towns of France, and in many large cities they have a majority in the city government. In Toulon they have re-elected a Socialist Mayor.

The Cleveland Citizen says: We want the working people of this country to know that M. A. Hanna, the McKinley manager is a virulent and merciless labor-crusher and a vulgar plutocrat. This is not said in the interest of the Democracy, for of the two sides we prefer to fight the Republicans, who are in the open, rather than the cowardly Democrats. Workingmen have no moral right to belong to either gang.

City of Milan, Italy, is building a street railway system.

The block coal miners of Brazil, Ind., have arranged to work for the same scale of wages as they did last year.



## BOUNTIFUL HARVEST.

UNPRECEDENTED WEALTH IN THE CROPS OF 1896.

Reports from All Over the West Show the Agricultural Interests of the Country to Be in a Flourishing Condition.

It is an accepted fact that whatever conditions affect the agricultural interests of a country will have a direct bearing on all its other industries. In other words, whatever tends to aid, or injure farming pursuits, will benefit or disastrously affect every other important interest. It is a matter for congratulation, therefore, that exceptionally favorable reports are coming east regarding the outlook for a splendid crop in the corn belt region.

Copious rains had fallen during the spring and put the ground in splendid condition for seeding and growing. The fears of another drouth have long since been laid to rest and the agriculturist looks hopefully forward to a rich reward for his toil. Not only does the farmer expect a good crop this year, but the conditions thus far, have been so much more favorable than in several years past, that he expects a crop which will fully make up for a few short ones. Nor is the expectation without reason. There is not a single condition lacking, either in soil or weather, which should bring this hope to the farmer. The soil has received more moisture in the shape of rain and snow than in many years and the weather has been all that could be desired for growing. Therefore, if all these signs count for anything they indicate a year of prosperity throughout the great West. Even before the first week in May almost half the corn was planted, with considerable of it showing nicely above ground and doing well. In many localities it was even then several inches high. As there will undoubtedly be an increased acreage of both corn and small grains this year, the indications are that the spring work will not be well over before the last week in May. This, however, will be early enough in the corn belt region to allow the golden ears to ripen before frost comes, even if it should come a little earlier than usual.

As the rainfall has been fairly frequent in its visitations during the portion of the season which has passed and fully up to normal, it is but fair to assume that this normal condition will continue and that the hopes of the farmers will be fully realized.

Reports from widely different localities in the great corn producing states point to the fact that moisture has saturated the soil to a much greater depth than in many previous years.

This is particularly true with regard to Nebraska where the favorable outlook of the present time has not, in many parts of the state, been excelled, even in the opinion of old inhabitants.

In fact the prospect is so encouraging that the farmers all over the state are letting go their corn and grain to which they had been holding so tenaciously since last harvest, in the dread that the drouth period was not at an end. They are now shipping it eastward in big quantities or feeding it to their stock and fattening pigs for the market. The bulletins issued by the various state sections of the (U. S.) Weather service confirm the glad tidings, generally, so that taken all in all the outlook of good times for the western farmer is exceedingly encouraging. The bulletin relating to Nebraska, for the week ending May 4, contained the following: "The week has been warm, averaging from four to six degrees above the normal. Light frosts were reported from the southwestern portion of the state early in the week, but little if any damage was done to fruit. The rainfall has been very general and for the most part heavy, amounting to over two inches over most of the eastern half of the state and in limited localities in the western. On the night of the 27th and on the 28th a general and heavy rain storm passed over the state, accompanied by high winds. This was followed by showers nearly every day in the week in the northeastern section and work has been much retarded throughout this as well as the middle portion of the state by the wet condition of the soil. The weather has been very favorable for the growth of vegetation, especially small grain and grass, which have made very vigorous growth during the week. Rye is beginning to joint in the southern counties. Alfalfa is reported from six inches in height in the central portion of the state to a foot and a half in the southern.

In southern counties considerable progress has been made in planting corn, which is now about half completed in the southeastern corner of the state; elsewhere but little progress has been made during the week owing to wet weather.

During the past week there has been an exhibition in a window of the City Ticket office of the Burlington road at Chicago, a sample of rye plucked in Pecos county, Nebraska, toward the end of April. It stood 33 to 34 inches high and was even at that early date nearly headed. Alfalfa about the same time was knee high and small grains were looking exceptionally advanced for that time of the year. The Chicago newspapers realizing the close tie that binds it to the west have dilated at frequent dates on the favorable prospect for a bounteous harvest.

Woezy Wagglers Move On. Boston has solved the tramp question. The fact that there was a falling off of 3,000 applications for accommodations the last year at the Wayfarer's Lodge, where the lodgers are expected to work for their board, is convincing evidence on this point.

## HUNGARY'S BIG SHOW.

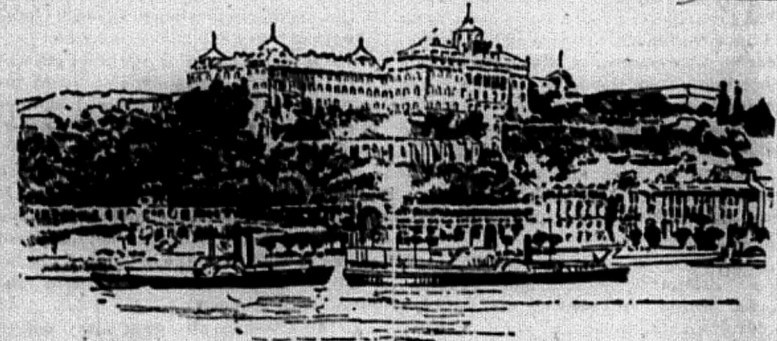
MILLENNIAL EXPOSITION OF THE HUNS AT BUDAPEST.

Like The World's Fair at Chicago It Will Remain Open for Six Months—A Thousand Years of National Life.

(Special Letter.)  
THE opening of the Millennium Exposition at Budapest, Hungary, is the great event of the month. A peculiar, even unique, interest attaches to the show, inasmuch as the exhibition is pre-eminently of Hungary itself. The nation offers itself to the examination of other nations. Its origin, its development, its present status, all will be included in the revelation. The whole Magyar history will be shown visibly to all observers. The continuity of the race, its persistent local life of a thousand years, its gradual progress for centuries, its extraordinary evolution to advanced civilization of late years, its high standards of today, its contemporary refinement in letters and the arts, its aggressive use of every resort for the betterment of social conditions—all these will be set forth in distinct and orderly, yet in picturesque and delightful, fashion for the edification of the world. The scenic beauties of the exposition, both natural and architectural, could not be surpassed; the arrangement of the festivities which are to occupy the six months of the millennium season has been carefully planned, and its execution will doubtless satisfy all the exigencies of the occasion.

The official program of the fetes has been announced, and is as follows: The inauguration of the Millennium exposition by his majesty, Francis Joseph I, the apostolic king of Hungary. Religious services in St. Matthias' church, in the presence of the king. Te Deum in all the churches of the

kingdom, in the presence of the local authorities.  
June 5, exhibition of the emblems of royalty.  
June 6, laying of the foundation of the new royal chateau in Buda.  
June 8, the legislature, preceded by representatives of all the municipalities, present to the king the homage of the nation.  
June 8, celebration of the millennium season by a joint session of the two houses of parliament; inauguration of the new parliament; promulgation of the millennium legal enactments.  
July 5, inauguration of the monument of Arpad in the Pusztasser Plain, where Prince Arpad and the chiefs of the nation made the first constitutional covenant.  
The other monuments, erected to the memory of Arpad on the historical spots of the frontier, will be inaugurated as follows: July 19, at Munkacs; August 2, at Pannonthalma; August 16, at Brassau; August 30, on the mountain of Zabor, near Nyitra; September 20, at Zimony, and October 18, at Deveny.  
August 20, laying of the corner-stone of the monument of St. Etienne at Budapest.  
August 23, inauguration of the new Palace of Justice.  
September 1 to 5, opening of five hundred primary schools.  
September 6, inauguration of the restored dome at Kassa.  
September 13, inauguration of the monument of Maria Theresa, at Presbourg.  
September 20, inauguration of the



THE ROYAL PALACE, BUDAPEST.

monument of Arpad, erected at Zimony, on the Croatian territory.

September 27, inauguration of the regulated "Iron Gate," hitherto the most dangerous spot in the lower Danube.

October 4, inauguration of the Francis Joseph bridge at Budapest.  
October 11, inauguration of the new Museum of Industrial Arts.  
October 31, closing of the Millennium exposition.

The Count Eugene Zichy organized last year, at his own expense, a large scientific expedition, which had for its purpose the seeking of traces of the Magyars in the Caucasus and Central Asia. Last winter the count returned to the Caucasus to complete his investi-

gations there, which will be published in a volume showing the congenial relations of the Magyars and the best of the Caucasians. Evidence of this will be contained in a visible form in a large mass of material which the count has gathered. These collections of matter, as curious as significant, will be exhibited at the Millennium exposition. They will be contained in the church in the ethnographical village. The bulk of them is something enormous. The count states that his finds will enable him to represent the national possessions of the Magyars before the conquest of Pannania. The value of the collection to the savants, in fact, to all interested in the history of the Magyars, can hardly be over-estimated.

Instead of a king's pavilion, apartments have been prepared for the highest protector of the Millennium exposition, King Francis Joseph, in the Roman historical building. This idea must be considered an exceedingly happy one. The facade of the Roman edifice is one of the remarkable features of the whole exhibition; it is a copy of the church of Jak—a pearl of the Roman style, and at the same time the oldest Hungarian historical period, the time of the Arpads. Here, in the midst of the venerable and artistic relics from the first kings of the country, the king of Hungary will receive the homage of his true Magyars, and here he will welcome the high-ranked guests of the Millennium festivities. The apartments that he will occupy are located in an incomparable frame and furnished in princely splendor, but with a refined taste. The apartments consist of an entry hall, three drawing rooms and a dressing room.

The entry hall has a wooden beam and rafter ceiling, and its wall decorations suggest the early middle ages. Mighty door wings lead to a roomy waiting parlor, of which the ceiling and rich painting are imitated from one of the side chapels of the cathedral in Pecs. The windows bear glass paintings of the kings, St. Stephen, St. Ladislaus and the princess St. Margaret, all in the style of the middle ages. The walls are simple. On one side of the room there is an elevated estrada, while the

space in the middle of the room is occupied by twelve chairs in the Roman style. From here one enters the reception room, the arched ceilings and walls of which are covered with ornaments in the Roman style. In a niche covered with heavy, costly rugs is a sofa for the king. The polychrome marble mantel-piece reaches up to the ceiling; a wide, commodious bench, partly filigree work, partly covered with flat ornaments from the eleventh century, is found in the middle of the room. Among the other pieces of furniture a richly furnished chest is especially to be mentioned.

The following room is the king's private chamber. From the windows one may look at the lake, from the terrace one sees the imitation of the city hall of Pozsony and the village church, to right and left, the many towers, gables and cupolas of the exposition buildings. This room will have an arch-like oak and mahogany ceiling. The gorgeously furnished chairs have filigree backs and show ornaments on both sides. Seat and back are made of cut leather. In a similar style is a high-backed bench, and the writing table is a masterpiece of cabinet work. Also in this room one finds a profusely luxurious niche for repose. The hemispheric drawing room, in early Gothic style, has an arched ceiling with Gothic caps; the walls are covered with enameled china flagstones.

This room is to remind us of an epoch of rigid customs, and, therefore, lacks soft comfort. Everything is simple, solid, hard and mainly answering the personal taste of the illustrious lodger. Solely, the rugs and the embroidered upholstery of the chairs and seats form a modest concession to modern comfort. The mosaic floor is partly covered by costly rugs, bear and bison skins. According to the taste dominating in the middle ages, the carved work is not plastic, but indented. The whole furniture is made of oak, dark-etched and only in order that the room may not appear too gloomy discreet gliding is employed in a few instances.

The New Women.—They dress like men; they talk like men; they live like men; they don't like men.

gations there, which will be published in a volume showing the congenial relations of the Magyars and the best of the Caucasians. Evidence of this will be contained in a visible form in a large mass of material which the count has gathered. These collections of matter, as curious as significant, will be exhibited at the Millennium exposition. They will be contained in the church in the ethnographical village. The bulk of them is something enormous. The count states that his finds will enable him to represent the national possessions of the Magyars before the conquest of Pannania. The value of the collection to the savants, in fact, to all interested in the history of the Magyars, can hardly be over-estimated.

Instead of a king's pavilion, apartments have been prepared for the highest protector of the Millennium exposition, King Francis Joseph, in the Roman historical building. This idea must be considered an exceedingly happy one. The facade of the Roman edifice is one of the remarkable features of the whole exhibition; it is a copy of the church of Jak—a pearl of the Roman style, and at the same time the oldest Hungarian historical period, the time of the Arpads. Here, in the midst of the venerable and artistic relics from the first kings of the country, the king of Hungary will receive the homage of his true Magyars, and here he will welcome the high-ranked guests of the Millennium festivities. The apartments that he will occupy are located in an incomparable frame and furnished in princely splendor, but with a refined taste. The apartments consist of an entry hall, three drawing rooms and a dressing room.

The entry hall has a wooden beam and rafter ceiling, and its wall decorations suggest the early middle ages. Mighty door wings lead to a roomy waiting parlor, of which the ceiling and rich painting are imitated from one of the side chapels of the cathedral in Pecs. The windows bear glass paintings of the kings, St. Stephen, St. Ladislaus and the princess St. Margaret, all in the style of the middle ages. The walls are simple. On one side of the room there is an elevated estrada, while the

space in the middle of the room is occupied by twelve chairs in the Roman style. From here one enters the reception room, the arched ceilings and walls of which are covered with ornaments in the Roman style. In a niche covered with heavy, costly rugs is a sofa for the king. The polychrome marble mantel-piece reaches up to the ceiling; a wide, commodious bench, partly filigree work, partly covered with flat ornaments from the eleventh century, is found in the middle of the room. Among the other pieces of furniture a richly furnished chest is especially to be mentioned.

The following room is the king's private chamber. From the windows one may look at the lake, from the terrace one sees the imitation of the city hall of Pozsony and the village church, to right and left, the many towers, gables and cupolas of the exposition buildings. This room will have an arch-like oak and mahogany ceiling. The gorgeously furnished chairs have filigree backs and show ornaments on both sides. Seat and back are made of cut leather. In a similar style is a high-backed bench, and the writing table is a masterpiece of cabinet work. Also in this room one finds a profusely luxurious niche for repose. The hemispheric drawing room, in early Gothic style, has an arched ceiling with Gothic caps; the walls are covered with enameled china flagstones.

This room is to remind us of an epoch of rigid customs, and, therefore, lacks soft comfort. Everything is simple,

solid, hard and mainly answering the personal taste of the illustrious lodger. Solely, the rugs and the embroidered upholstery of the chairs and seats form a modest concession to modern comfort. The mosaic floor is partly covered by costly rugs, bear and bison skins. According to the taste dominating in the middle ages, the carved work is not plastic, but indented. The whole furniture is made of oak, dark-etched and only in order that the room may not appear too gloomy discreet gliding is employed in a few instances.

The New Women.—They dress like men; they talk like men; they live like men; they don't like men.

gations there, which will be published in a volume showing the congenial relations of the Magyars and the best of the Caucasians. Evidence of this will be contained in a visible form in a large mass of material which the count has gathered. These collections of matter, as curious as significant, will be exhibited at the Millennium exposition. They will be contained in the church in the ethnographical village. The bulk of them is something enormous. The count states that his finds will enable him to represent the national possessions of the Magyars before the conquest of Pannania. The value of the collection to the savants, in fact, to all interested in the history of the Magyars, can hardly be over-estimated.

Instead of a king's pavilion, apartments have been prepared for the highest protector of the Millennium exposition, King Francis Joseph, in the Roman historical building. This idea must be considered an exceedingly happy one. The facade of the Roman edifice is one of the remarkable features of the whole exhibition; it is a copy of the church of Jak—a pearl of the Roman style, and at the same time the oldest Hungarian historical period, the time of the Arpads. Here, in the midst of the venerable and artistic relics from the first kings of the country, the king of Hungary will receive the homage of his true Magyars, and here he will welcome the high-ranked guests of the Millennium festivities. The apartments that he will occupy are located in an incomparable frame and furnished in princely splendor, but with a refined taste. The apartments consist of an entry hall, three drawing rooms and a dressing room.

The entry hall has a wooden beam and rafter ceiling, and its wall decorations suggest the early middle ages. Mighty door wings lead to a roomy waiting parlor, of which the ceiling and rich painting are imitated from one of the side chapels of the cathedral in Pecs. The windows bear glass paintings of the kings, St. Stephen, St. Ladislaus and the princess St. Margaret, all in the style of the middle ages. The walls are simple. On one side of the room there is an elevated estrada, while the

space in the middle of the room is occupied by twelve chairs in the Roman style. From here one enters the reception room, the arched ceilings and walls of which are covered with ornaments in the Roman style. In a niche covered with heavy, costly rugs is a sofa for the king. The polychrome marble mantel-piece reaches up to the ceiling; a wide, commodious bench, partly filigree work, partly covered with flat ornaments from the eleventh century, is found in the middle of the room. Among the other pieces of furniture a richly furnished chest is especially to be mentioned.

The following room is the king's private chamber. From the windows one may look at the lake, from the terrace one sees the imitation of the city hall of Pozsony and the village church, to right and left, the many towers, gables and cupolas of the exposition buildings. This room will have an arch-like oak and mahogany ceiling. The gorgeously furnished chairs have filigree backs and show ornaments on both sides. Seat and back are made of cut leather. In a similar style is a high-backed bench, and the writing table is a masterpiece of cabinet work. Also in this room one finds a profusely luxurious niche for repose. The hemispheric drawing room, in early Gothic style, has an arched ceiling with Gothic caps; the walls are covered with enameled china flagstones.

This room is to remind us of an epoch of rigid customs, and, therefore, lacks soft comfort. Everything is simple,

solid, hard and mainly answering the personal taste of the illustrious lodger. Solely, the rugs and the embroidered upholstery of the chairs and seats form a modest concession to modern comfort. The mosaic floor is partly covered by costly rugs, bear and bison skins. According to the taste dominating in the middle ages, the carved work is not plastic, but indented. The whole furniture is made of oak, dark-etched and only in order that the room may not appear too gloomy discreet gliding is employed in a few instances.

The New Women.—They dress like men; they talk like men; they live like men; they don't like men.

## GEN. MILES' CHILDREN

DAUGHTER AND SON OF THE GREAT COMMANDER.

The Former a Genuine Type of Beauty—She is Fond of Bicycle Riding—Sherman Miles a Horse Fancier—Their Home Life.

THE NAMES OF the family of the head of the army, like those of the family of the highest tribunal in the land, seldom, if ever, appear in the papers, and nothing could induce either Mrs. Miles or Mrs. Fuller to have their pictures in print.

The residence of Gen. Miles is situated not far from the State, War and Navy building, in that delightful part of the national capital known as the "old-time residence portion." It is also not far from the White House, and one is at once impressed on entering this locality with the ineffable charm which seems to linger about the quiet streets and stately homes from which much of the "life and light have gone away." The neighborhood includes some half dozen famous old colonial mansions nearby, if not quite, as old as Mt. Vernon, and two of these belong to the War Department and hold trophies and records of the rebellion. I desired to look upon the flags and trophies of war captured by the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment of Philadelphia, which recently celebrated its semi-centennial, and stepped into the War Department to inquire for them. The state has some, I was told, and the remainder are among the rebel flags taken in battle and in surrender, and the Union flags, re-captured from the Confederates, which President Cleveland ordered to be packed up in moth balls and stored down in the basement during his first administration.

Of all the hundreds and hundreds of flags but a dozen or so are to be seen here, and these fashioned of the finest fabrics, touched with the most exquisite tints, are encased in glass and exhibited on the third floor.

"When will the flags be unpacked?" I inquired of an aged, white-haired and badly crippled watchman of the War Department.

"When? Miss, the good Lord only knows," he exclaimed, feelingly. Here they remain, these faded, tattered, bullet-riddled flags of freedom, which have outlasted the weary march and the defeat, to tell their story in silence to the coming generations. Gen. Miles' residence is the last of the square. From the outside it seems roomy and well-adapted for entertaining. The daughter of the commander-in-chief of the army is a society girl and a bud enjoying her first season, and consequently her engagements are legion. I was charmed, therefore, when the colored footman who answered the bell and carried up my card replied that she was in and would see me. Her drawing room, with its palms and dainty tea table, color and glow,



MISS MILES. seems like an ideal cosy corner infinitely enlarged.

Miss Miles is the only daughter, and her brother, Sherman, a lad of 13, is the only son. Gen. Miles is very happily married, and is devoted to his family. His wife is a niece of Gen. Sherman, the soldiers' dearly-beloved "Uncle Billy," and a sister of Mrs. Senator Don Cameron. Mrs. Miles is a beautiful woman, and she has been enabled to take a most prominent place in the social life of Washington, and army people are more than pleased that fate has sent them so charming a woman to grace their social circle. Miss Miles looks every inch a soldier's daughter. It seems one would know at a glance she has spent her life amidst military surroundings, and that the sound of the fifes and drums was her earliest cradle song. She is slightly above middle height, with an erect, graceful figure. Her complexion is that of an Irish beauty, clear, creamy and rich with coloring. Her hair is a pretty shade of brown, the color that has a bright glint of gold in the sunlight. Her eyes are dark gray and light up frequently with an expression of frankness and sympathy that wins friends for her at once, for it is said here in society that she goes nowhere without making a charming impression.

Miss Miles shares with her father and mother a prejudice in favor of retirement. Gen. Miles is willing to talk upon almost every subject rather than about his military career. He also possesses the happy faculty of always being able to say the right thing in the right place. Miss Miles has never allowed her picture to be printed and when she kindly gave me the one here printed I kindly thanked her

for her sweet courtesy. Miss Miles has spent nine years of her life on the Pacific coast, not far from the "curling smoke of wigwags and the rushing of great rivers," and this winter she has enjoyed intensely the contrasting scenes, for her first season at the capital has been a brilliant and a very happy one.

Master Sherman Miles is devoted to horses and dogs, and a fine English setter belonging to the lad is one of the delightful features of their handsome, home-like drawing room. The big black dog remained, like Enoch Arden, "under a palm tree," and with the reflections of red, white and blue through the stained glass windows he was quite a picture. Master Sherman is fond of wheeling, and rides a bicycle in company with his father and his sister a great deal, for all three have learned to love the enjoyment of wheeling about these fine streets.

Miss Miles has a fund of bright stories relating to life in the far west, and one of them is about a very funny experience a relative of the family had when paying them a visit. The relative was an aunt of Miss Miles, and a very charming, pretty girl. She brought with her from the east a school girl

friend, who was also especially charming, but not at all pretty. One day soon after the arrival of the young ladies, Gen. Miles received a visit from an Indian chief, a stalwart six-footer, who came in with his buffalo robe thrown round his shoulders like the toga of a Roman senator, and the scar of the sun dance shining on his bronze-colored arms and chest, presenting a most striking figure to the eyes of the eastern visitors. After an impressive silence, such as Indians usually indulge in during important transactions, the big chief came down to business, and coolly and calmly offered Gen. Miles fifty ponies in exchange for Miss Miles' pretty aunt, or one pony for her friend.

Gen. Miles takes a vast amount of interest in the drills which occur at Fort Meyer, the cavalry post on Arlington Heights, every Friday afternoon, and seldom fails to attend. These practice drills have become so well-known that the officers have great difficulty in limiting the number of those anxious to witness the wonderful proficiency in horsemanship of the troopers.

The big riding hall is always crowded an hour before the gay strains of martial music betoken the arrival of the dashing horsemen. Sec. Lamont frequently attends with a brilliant array of handsomely-gowned ladies under his escort. In fact, one sees here the most fashionable gathering of the season, and the toilettes of the pretty maids and matrons are as fine as possible. All the tourists who make the capital their home each spring, with plenty of money and nowhere to go, gather here to witness the drills. The cavalry dash is applauded generously, and the vault and hurdle leap combined is a most exciting performance. Wrestling on horseback and horse-throwing delight the sight-seers beyond measure, and even the officers of the garrison seem to feel a deep and absorbing interest in the thrilling scene.

The officer in command of the garrison, Col. D. S. Gordon, is a particularly striking figure. He was breveted major and lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious service, and will be retired on the 23d of next month, having reached his 65th birthday.

KATE JORDAN.  
Joke on a Rochester Girl. In Rochester the other evening a woman got on a street car, carrying an apple and her purse in her hand. She sat down next to a young man, and, as she supposed, put her purse and the apple in the side pocket of her sack. The young man got out at Union street, and the car went on. A passenger happening to look out of the rear window saw him rushing after the car, wildly calling for it to stop. Finally the bell was rung and the young man caught up and got on. Going to the woman who had sat beside him, he said: "Madam, here are your apple and purse. You put them in my pocket by mistake."

Everybody in the car laughed but the woman. She looked angry and did not even thank the young man who had gone to so much trouble to return her property. If he had not returned the articles she would have been certain that he had picked her pocket.

She Has Consolation to Sell. It has taken the ingenuity of a London woman to transcend all previous efforts of either sex to crystallize the intangible and turn the emotions into a source of revenue. She has consolation for sale, sympathy packages, so to speak, at so much a pound. Her advertisement reads: "Sympathy offered to those who are in trouble and have no one to whom they can tell their sorrow. Interviews by appointment."

Keep the hens scratching if you would keep them laying.

## GEMS OF THOUGHT.

Think of the ills from which you are exempt, and it will aid you to bear patiently those which now you may suffer.—Cecil.

Getting money is not all a man's business; to cultivate kindness is a great part of the business of life.—Johnson.

There is a time in every man's education when he arrives at the conviction that envy is ignorance.—Emerson.

Mayor Baxter of Portland, Me., has on his desk a clock case by the pupils of the Manual Training School in an exact model of the old City Hall.

The report that the World's Fair medals were ready for distribution was a false alarm. Ring off!—Springfield Union.

An Atchison girl is about to enjoy the novelty of having a young man take poison for her.

The Commissary Department of the human system is the stomach. In consequence of its activity, the body is supplied with the elements of bone, brain, nervous and muscular tissue. When indigestion impedes its functions, the best agent for imparting a healthful impetus to its operations is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, also a curative for malaria, bilious and kidney complaints, nervousness and constipation.

A Summer resident who landed in Newport the other day with forty-five trunks explained to the truckman that the rest were on the way.

# That

Extreme tired feeling afflicts nearly everybody at this season. The hustlers cease to push, the tireless grow weary, the energetic become enervated. You know just what we mean. Some men and women endeavor temporarily to overcome that

# Tired

Feeling by great force of will. But this is unsafe, as it pulls powerfully upon the nervous system, which will not long stand such strain. Too many people "work on their nerves," and the result is seen in unfortunate wrecks marked "nervous prostration," in every direction. That tired

# Feel-

ing is a positive proof of thin, weak, impure blood; for, if the blood is rich, red, vitalized and vigorous, it imparts life and energy to every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. The necessity of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for that tired feeling is, therefore, apparent to every one, and the good it will do you is equally beyond question. Remember that

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

are easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

# DANDERINE

IS the only remedy known to medical science that will produce a full growth of hair on bald heads. A purely vegetable compound, marvelous in its effects—the result of the most recent scientific discoveries relating to diseases of the scalp and hair. A permanent cure for Dandruff, Falling of the Hair, Restoring Gray Hair to Original Color, Eczema of the Head, and kindred diseases. Absolutely guaranteed. Adverts and testimonials free. For sale by all druggists at \$1.00 per bottle or send on receipt of price. KNOWLTON DANDERINE CO., Guthrie, Okla.

# HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER

Will restore gray hair to its youthful color and beauty—will thicken the growth of the hair—will prevent baldness, cure dandruff, and all scalp diseases. A fine dressing. The best hair restorer made. B. F. Hall & Co., Props., Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Druggists.

# TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER

The Best Waterproof Coat in the World! The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the heaviest storm. The new FISH BRAND SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. Don't buy a coat if the "Fish Brand" is not on it. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

A quarter spent in HIRES Rootbeer does you dollars' worth of good.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold every where.

# Binder Twine PATENTS, TRADE MARKS

Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for "Inventors' Guide," or How to Get a Patent. PATRICK O'BRIEN, Washington, D. C.

If addressed with: JOHN W. MORRIS, DENISON WASHINGTON, D. C. 572 1/2 First St. N. W. Principal Office: 1000 Bond St. N. W. 572 1/2 First St. N. W. Inducement claims. acty. since.

Keep the hens scratching if you would keep them laying.



**BITS OF KNOWLEDGE.**

Negroes own 120,000 farms. In Shanghai there is an organ made from bamboo.

For thirty years Dr. Barnardo's Homes have now been engaged in their philanthropic labors, and their resources average up close upon 1,000 children for every year of their existence.

The children of the blackest Africans are born whitish. In a month they become pale yellow, in a year brown, at four, dirty black. The change is in the mucous membrane below the cuticle.

Three-tenths of the earnings of a Belgian convict are given to him on the expiration of his term of imprisonment. Some of them thus save more money in jail than they have ever saved before.

A spider thread is much tougher than a bar of steel, size for size. An ordinary thread will bear a weight of three grains. This is 50 per cent stronger than a corresponding thread of steel.

The number of institutions in the United States for the benefit of the deaf is 49; teachers, 626; pupils, 8,275. The value of the apparatus is \$13,839, and the value of the ground and buildings, \$10,000,000.

Luther's Bible, which he used in his study, is in possession of a Berlin museum. His margins are covered with notes in Luther's handwriting. It was printed at Cassil in 1509, and is excellently preserved.

**NOMS DE PLUME.**

Bab was the pen name of W. S. Gilbert, who first came to prominence as the author of "Bab Ballads."

Thomas Wright, who wrote "Alma Mater," selected the nom de plume of A Trinity Man from his college.

Hans Breitman, whose dialect narratives are even now popular, was the name chosen by Charles G. Leland.

The "Slingsby Papers," by John F. Waller, first came out with the pen name of Jonathan Freke Slingsby.

The Ettrick Shepherd was no other than James Hogg, whose business and place of residence supplied the name.

J. Fenimore Cooper began to write under the pen name of A Travelling Bachelor. His travels and social condition probably inspired the selection.

John Ruskin published his early writings under the pen name Graduate of Oxford, the selection being obviously influenced by his place of education.

Two bottles of Pilo's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., Mar. 20, 1895.

At last the women have learned to crochet to some purpose; an Atchison woman crochets little bags in which to boil her dumplings.

**Coe's Cough Balm.**  
Is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

There is serious delay in the erection of large modern fireproof buildings just now because of the scarcity of structural iron.

**PITS**—All pits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Kidney Restorer. No Pills after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to all cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The alleged decline of the Prince of Wales' interest in horse racing was probably started by some fellow who wanted to take revenge on the game.

**If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.**  
Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children's Teething.

How the people would admire the spunk of a woman who sued a bad husband for a divorce, and refused to ask in her petition for any of his money!

**When Nature**  
Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company.

The statement that there are 34,518 women musicians in the country tends to increase the feeling among men that marriage is a lottery.

**All About Western Farm Lands.**  
The Corn Belt is the name of an illustrated monthly newspaper published by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. It aims to give information in an interesting way about the farm lands of the West. Send 25 cents in postage stamps to the Corn Belt, 209 Adams street, Chicago, and the paper will be sent to your address for one year.

Mrs. Margaret Bowen of Holyoke, Mass., is said to be dying at 119. She was married at 28, hardly expecting to be over 80 years & "Mrs."

**Hoists of people go to work in the wrong way to cure a**

**Sprain, Soreness, or Stiffness,**

When ST. JACOBS OIL would cure in the right way, right off.

W. N. U. St. L.—95-25.

When answering advertisements kindly mention this paper.

**"Contains More Flesh Forming Matter Than Beef."**

That is what an eminent physician says of good cocoa. The Cocoa made by Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., is the best.

See that Imitations are not palmed off on you.

**FOR GOOD HOUSEKEEPERS.**

Prick a nutmeg with a pin, and, if it is fresh and good, oil will instantly spread around the puncture.

Silver spoons that have become discolored by eggs may be cleaned readily by rubbing with a soft cloth and a little dry salt.

Fresh meat should not be allowed to remain rolled in paper, for the paper will absorb the juices. Remove the paper and lay the meat on an earthen plate.

Silks or ribbons that are to be packed away should be rolled in brown paper, as the chloride of lime in white paper will discolor them. White satin should be folded in blue paper and a brown paper put outside and pinned closely together at the edges.

cost to the hat, put the hat on the table and break one of the blown eggs on the edge of the plate and pretend that you empty its contents into the hat.

To add to the illusion, then drop the perfect egg upon the plate and let the spectators see its contents pour out. That will help to make them believe that the other two are real. Then break the remaining blown egg and pretend to empty its contents into the hat, after which you have only to pass the hat several times over the flame of a candle to complete the trick, taking care, of course, that you do not bring it near enough to the flame to injure it.

Take out the cake and let the spectators eat it.

Many people have corns who have no cats.

Address COOK REMEDY CO., 307 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.

**COOK REMEDY CO.**

**COOK REMEDY CO.**

**NEWSY TRIFLES.**

The human body has 240 bones. The figure of Britannia first appeared on the copper coins in the reign of Charles II.

London society has developed a new craze—midnight cycling excursions into the city.

In London a publisher can have a book well illustrated throughout for from \$125 to \$250.

There is one firm in Birmingham putting out a thousand flint guns every week for the African trade.

Sets in combinations from 5 dozen to 40 dozen individual pieces and seventy odd serving pieces are included among the season's wedding presents.

It is estimated that a capital of \$750,000,000 is represented by the delegates attending the convention and exposition of electrical industries which open in New York the other evening.

According to a report from Consul Seymour of Palermo, experiments made in that consular district with sulphate of ammonia as a fertilizer for the citrus and the vine have proven very satisfactory.

Cork is the third most important of Spanish exports. In the province of Gerona alone it is estimated that 198,000 acres are devoted to the cultivation of cork trees, which produce about 20,000 tons, valued at \$8,000,000.

Scotland's Sabbath is losing its sanctity. Driving, cycling and golf on Sunday have now been followed by a vote of the Glasgow corporation throwing open the public bath houses for four hours on Sunday morning.

Fogs are more frequent in October and November than at any other period of the year, because, besides the evaporation from seas, rivers and lakes, there is a constant exhalation from the ground in the form of vapor.

Arabian women, when they are obliged to go into mourning, not only stain their hands and feet with indigo for eight days, but drink no milk during the same period, on the ground that its hue does not harmonize with their mental gloom.

A remedy for the removal of insects from a conservatory may be found, without destroying the little intruder, by concentrating tobacco smoke for a few minutes and then to open the sashes, thus allowing them an opportunity to escape.

Probably the largest casting ever made in the country was turned out recently at a foundry in Pittsfield, Mass. It was a plate for the Berkshire glass works, weighed 9,000 pounds, was fourteen feet long and forty-four inches wide and five inches thick.

**ABOUT THE EAR.**

The cavity of the middle ear is about the size of a kidney bean.

The United States has 480 deaf mutes to the million of population.

Thomas Holcroft wrote a famous comedy called "Deaf and Dumb."

Deaf and dumb people receive systematic instruction at Oxford in England by Dr. J. Wallis, in 1650.

The tympanum covers the passage leading to the interior of the ear, just as a drumhead covers the drum.

The first systematic instruction on scientific principles for the deaf was begun by Bonet at Madrid, in 1620.

Many deaf persons can hear music distinctly by placing one end of a cane upon the piano and holding the other to the teeth.

The ears of the crawfish are located at the base of the feelers on his head, the orifices being covered with stiff bristles which prevent the entrance of water or foreign objects.

The ear of the African presents a curious contrast to that of the Malay or Mongolian. It is broad, flat and lies so closely to the head as to give the impression of being bandaged.

The ear of the elephant, like his eye, is very small in proportion to the size of the animal, although the flap of skin which covers it is often of considerable size. The hearing of the elephant, however, is singularly acute.

**Hall's Catarrh Cure**

Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

**FOR GOOD HOUSEKEEPERS.**

Prick a nutmeg with a pin, and, if it is fresh and good, oil will instantly spread around the puncture.

Silver spoons that have become discolored by eggs may be cleaned readily by rubbing with a soft cloth and a little dry salt.

Fresh meat should not be allowed to remain rolled in paper, for the paper will absorb the juices. Remove the paper and lay the meat on an earthen plate.

Silks or ribbons that are to be packed away should be rolled in brown paper, as the chloride of lime in white paper will discolor them. White satin should be folded in blue paper and a brown paper put outside and pinned closely together at the edges.

cost to the hat, put the hat on the table and break one of the blown eggs on the edge of the plate and pretend that you empty its contents into the hat.

To add to the illusion, then drop the perfect egg upon the plate and let the spectators see its contents pour out. That will help to make them believe that the other two are real. Then break the remaining blown egg and pretend to empty its contents into the hat, after which you have only to pass the hat several times over the flame of a candle to complete the trick, taking care, of course, that you do not bring it near enough to the flame to injure it.

Take out the cake and let the spectators eat it.

Many people have corns who have no cats.

Address COOK REMEDY CO., 307 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.

**COOK REMEDY CO.**

**COOK REMEDY CO.**

**SCIENTIFIC CORNER.**

**CURRENT NOTES OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.**

The X Rays as a Curative Agency.—An Amusing Trick for Parlor Entertainments—A Safe Place for the Baby—Health Hints.



ACCORDING TO the Lancet and experiments actually made, X rays, instead of destroying disease germs stimulated many of them to a wonderful growth. It is, therefore, argued by experts that exposure to X rays would not only not benefit a diphtheritic patient, but might do harm. This is all very well if one stops at that simple fact, but as all intelligent people understand the amazing and comprehensive abilities of nature in recuperating and restoring lost vitality, it is suggested that experiments be made in order to discover whether these X rays will not increase strength and health in the diseased parts as well as to increase the growth of the disease germs. If nature can be assisted to get the start of disease, the patient will recover; therefore experiments are to be made with a view to learn whether the vitality of the individual cannot be built up so much faster than the germs will grow, that the system will speedily get the upper hand and drive out the intruder. Health comes from building up a healthy tissue, as well as from destroying parasitic growth. In many of these experiments no account has been taken of this, but isolated germs have been placed under the rays with the idea of destroying them. They have (not been greatly influenced, and more exhaustive investigations are in order.

**Fighting Fire with Fire.**

One of the great achievements of the future is to be the utilization of antagonistic bacilli in stamping out diseases of various grades. It is thought that there will in time be discovered germs that will act as spiders do upon flies and cats upon mice. They will simply grapple with and destroy them. In a number of instances accidental inoculation of patients suffering from malignant disease with the germ of some other equally serious malady, has resulted in the restoration of the patient to health. Just how this is done, just why it is, no one seems able to understand, but facts justify this conclusion. In one case the patient was considered hopelessly ill with an incurable disease. A careless physician brought from another patient the bacilli of an equally serious ailment with which the sufferer was shortly attacked. After a number of weeks of extreme exhaustion and suffering, to the astonishment of everybody who knew the circumstances, the man began to mend and ultimately recovered, bearing no evidence of either disease, which seemed to have spent their force on each other and left the system almost clean. It will be an interesting day for medical science when doctors can bring out an army of crystals or other bacilli to fight the germs of equally malignant diseases.

**A Parlor Trick.**

Many, no doubt, are familiar with the juggler's trick of baking a cake in a silk hat, but not with the way in which it is done. We are going to describe the process so simply that it may be employed in the parlor as well as on the stage, and with the effect of a perfect illusion.

To prepare for the trick, get three eggs, and having blown the contents from two of them, close the little apertures with white wax. Place the three eggs upon a plate, ready for use when wanted, and in the left-hand side of your waistcoat put a flat cake, four or five inches in diameter. Of course the cake must be of the right size to go into the hat readily.

Having made these preparations, appear before the spectators, put the plate with the three eggs on it on a table and borrow a silk hat. After secretly transferring the cake from your waist-

coat to the hat, put the hat on the table and break one of the blown eggs on the edge of the plate and pretend that you empty its contents into the hat.

To add to the illusion, then drop the perfect egg upon the plate and let the spectators see its contents pour out. That will help to make them believe that the other two are real. Then break the remaining blown egg and pretend to empty its contents into the hat, after which you have only to pass the hat several times over the flame of a candle to complete the trick, taking care, of course, that you do not bring it near enough to the flame to injure it.

Take out the cake and let the spectators eat it.

Many people have corns who have no cats.

Address COOK REMEDY CO., 307 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.

**COOK REMEDY CO.**

**COOK REMEDY CO.**

**A New Treatment for Sciatica.**

A Paris physician claims to have discovered a treatment for sciatica. The statement varies credulity somewhat, but it is a very easy thing to test. The following is a description of the process, which may be tried, and certainly is simple enough: The patient lies on his face, with his legs extended and resting easily one against the other. The most painful spot is selected, the region where the nerve proceeds from the large sciatic opening. On its trunk both thumbs are applied, and it is compressed with the greatest force; at the same time slight lateral movements are made, without changing the point of pressure or moderating its intensity. This takes from fifteen to twenty seconds, and is followed by an interval of twenty minutes' rest, when the procedure is repeated. After a second application, which is much less painful than the first, the patient is able to walk, and for several hours, or even a day, he may be free from pain." In order to obtain complete recovery, this procedure should be practiced about six times a day every two days, until the definite suppression of the neuralgia is obtained.

**Baby Tender.**



This was the happy thought of a Hewitt, Wis., man, and is designed to keep the little one out of mischief as well as to amuse and assist in taking the first steps. The cross bar easily revolves on the standard. Should there be two little ones, there is room for one on each side of the center, thus forming a cute little family "merry-go-round." There are casters affixed on the under side of the arms to facilitate easy action.—New Ideas.

**The Benefits of Water-Drinking.**

It is possible to prevent many diseases and cure others by drinking large quantities of water. An eminent French physician says that typhoid fever can be washed out of the system by water. He gives his patients what would amount to eight or ten ounces an hour of sterilized water. Experiments have been made with the diseases caused by bacteria which demonstrate the curative value of water. In cases of cholera, where the system secretes a large amount of fluid, enormous quantities of hot water are of great benefit, and will cure many cases without other medicines. One doctor says that perfectly sweet, fresh cider, taken in large quantities, has been known to cure cases of bowel complaint. The acid kills the bacteria, which are speedily thrown out of the system. Hot water, in fevers, is of great use, and an ordinary tumbler full of water as hot as can be taken once an hour is one of the very best remedies. The important thing is to get into the system and out of it a sufficient amount of water to prevent the accumulation of ptomaines and toxins within the body.

**Virginia Reel on Bicycles.**

The last new thing in the New York cycling world is the Virginia reel on wheels. At the Michaux club, that very well known for the very smart set, the bicycle dance was first introduced, and such pretty women as Mrs. Arthur Rotch, Mme. Bettini and Miss Bessie Bradhurst have taken it up and made it quite the vogue.

Every Tuesday and Friday evening the club meets to ride and the Virginia reel on wheels follows the usual drill, in which one "follows the leader," who gives the members a pretty lively half hour in following him through circles and semi-circles and various geometrical figures, with here a sharp detour and there another, and all done to lively music.

After the drill the evening winds up with the Virginia reel, in which eight couples take part. Figures of a more intricate character are being arranged for the fancy dress ball which the Michaux club intends giving before it breaks up for the season.

**Spread of Disease.**

In view of the fact that there has been a great deal of agitation on the subject of spreading disease by burial, the following statement will be found interesting: Carcasses of animals infected with different diseases were buried as nearly as human bodies would have been. Bacilli of cholera could no longer be found in the remains after 28 days; those of typhoid fever disappeared after 96 days; those of tuberculosis after 123 days; those of tetanus were very virulent after 234 days, but disappeared after 361 days, while the anthrax bacilli continued in force to the end of the year of investigation. In none of these diseases, save that of anthrax, did the germs find their way to the surrounding soil and water."

**Counterfeit Made in a Cave.**

A secret cave, used as a rendezvous for counterfeiters, was discovered days ago on an island in the St. Joseph river, near Bristol, Ind. The discovery includes the finding of a complete outfit of counterfeiters' tools, dies, molds, milling machines and an electroplating apparatus, together with a quantity of coin of all denominations. The subterranean chamber is fitted up with a workshop and furnaces and sleeping apartments. A code of signals was operated by means of an underground wire which led to the location of the cave, which was reached by means of a ladder placed inside a hollow stump 15 feet high.

Many people have corns who have no cats.

Address COOK REMEDY CO., 307 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.

**CITY STATISTICS.**

Chicago has the largest Bohemian colony, 25,105.

Boston is said to have the crookedest streets.

Philadelphia has the largest English colony, 38,926.

Galveston, New York and Key West are island cities.

New York has the largest colony of Germans, 210,723.

The most northern city in our territory is Sitka, Alaska.

Charleston, S. C., is worth \$23,500,000, and owes \$3,380,900.

**A Summer Resort Book Free.**

Write to C. S. Crane, general passenger and ticket agent Wabash Railroad, St. Louis, Mo., for a summer resort book, telling all about the beautiful lake region reached by the Wabash Railroad.

May is the month of roses and funnel-shaped clouds.

Getting married is something like borrowing \$5,000 at 10 per cent. interest.

**Poor Pilgrarlic,**

there is no need for you to contemplate a wig when you can enjoy the pleasure of sitting again under your own "thatch." You can begin to get your hair back as soon as you begin to use

**Ayer's Hair Vigor.**

**Battle Ax PLUG**

**"The North Pole made use of at last."**

**Battle Ax PLUG**

Always at the front and wherever "BATTLE AX" goes it is the biggest thing in sight. It is as remarkable for its fine flavor and quality as for its low price. A 5 cent piece of "BATTLE AX" is almost as large as a 10 cent piece of any other equally good tobacco.

**The Woman's Bicycle**

In strength, lightness, grace, and elegance of finish and equipment Model 41 Columbia is unapproached by any other make.

**Columbia**

saddles are recommended by riders and physicians as proper in shape and adjustment, and every detail of equipment contributes to beauty and the comfort and pleasure of the rider.

**\$100 TO ALL ALIKE**

The Columbia Catalogue, handsomest art work of the year, is free from the Columbia agent, or is mailed by us for two 2-cent stamps.

**POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.**

Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbia are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

All Columbia Bicycles are fitted with **HARTFORD SINGLE-TUBE TIRES** UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE. WE KNOW NO TIRES SO GOOD AS HARTFORDS.

**BLOOD POISON**

Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Blood Poison permanently cured in 15 to 30 days. You can be treated at home for the same price under same guarantee. If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and no charge, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodine, potassium, and still have sores and pains in your mouth, sore throat, pimples, copper colored spots, ulcers on any part of the body, Hairs falling out, itching, or if you are suffering with any of these cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure, we will give you \$100.00. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. \$500,000 capital behind our unconditional guarantee. Absolute proof sent sealed on application.

**COOK REMEDY CO., 307 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.**



# Lincoln Socialist-Labor.

The Journal of Organized Labor.

Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Lincoln, Nebraska.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY  
—BY THE—  
SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION

ALBERT E. SANDERSON, Gen. Manager,  
515-517 Elm St., St. Louis, Mo.

H. S. ALEY, Manager,  
P. O. Box 1915. Lincoln, Neb.

Subscription—In Advance.  
One Year, to United States or Canada, \$1.00  
Six Months..... .50  
Three Months..... .25  
One Year, to Europe..... 1.50

Advertising.  
The right is reserved to reject advertising arrangements made by agents, if, in our opinion, they are not suitable or proper.



Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.



## UNDER OUR FLAG.

Section Indianapolis is getting ready for the fall campaign.

American Section Louisville has been granted a charter.

The receipt of a sample copy is an invitation to subscribe.

The Harlem American Branch of New York will hold a festival in July or August.

Section Hetyoke has arranged one of its pleasant meetings on Eger's Farm for June 23.

Financial report of the Socialist Newspaper Union for the week ending May 23, 1896: Receipts, \$13.68; expenditures, \$43.83.

Financial report of the National Executive Committee for the week ending May 16: Receipts, \$33.15; expenditures, \$49.83; balances, \$3.62.

Somerville (Mass.) Comrades will hold a meeting at Bacon Hall, room 27, in Somerville, at 3 p. m., Sunday, May 21, to organize an American Section.

The tickets issued for the steambath excursion on May 31 by St. Louis comrades will be good for June 26, when the steamer will have recovered from the effects of the cyclone.

Financial report of the Connecticut State Committee for the month of April, 1896: Cash on hand at last report, \$87.13; receipts, \$18.00; expenditures, \$6.65; balance, \$98.48.

In St. Louis the cyclone tore the roof from the cigar factory of Comrade Chris Becker. His stock of goods was saved by three and a half hours' work of three men with buckets.

Milwaukee Comrades have organized a strong American Section, also a City General Committee, which will transact all the business of the local movement. Everything is being put in line for the campaign.

Greenville LABOR is the title of an interesting and instructive paper, devoted to Socialism and Labor interests. It made its first appearance last Saturday, and created a most favorable impression.

"New America," by G. A. Hoehn, is sold at 8 cents per copy in quantities of not less than fifteen copies. The book should not only be read by every Socialist, but it ought to be placed into the hands of every workman and intelligent citizen. It is one of the best pieces of campaign literature our party ever had.

In New York the Second Assembly District was organized May 20, with the following officers: Delegate to Central Committee, George Kinney; Financial Secretary, Wm. Hammer; Recording Secretary, Julius Hammer; Sergeant-at-Arms, Patrick McCarry. Nine new members were enrolled. A mass-meeting has been called for Wednesday, June 3. Comrade Patrick Murphy will be the speaker. All Socialists in the district are requested to send their address to Secretary Julius Hammer, 6 Bowery.

Labor has nothing to lose and everything to gain by insisting upon the whole of what it wants. Long possession should not justify the holding of a stolen article. If a man steals your coat, you would not take it; seek a shred at a time.

## AN APPEAL.

To Sections, Comrades and Friends of Socialism:

Greeting: The few devoted members of Section Fredericksburg, Va., desiring to agitate through, and organize the State of Virginia, are now engaged in raising a fund by means of personal donation and soliciting friends of the cause in Fredericksburg and elsewhere, to be known as the Virginia Agitation Fund, and to be used by Section Fredericksburg in sending a capable Comrade on a tour of propaganda and organization through the State of Virginia, hence we call upon the Comrades everywhere to assist us by such financial aid as they may feel able to extend, remembering that the work done here in the South all helps to swell the increasing tide. Weekly imports of receipts for the fund will be given in all LABORS. Send all communications and remittances to  
R. T. MAYCUMBER,  
Box 102, Fredericksburg, Va.

Comrade Martha Moore Avery of Boston spoke on Socialism at the Opera House in Dover, N. H., May 14.

## WORKMEN'S NICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND.

Branch No. 105.  
Meets every First and Third Wednesday. Pay day every Wednesday evening between 8 and 9 p. m., at Globe Hotel, corner Dunforth avenue and Boulevard. Taxes for month of May:  
Men, First Class..... 75c.  
Men, Second Class..... 50c.  
Women..... 10c.  
Children..... 4c.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

## Boycott Notice of the American Federation of Labor—We Don't Patronize.

Union workmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with Labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms. Labor papers please copy: Overman Bicycle Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Gormully & Jeffrey Bicycle Co., Chicago, Ill., "Victor," "Victoria," "Rambler," Hetterman Bros. Company, cigars, Louisville, Ky.  
Fitel & Cassebohn's cigars, Louisville, Ky.  
Frete Presse, Chicago, Ill.  
Rochester Clothiers' Exchange.  
Royal Mantel and Furniture Company, Rockford, Ill.  
Imperial Mill Co., Duluth, Minn.  
W. L. Kidder & Sons Milling Company, Terre Haute, Ind.  
Jos. Biefeld and Siegel & Bros., clothiers, Chicago, Ill.  
J. W. Lossee Tailoring Company, St. Louis.

Geo. Ehret's lager beer.  
Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company's carriages and wagons, South Bend, Ind.

St. Louis Brewers' Association, lager beer.

Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company's carriages and wagons, South Bend, Ind.

American Biscuit Company's biscuits.  
School Seat Company, furniture, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Yocum Bros., cigars, Reading, Pa.  
Boston Pilot, Boston Republic.  
Hopedale Manufacturing Company, Hopedale, Mass.

United States Baking Company.  
Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, St. Louis.

Daube, Cohen & Co., clothing, Chicago.  
Meeker Bros. Architectural Iron Works, St. Louis.

Clement, Bane & Co., clothiers, Chicago.  
Buffalo barrels.

East India Matting Company, Piqua, O.  
S. F. Hess & Co., cigars, Rochester, N. Y.

Harrington & Qualette Cigar Company, Detroit, Mich.

Banner Cigar Company, Detroit, Mich.  
E. Diets Cigar Company, Detroit, Mich.

Brown Bros. Cigar Company, Detroit, Mich.

Gordon Cigar Company, Detroit, Mich.  
Detroit Cigar Company, Detroit, Mich.

Harding & Todd, shoes, Rochester, N. Y.

Gross & Co., cigars, Detroit, Mich.  
Mock's Cigar Company, Detroit, Mich.

Geo. Mooles Cigar Company, Detroit, Mich.  
Wm. Tegge Cigar Company, Detroit, Mich.

Powell, Smith & Co., cigars, New York.

American Tobacco Company.—Plug tobacco; Battle Ax, Newsboy, Piper Heidsieck, Something Good, Pedro. Smoking tobacco: Gail & Ax Navy, Honest Long Cut, Duke's Mixture, Seal of North Carolina, Cameo, Sweet Corporal, Cycle, Old Judge.

Kipp Bros., mattress and spring beds, Milwaukee, Wis.

Bergner & Engel and Balz Balz Brewing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fisher Company, Buffalo, N. Y.;  
Duescher Company, Hamilton, O.;  
C. Schreier, Sheboygan, Wis., malsters.  
Derby Bicycle Company, Jackson, Mich.  
Arena.

Goald & Walker, boots and shoes, Westboro, Mass.

A Strange Voyage.

We have made arrangements with comrade H. Francis Allen to furnish "A Strange Voyage" hereafter at 10 cents per copy.

This book should be in every intelligent person's possession. Its author is one of the oldest economic writers in America, and the first one to prophetically forecast the new civilization to come in with the advent of the next century.

Push the work, Comrades. It sheds light, more light wherever it is sent.

PHIL KAUFMAN, Sec'y S. N. U.  
311 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

To force Socialism down a windbag's throat will not make a Socialist. Socialists cannot be made on the short-order plan; they must be the result of education.

## PLATFORM

—OF THE—

## SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Adopted at the Chicago Convention.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such rights can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty, and of happiness.

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations on that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage-slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life. Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocrats may rule. Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage. Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence; and, whereas, The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other Capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call upon the people to organize with a view to the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war, and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

We call upon them to unite with us in a mighty effort to gain by all practicable means the political power.

In the meantime, and with a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor, we present the following demands:

1. Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.
2. The United States shall obtain possession of the railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons.
3. The municipalities shall obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, waterworks, gasworks, electric plants, and all industries requiring municipal franchises; but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons.
4. The public lands to be declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with.
5. Legal incorporation by the States of local trades unions which have no national organization.
6. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.
7. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.
8. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.
9. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt.
10. School education of all children under 14 years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous, and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.
11. Repeal of all paper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.
12. Official statistics concerning the condition of labor. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age

and of the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

13. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation.)

14. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

15. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

Political Demands.  
1. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

2. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal) wherever it exists.

3. Municipal self government.  
4. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

5. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

6. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

## SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION

ESTABLISHED IN 1893.

The Largest Aggregation of Labor Newspapers in the World.

ALBERT E. SANDERSON, General Manager  
515 and 517 Elm Street, St. Louis, Mo.

### LOCAL MANAGERS.

Adams Labor—Fred Hodecker, Box 914, Adams, Mass.

Baltimore Labor—John Wolfart, 1705 Lemon St., Baltimore, Md.

Boston Labor—C. Crosswell, 46 Bennett St., Boston, Mass.

Bridgeport Labor—Charles Mercer, 22 Burroughs St., Bridgeport, Conn.

Buffalo Labor News—H. Reinsteil, 521 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.

Cincinnati Labor—Henry Antoni, 22 E. Liberty St., Cincinnati, O.

Cleveland Labor—George Eilmann, 259 Burton St., Cleveland, O.

Covington Labor—Richard Elster, 575 Pike St., Covington, Ky.

East St. Louis Labor—Gus Surber, 1125 Gaty Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

Hartford Labor—Joseph Hauser, 19 Goodwin St., Hartford, Conn.

Holyoke Labor—M. Ruther, 458 Main St., Holyoke, Mass.

Indianapolis Labor News—E. Viehwegh, 70 Morton St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Kansas City Labor—George Ludwig, 614 College Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Lawrence Labor—Charles A. Waite, 216 Prospect St., Lawrence, Mass.

Lincoln Socialist Labor—Dr. H. S. Aley, Box 1015, Lincoln, Neb.

Louisville Labor—H. Moorman, N. E. cor. Preston and Caldwell Sts., Louisville, Ky.

Manchester Labor—F. G. R. Gordon, 410 Massachusetts St., Manchester, N. H.

Milwaukee Labor—Oswald Schubert, 125 Allen St., Milwaukee, Wis.

New Orleans Labor—Chas. Topman, 1506 Chippewa St., New Orleans, La.

Omaha Labor—Theo. Bernine, 1024 5th St., Omaha, Neb.

Pueblo Labor—August Granting, 513 E. Seventh St., Pueblo, Colo.

Quincy Labor—Albert Buttrey, 1024 Broadway, Quincy, Ill.

Rochester Labor—J. E. Eaton, 1 Church St., Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis Labor—Albert E. Sanderson, 515 Elm St., St. Louis, Mo.

St. Paul Labor—C. Gaefke, 213 Bunker St., St. Paul, Minn.

San Antonio Labor—Charles Werner, 5 Matagorda St., San Antonio, Tex.

Savannah Labor—R. Goldmann, 20 Margaret St., Savannah, Ga.

Worcester Labor—A. W. Barr, 1 Elm St., Worcester, Mass.

Fredericksburg Labor—R. T. Mumber, cor. Charles and Dixon sts., Fredericksburg, Va.

Los Angeles Labor—L. Middle, 611 N. Main st., Los Angeles, Cal.

Subscriptions for any of the above newspapers may be sent to their local managers or else direct to the Socialist Newspaper Union, 515-517 Elm St., St. Louis, Mo.

### CENTRAL PRESS COMMITTEE.

Philip Kaufman, Secretary.  
Dr. Louis Crusius, Cartoonist.  
G. A. Hoehn, Exchanges.  
Peter Weides, Engraver.  
Albert E. Sanderson, Managing Editor.  
Central Office, 515 Elm St., St. Louis, Mo.

### READ "MERRIE ENGLAND."

"The phenomenal success of 'Merrie England,' the Socialist book that is selling like wildfire, is a complete refutation of the claim that people must be 'first taught to think' by cultivating the errors they hug. 'Merrie England' is not a novel, but a series of articles on economics and sociology. It treats with severity all the popular superstitions and preaches the hard facts of Socialism. This notwithstanding, and notwithstanding it is not a novel with a love story interwoven, it has already distanced all books published in the English language during the last ten years."—The People

"Merrie England" is 19 cents a copy. Get a copy and induce your friends to read it.—It is sold at all book stores. Also at Labor News Library, 64 East Fourth street, New York City.

# LET THE VOICE OF SOCIALISM BE HEARD!



## National Convention

OF THE

## Socialist Labor Party.

JULY 4, 1896.

In New York City.

Comrades of America! This will be the most important Socialist Convention ever held on American soil. Do all in your power to make it a success. Let all true Socialists unite under the noble banner of the Socialist Labor Party and in November, 1896, the voice of scientific International Socialism will be heard. Comrades from East and West, North and South, send your representatives to New York on July 4. Up with the banner of the Socialist Labor Party!

## BOYCOTT

### The American Tobacco Company

(THE TOBACCO TRUST.)

Some of the Leading Brands:

PLUG.	SMOKING.	CIGARETTES.
BATTLE AX. NEWSBOY. PIPER HEIDSIECK. SOMETHING GOOD. PEDRO.	GAIL & AX. HONEST LONG CUT. DUKE'S MIXTURE. SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA. IVANHOE. GREENBACK.	DUKE'S CAMEOS. SWEET CORPORALS. CYCLE. OLD JUDGE.

Fraternally,  
National Tobacco Workers' Union of America.  
Indorsed by Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and Vicinity.

NOW READY.  
"New America," by G. A. Hoehn—Published by the Socialist Newspaper Union.

Comrades, this book will recommend itself. It is, in my humble opinion, one of the best means of agitation our party ever had; it is a literary production that will be of excellent service to our party during the present national campaign. The author is well known to every reader of our Socialist press; according to his own statement he is a graduate of "The Great College of the Socialist Labor Party." "The little education I have received," he says, "I owe almost exclusively to the Socialist Labor Party. The S. L. P. has been my school, my college, my university. Without the S. L. P. I should to-day still be the same contented, patient, poor, religious, fanatic and wage slave I was before my brave old Comrades in Baltimore, Md., succeeded in winning me over to Socialism."

The author has, by his "New America," done a great service to our cause, to our party. "New America" is especially adapted for the agitation among the American people, whose minds, unfortunately, are still full of that prejudice against our cause that is being so carefully nursed by the press, the pulpit, the politicians and other hirelings of Capitalism.

The intelligent reader of "Merrie England" will be convinced of the justice of Socialism—but he may still be far from becoming an active soldier in the International Army of Social Democrats.

The intelligent reader of "New America" will not only be convinced of the justice, and, we may add, of the necessity of Socialism, but of the justice and necessity of a strong Socialist Labor Party, organized on the lines of International Social Democracy.

Comrades, it is our duty to give to "New America" a rousing reception and put it into the hand of every wage-worker and intelligent citizen we can reach.

1. "New America" may be sold by sections and clubs at 10 cents each if the comrades are satisfied with the net profit of 3 cents per copy.

2. The bookstore price of "New America" is 25 cents.

3. Sections, clubs, newsdealers or comrades can get "New America" at the rate of 8 cents a copy (we pay the postage), provided they order not less than fifteen at one time.

4. Single copies of "New America" will be sent to any address in the United States and Canada on receipt of 10 cents.

5. Orders for "New America" can not be filled unless accompanied by the cash; we must insist on the cash basis, for the first edition alone involves for the S. N. U. an expense of about \$500.

6. The Central Press Committee of the S. N. U. having decided that Comrade Hoehn manage the sale of "New America," we kindly request you to send all orders to G. A. HOEHN, Care Socialist Newspaper Union, 515-517 Elm street, St. Louis, Mo.

Hoping that the Comrades everywhere will push the sale of this valuable book, I remain, with Socialist greeting,  
ALBERT E. SANDERSON,  
General Manager Socialist Newspaper Union.

In Socialism we trust because it will wipe out the ignorance of the masses.