PHIL. D ARMOUR.

SOME OF THE REAL AND ACCREDITED **ECCENTRICITIES OF**

The Biggest Butcher the .World Has Known Since Man Became a Beef Eating Animal.

Mr. Philip D. Armour is said to be "the richest man in Chicago and the most powerful capitalist in the West." AS A BUTCHER.

Mr. Armour is confessedly the biggest butcher in the world, or that the world has ever known. It requires the cattle on a thousand hills, the sheep and hogs of half the continent, to supply his demands. The amount of animal life he extinguishes annually, if it were electricity, Edison says, would beat all the storm clouds that hover over the continent from Panama to Alaska-and the blood that flows by his command every year, could it be properly confined and dammed would suffice to run all the machinery of New England, or if gathered into one great reservoir, would float Uncle Sam's navv.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE

Mr. Armour has an immense head on a splendidly preserved, compact body; his cheeks are rosy and his whiskers red, ready for their work. He has his moods but generally, is possessed of great equaquired to say "beef has gone up a point," ered above and around him, at once ticed. disappear and the great butcher becomes as serene as a wolf with a lamb inside of him.

along their shining circuits, he can hear real "fatness" of a nation. them "rejoice.

And utter for thee a glorious voice, Forever singing as they shine,

The hand that made us is divine."

But after all, the sublimated millionaire admits that the music which most enthralls his spiritual being and holds him in the most rapt delight; the music that calms and soothes him when most perturbed, is the blended bellowings, bleatings and squeals of steers, sheep and swine, which constitute, in his opinion, oratorios and symphonies, such as Mozart and Beethoven never dreamed of, and such as no cathedral organ and choirs can produce.

AS A PHILANTHROPIST.

The Chicago millionaire believes he is a philanthropist. His motto is, "Banish ignorance and small butcher shops. for the good of the people. Mr. Armour is not an educated man, in a university sense. He knows nothing of Greek, but is thoroughly posted in all that pertains to grease, and would, if it were permissible, like to be known as "Lard" Bacon Of his immense wealth, he has already given \$3,000,000 to found the American Mission and the Armour Technicalogical Institute, which costs him a hundred thousand dollars a year to maintain, and which he regards as an investment that pays him ten per cent. annually in the joys and satisfactions which at night give him blissful repose and heavenly dreams. But, Mr. Armour's philanthropy is not satisfied in supporting his mission and his school. It takes a wider sweep. He regards

SMALL BUTCHER SHOPS

in a great city as so many nuisances unholy places of resort, where the poor assemble to talk anarchy, and therefore ought to be abated, and massing his millions of dollars, as Napolean, Casar and other great captains massed their armies, proceeds to everlastingly wipe out all the small butcher shops in existence, so that not a pig's foot, a chunk of liver, a shin bone, nor a steer's tail, a sheep's head and pluck, nor a hog's snout in be had without his permission and Vat a price which he names. It is a philanthropy so heavenly, so divine, that it enables him to rake in a million with thousand with the other to support a of my country than before, even in the mission and a school. He holds, that midst of war. God grant that my susbut for his divine oversight, a great picions may prove groundless."

many poor people would "bite off more than they could chaw," that they would have beef, or pork, or mutton three times a day, when, if they must be extravagant in their diet, they can buy old hoss; and that is just what his agonizing auxiety for the welfare of the poor has brought about.

HOW HE CAME TO BE WEALTHY.

There is not even a little bit of romance connected with the financial evolution of Mr. P. D. Armour. Having been interrogated upon the subject, he could give no explanation of its colossal proportions, only, that, like Topsy, it growed.' He complimented his mother. but was dumb as an oyster about his his youth, like a pointer, he had a nose for business. He played marbles and pitched cents for keeps. As a Sunday School scholar he was quick to learn, and would repeat the Lord's Prayer for for candy, and then the work of evolution

rapping rabbits, muskrats, coons, and ning things, was its foundation.

HIS RELIGION.

FINDING FAULT WITH THE JEWS.

Mr. Armour had a controversy with a gress from Massachusetts, author of the rabbi, holding that the extravagance of proposed new national banking act, Mr. Armour is credited with having the Jewish worship resulted in the stated in Congress in March, 1892, that an ear exquisitely attuned to music, and downfall of the nation. Rabbi Benziski the debts of our people, public and prito be enrapturingly fond of the melodies was amazed. Mr. Armour inquired of vate, amounted to thirty-one thousand stroyed. This I and my European friends sell their labor for what they could get of nature; that the songs of birds, and the rabbi the probable number of bull-millions of dollars. If we accept his are in favor of, for slavery is but the for it. brook and bees are, with him, a joy for- ocks the Jews sacrificed while their gov- figures, the interest at six per cent. each owning of labor, and carries with it the ever; indeed, it is said he is often seen ernment lasted. The rabbi had no sta- year would amount to \$1,860,000,000. care of the laborer, while the European alone, sitting by the lake, listening to tistics touching the matter, but Mr. This is more than the total value of all the mellifluous sighing of the waves in Armour informed him that, according to the following commodities, viz.: wheat, response to caressing winds, but with his estimate, the animals slaughtered, corn, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, potagreater delight when they put on their and practically thrown (way, were worth toes, hay, tobacco, gold and silver prowhitecaps and the storm-god lashes to the nation fully \$3,000,000,000—a mis-duced in the United States in 1894, them into fury. He confesses that on take of Moses which, he did not doubt, which, according to government reports summer nights, when the sky is cloud- finally destroyed the nation. Another were of the value of \$1,703,873,433. If control of money has been possible only less, he clambers to the root of his pala- great mistake of Moses was the decree we add to this usury on debts the because these same despots have contial home, where he avers he can hear against swine-that, too, impoverished amount paid yearly for taxes, federal, the music of the spheres, and on such the Jews, who ought long since to have state and municipal, which is \$800,000, can never end their slavery until they occasions, as he beholds the planets and learned that a hog held high rank as 000, then we have the following burden: the stars move in sublime grandeur food, in fact that he constituted the

> ECONOMY IN BUTCHERING. Mr. Armour prides himself on his economic business methods which he facetiously but cogently illustrates by saying: "In slaughtering hogs, everything is saved but the squeal," and he hopes eventually, as science scores triumphs, to save that.

It is said of Mr. Armour, notwithstanding his great wealth, that he is approachable, so much so that on one occasion a poor girl, the daughter of a cook, shook hands with him on the street, survived, millions is owed by the masses and and went on her way rejoicing; and that is owned and held by the rich. Now in when he attends church he ac joins in the congregational singing, just as he used to do, when he was numbered with "poor folks."

REGRETS.

Mr. Armour is a herbalist and a vege tarian, and deplores the fact that so much blood and life is required to satisfy mankind with meat, but as meat is wanted, he is prepared to meet the demands, but he sees in the spiritual evolution of the human family a time coming, when we all get back to Eden diet, when steers and swine, sheep and goats, and even old horses, will cease to tempt epicurean palates, and the occupation of butchers will be one of the lost arts.

PROPHECY, PLUTOCRACY AND POVERTY. "Yes." said Abraham Lincoln just before his death, in a letter to a friend in Illinois, "we may all congratulate ourselves that this cruel war is nearly to its close. It has cost a vast amount of treasure and blood. The best blood of the flower of American youth has been freely offered upon our country's altar that the nation might live. It has been indeed a trying hour for the republic; but I see in the near future a crisis spproaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands, and the republic is destroyed. I feel at one hand, while he gives a hundred this moment more anxiety for the safety

DEBT AND DEATH.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF IN A WAY INDICATIVE OF PERIL.

Events which for a Quarter of a Century Have Cast their Dark Shadow on the Country.

He is an enemy of society who rings alarm bells prematurely, or cries "wolf," when there is no wolf. And he is a hesitates to ring alarm bells when danwould silence the alarm bells when dantry. In this line Mr. Thomas V. Caton, since the birth of this republic. The other little animals, and became an laborers and producers of the nation are templating his wonderful wealth, does ster-usury. If this demon survives, not doubt that his expertness in skin- the masses must perish. Though demoon, and when he frowns it is like a injustice. Geo. M. Pullman, John D. task master has been in the past, there the victims whom they have forced to marks," of "old thoughts and thinkers, storm-cloud with a dozen thunderbolts Rockefeller, Andy Carnegie and Cornels. has been no period when it was so pow-Vanderbilt do the same thing. In his erful, so rapacious, so cruel and all-deand tenses, his ups and downs. his grand devotion Mr. Armour is frequently ab- vouring as at present. Within the last we are called to face in the year 1896. elevations and deep depressions of soul, sent minded, and gets things a little half century it has submerged the Therefore we are now face to face with lasting theme of "capital and labor," mixed sometimes, as for instance, being United States beneath an ocean of inter-the crisis of the ages. We enter upon nimity of spirits. Those who know him called upon to pray, he is reported to est-bearing bonds and debts such as no this irrepressible conflict from which we best, have learned that to rescue him have said. "O Lard tallow my heart previous age or civilization ever faced or are to emerge with victory and industrial from attacks of "blues," it is only re-with thy abundant grease," but as it contemplated. Mr. Harvey estimates freedom, or in defeat and hopeless slavwas brother Armour, it was permitted, the public and private debt at forty ery. If we will rise to the occasion the when instantly all the clouds that low- aside from a little titter to pass unno- thousand millions of dollars. Other contest cannot be doubtful. The usurers problems in fact, only "so-called," just It is reported that on one occasion, H. Walker, republican member of con-

800,000,000 Total taxes and usury . . . \$2,660,000,000

This is a sum far in excess of the total

wages paid in the year 1890 to 4,711,832 persons engaged in all the factories of the United States who received \$2,-282,823,265. The total value of all property in the United States in 1890 was \$66,000,000,000. The shrinkage in valof ues since 1890 has been in excess the added value, so that we may safely say the total property does not, at present price, exceed \$60,000,000,000. But this debt of thirty-one thousand 1889 we find that 200,000 families o \$46,200,000,000. They certainly own as much or more now, and when this is deducted from the \$60,000,000,000 (the present value of all property), we find that there remains less than fifteen billions of dollars in the hands of the remaining thirteen millions of families in our country and, at the rate of present accumulation, all of this must be swept into the hands of the few in a very short time. While debts have increased, the means of payment have decreased. The ascertained loss on the following crops

Cotton										\$5,179,000,000
										2,589,000,000
Wool										950,000,000
Barley										225,000,000
										1,172,000,000
Oats .										510,000,000
Rye .		,	,							37,000,000
										1,884,000,000

fall in prices since 1870 has been as

While such ruinous losses from falling prices have bankrupted agriculture and eggared labor, the value of bank stocks has increased beyond the fondest dreams of avarice. Chemical Bank stock rising rom \$100 per share to over \$4,000 per First National (John Sherman' bank) from \$100 to \$2,500 per share, and numerous others rising from five to eight hundred per cent. in value.

Again, we see that usury rolls wealth so rapidly into the hands of the few that they cannot find investment for it all in loans. It has absorbed all railroads, telegraphs, coal mines, oil fields, lumber forests, and similar industries and by the enormous advantage of immense combined capital has consolidated the manufacturing and similar the solidarity of labor.

branches of business into three hundred gigantic trusts all controlled by the few. It has thus swept the smaller operators out of business and turned profit from such business to the usurers. This oligarcy, with control of banking, transportation and the trusts, increasing its income so rapidly has but one other outet. It turns to absorb all valuable agricultural land. To this end it raises firmly its invincible weapon, the gold standard, by which it can force prices of land and products ever lower, until it has, by foreclosure of mortgages or coward and an enemy of society who otherwise, swept all such land to the hands of plutocracy, thus destroying all ger is nigh, or cry wolf, when the beast independent American farmers, reduc-'old man." It is said of -him that from is devouring the flock; and he who ing them to renters and wage slaves, who in rags must toil side by side with ger is nigh or supinely permit the wolf | Chinamen, and fast hurrying all branches to proceed on his mission of death, is a of labor to conditions, where a pure destraitor to God, to man and to his coun- potism of capital shall grind ever deeper into the dust of despair, slavery and mismarbles and sing a Sunday school song of San Francisco, writes under recent erythe once happy and hopeful millions date, by saying, that: "The crisis is upon of our land. With wages ever falling, us. The campaign of 1896 will result in the masses become more wretched, the In his youth he learned the art of more for weal or woe than any event army of unemployed is greater. The usurer despots object to giving to labor the means of life by public employment adept inskinning them, and no one, con- being destroyed by an insatiable mon- of the unemployed while they are yet outside the jail, but favor driving the cellar. laborer first to imprisonment where he nounced by God, reason and experience, may work as the slave of the state. To this fiend has left the earth in every age this end they enact so-called vagrant Being a pious youth he did not, as he and clime, whitened with the bones of laws, by which all men without means grew older, neglect religion, and is to- its victims. This word usury means to of support become criminals, and when his eye alert, and his jaws bespeak the day, doubtless, the most pious butcher gnaw, to bite, and is so defined because arrested and forced to prison for the learnedly of "taking observations" so firmness and grip of a wolf trap. When in the world. To say that he mixes it eats up or absorbs the product of the crime of poverty, the usurers favor fur-that men may know "where they are he smiles his face is as radiant as a full business and religion is doing him no labor of others. But hard as the iron nishing public employment in prison to at." He talked of "surveying old land

bankers in 1862, which said:

'Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power, and chattel slavery deplan, led on by England, is capital control of labor by controlling wages. This can be done by controlling the money. It is, therefore, the control of money

which they confess has been the chief

weapon in destroying our people. This trolled our government and our people hurl from political power the organizations which have given, and now give to usurers the control of money. Mr. R. M. Widney, a banker, said in 1891: corner on money is a corner on all other corners combined and can control the social and political, as well as producing. labor and property interests of the nation." This is the testimony of every honest statesman and of all human experience. We must have a financial system which will place the control of money forever beyond the power of any combination or class. The remedy must be adequate to the occasion-a system which will destroy usury is the only one

THE GROWTH OF THE A. R. U.

which can meet the demands of this

It is gratifying to note the steady growth and development of the American Railway union in all parts of the country. membership is increasing at a rate to warrant the prediction, that lat no distant day the railway and telegraph employes everywhere will be united in one solid phalanx, and work together harmoniously for the common welfare. It is with special satisfaction that we observe the increasing number of old emduring the past twenty-five years by the ployes, gray-haired engineers, conductors, machinists, boiler makers, etc., etc. men of years of experience, coming to our ranks. The shibboleth "get together," is heard all along the line, and old and young are responding in a way to give great hope for the future. Class distinctions are dying out. The old polall to the verge of servitude; and the new policy of "each for all and all for each" has been inaugurated, and is finding universal favor and acceptance. Experience and observation have taught that unification is the remedy for existing ills, and when all labor's forces are united, the sun of labor's emancipation will light the world.

In almost every instance our local unions are affiliated with other labor unions in central trades and labor bodies. This is as it should be. We want first to organise railway and telegraph employes and then put them in harmonious alliance with all other organized workingmen. Aristocracy in labor must disappear. The rights of all are equal and the interests of all identical. The A. R. oli- U. is first, last and always pledged to to the corporation is "departing," but he fails to see that in place of a spirit of

TO RAILROAD MEN.

E. T. JEFFREY, PRESIDENT OF THE DEN-VER & RIO GRANDE RAILWAY,

elivers an Anniversary Address Before the Employes and Officers of the New York Central Railroad Co.

When one president of a great railroad consents to divulge some of his thoughts on railroad affairs before the "employes and officers" of another great railroad, it is safe to assume that only the merest platitudes will be presented, and that nothing of great importance will be said.

WHOOP UP THE EMPLOYES.

On such occasions nothing is required to be said to the "officers," they are posted, but special attention must be paid to the employes. To stuff them chuck full of taffy is the supreme requirement, and if they can be made to realize for a few minutes that they are bigger men than Vanderbilt or Depew, and a' that, the orator is entitled to an extra bottle of the best there is in the

Mr. Jeffrey, in his address before the 'employes and officers" of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad company, hit the bull's eye. He talked conditions and relationships," and "hu-This is the situation, and the problem man aspirations," and, as a matter of course, got in some work on the everfrom a Vanderbilt standpoint.

A WORKMAN HIMSELF.

Mr. Jeffrey alluded to a time when he was a workingman himself, and discussed "so-called labor problems;" not labor writers have placed it at thirty-two have frankly stated the process by which for fun, as it were. At that time he and thousand millions of dollars. Hon. J. they have enslaved the people, in the his "fellow workmen" "sat around empinfamous Hazard circular issued by the tying their dinner kettles," and dis-London capitalists to the New York cussed railroad work and the "affairs of the nation," concluding that "ruling wages" was O. K., and if not, they were at liberty to go into the "market" and

GRAND OLD DAYS.

Then, though there were grievances, there were no Jenkenses, nor Pinkertons, nor General Managers' Associations, nor injunctions. Corporations had not earned to buy judges, and the government had not learned that the best way to beat railroad men with a grievance was to call out the regular army and shoot them down as they would vagabond dogs. No, at that halcyon period said the orator, "nearly all seemed to be actuated by a spirit of loyalty to the company they were identified with. A feeling of mutuality of interests between the company and its workers prevailed. The engineer spoke with pride of his engine, the mechanic of his shop, the conductor of his train, the telegraph operator of his office, the switchman of his yard, the trackman of his section, and all with loyalty to our company."

LOYAL.

In those grand old days, railroad em ployes were "loyal to the company" because they worked for it. Mr. Jeffrey, like other railroad magnates, evinced an exceedingly slavish idea of loyalty. The term "loyal" has no reference to work and wages. It means "faithful to law. prince or sovereign to whom one is subject." It means to do, to dare, to die for one's country. But Mr. Jeffrey's idea of loyalty is something quite different. New unions are being instituted, and the The railroad corporation, the president or the general manager, assuming to be "prince or sovereign," regard their em-ployes as "subjects," who simply eat to live, and live to eat, and that these inestimable blessings being conferred upon them by the corporation they be ingrates and traitors if not loyal to their sovereigns, of whom Mr. Jeffrey takes high rank.

LOYALTY DEPARTING.

Mr. Jeffrey looks abroad, and laments that "the old-time spirit of loyalty and duty seems to be departing, and in its stead, a growing one of hostility and antagonism is either secretly enforced or openly manifested." Mr. Jeffrey sees icy of "each for himself" has brought engineers speaking with "pride" about some things other than their engines. True it is that some engineers do not pat their machines on the back in a spirit of loyalty to throttle and smoke stack, but have so evoluted backwards that they are seen in a spirit of "loyalty" licking P. M. Arthur's boots, and culo gizing Chauncey Depew as a great labor leader. Mr. Jeffrey seems to think that the spirit of loyalty to the corporation is departing, because conductors have found some other topics aside from their train and punches to talk about, and that the mechanics on all occa and everywhere do not talk "shop;" telegraph operators, "office;" switchmen, "his yard;" trackman, "his section;" and firemen their picks and scoops, and such facts impress Mr. Jeffrey that "loyalty"

slavish degeneracy, multiplied thousands of railroad employes are expanding to the full stature of free men.

GETTING ON TOP. Mr. Jeffrey pointed out the magnifi-

cent and numerous opportunities railroad employes enjoy for becoming railroad presidents, and in a sweep of memory over forty years, out of all the railroad employes, numbering millions, he was able to recall only eleven or twelve, including himself, who had got on top; and to make himself ridiculous and his address a mass of flummery, he introduces Chauncey M. Depew as a railroad employe who had got on top, and referred to him as a "combination of talent and energy; wit and wisdom; of law and philosophy; of politics and railroading, and of learning and oratory," and this slobber was blown into the face of the president of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co., who receives \$50,000 a year, with the intimation that by "loyalty" to the corporation the employes of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. might eventually occupy Depew's

TAKING CARE OF EMPLOYES.

In the matter of solicitude for the welfare of their employes, Mr. Jeffrey's eloquence was equal to a cloud burst. He watered the stock with the solicitude of a Texas ranchman. Referring to the past and to the present executive officers of railroad corporations, Mr. Jeffrey affirmed, that "never before have the executive officers of railways manifested so deep an interest in the welfare of the men and their relations with them. I know whereof I speak, and affirm this without fear of contradiction. Many of those who are charged with the practical management of the great railway systems of the country are men I have known for years, and I assert that in no other great enterprises, industrial or commercial, in this or any other country, is such anxious, conscientious and thoughtful care bestowed upon employes as is given them by the managers of the principal railways of the United States." When the facts stand forth in gloomy array that the corporations are ceaselessly engaged in devising scheme to rob and degrade their employes, and that this robbery is the cause of almost universal unrest in the ranks of railroad employes, and strange to say, the officials of railways who have been

"PROMOTED FROM THE BANKS," as a rule, are the most heartless of th entire tribe of pirates. Take, for i stance, Jim Hill, of the Great Norther who, as it were, was but yesterday a Paul mud clerk on the levee, and r forty times a millionaire. To rob failway employes of wages is his thief ambition, and for this he schemes when swake and dreams when asleep.

CAPITAL.

Mr. Jeffrey announces that "capital is conservative," that "it shuns risks and contentions, and seeks harmonious and peaceful relations." True, capital wants to preserve itself regardless of the woes it inflicts upon those who create it. Whatever may be said of capital, capitalists are aggressive, autocratic and plutocratic. They neither fear God nor regard man. What they want is slaves to do their bidding; to remain quiet while, like so many sheep, they are sheared, and it was the piratical greed of the railroad capitalists that made the inter-state commerce law a necessity, and which called for an amendment that makes small thieves testify in court against railroad official thieves when cies had become so numerous and of such astounding magnitude, that a provision of the constitution had to be struck down to arrest their rapacity.

FINALLY.

Mr. Jeffrey, surveying the field, announces, that "to the thoughful observe it is evident that there must be a cle affiliation, a welding together, as it we of the railway manager and his m The drifting apart must in some rig way be brought to an end. Harmonic relationships must be established an maintained, mutual confidence must be manifested, concert of action having a mutually beneficial end in view must be brought about. The interest of all re quire this, public necessity demands it and the prosperity of our nation de pends upon it."

Right you are, Mr. Jeffrey. Something has got to be done. Railroad magnates have got to cease watering their stocks. They must cease levying tribute upon \$10,000,000,000 of railroad property who they have not got more than \$6,000,000,-000 invested—the steal on \$4,000,000,000 must cease. The railroad manager m ease robbing his employes. The Hills Huntingtons, Vanderbilts, Goulds, et al. must have their claws cut, their b blunted and their fangs extracted, an this done, there may be harmo lations between them and their ployes. When a few of the exce als are sent to the penitentiar blacklisting ceases, when United judges cease to be purchasable a

hopes of peace, but not until the Workingmen are no longer of with being dogs under plutoers [CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE

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IDLENESS

It has passed into a proverb, that "idleness is the parent of crime." Poetically stated-

Satan finds some mischief still, For idle hands to do:"

No one gainsays such facts or fancies. They are truisms of immense conse-

To-day, idleness is a menace to the well-being of society.

It is a social, industrial and a moral evil, growing to alarming proportions as the days go by.

It is asserted that many people are by choice, or by inheritance, idlers. Admit it-what then? Does the admission modify the facts? Not in the least. The fact remains that the army of idlers is steadily increasing-confirmed by observation and statistics.

Professional idlers, whatever their number may be, account for only a fraction of the sum total who are out of employment.

It is well understood that idleness long continued, is productive of vicious habits; while employment is promotive of virtue.

If all the men who are idle, and who would work if an opportunity offered were employed, a sort of an industrial millennium would suddenly dawn upon

We should hear less about over-production, and more about increased consumption.

If idleness is a national curse, and no one doubts or denies the averment then it should have a place in all discussions in which the public welfare is assigned any prominence.

In the first place, we ask, who discusses as it desires to be discussed, the national calamity of idleness?

Has any of the great universities pro duced a man from president to professor, who has so much as attempted to nalyze the subject? We know of none.

riere and there, some minister has discussed the labor question, and pointed out the calamitous trend of industrial affairs. But we are not aware that the church, and we include all denominations, has so much as suggested a remedy for idleness.

Occasionally some one refers to the tramp evil, and recommends whips shotguns and prisons as remedies, and if any one voices a word of sympathy for these outcasts, they are promptly denounced as cranks, visionaries or anarchists, and all doors are closed, all hands are clenched, and savagery takes the place of sympathy.

But our purpose is not to discuss the tramp question. Their number is an unknown quantity, expressed by X, but it is known, whether it is 100,000 or 500, 000, the number is increasing.

We refer more particularly to the vast number of idlers in the country, estimated at 4,000,000-who by circumstances artificially created, are forced into idleness-about 6 per cent. of our entire population.

Who proposes a remedy for this colossal evil, which if promptly applied, would have a beneficial effect?

General Coxey would build roads for the purpose of giving employment to idle men. The proposition is statesmanlike, and it is philanthropic. It is feasible and would be productive of incalculable benefit to the country in many ways, but those in control of the governmental machinery, laugh to scorn the proposition, because it affords little chance for boodlers to steal.

Mayor Pingree would plant potatoes and this has been done till potatoes have been sold at 80 cents a ton.

Organized labor proposes a reduction of the hours of labor. It contends for an eight-hour day's work.

The proposition is based upon a mathematical axiom. If you reduce the hours of labor, more men are required to perform the labor of the country. As a result, idle men are afforded opportunities to earn a living-and as the number of idlers is reduced, national

prosperity increases So cogent is the reasoning, that the general government placed an eight-hour law upon the statute books of the nation and a number of states have followed the example and laboring men, working for the general government, or for the state having the eight-hour law, work only eight hours a day, except in cases where officials disregard the law.

But we discuss the principles as ap-plied to the welfare of the public and the welfare of individuals.

he welfare of individuals.

If all the required work of the country, and are pre-

try could be done by all the workers in four hours of each day, why insist upon a greater number of hours, and thereby remand a portion of the workers to idleness? since idleness is a curse and employment a blessing.

It is universally admitted that the 'labor-saving machine" has come to stay. It remands multiplied thousands of men to idleness. To reduce the hours of labor is the only possible way under heavens to enable labor to participate in the blessings (?) conferred by labor-saying machinery.

We indulge in no idle speculations. If idleness is the prolific parent of crime, then statesmanship and philanthropy may, and ought to combine to find a remedy.

It will be folly to expect plutocratic employers of labor to suggest a remedy; they live upon the poverty, the degradation, the enslavement of labor.

But labor unified and enlightened, may find and enforce a remedy if it wields the ballot for labor's emancipation.

THE WAY IT WORKS.

Everybody, even gold bugs, admit there is something wrong in commercial, financial and industrial affairs, that some insiduous poison is eating at the vitals of the nation, and everybody is talking trouble the waters in all the stagnant of remedies without first instituting a searching analysis to ascertain the true character of the malady. The real trouble is the ceaseless encroachments of the throne truth and banish error. money power upon the lives and the liberties of the people. It has proceeded until it has reduced the working class to beggary. It is assailing the middle class, and is sapping its independence and reducing it to a condition in which its independence is being rapidly destroyed.

Assuming the population of the country to be 70,000,000, and the wealth of the country \$60,000,000,000, we have results as follows:

Capital class, 9 per cent. of population, or 6,300,000. This class owns 71 per cent. of the wealth of the country, or \$42,-600,000,000.

The middle class, 39 per cent. of the population, or, 27,300,000, owns 24 per cent. of the wealth, or \$14,400,000,000.

The working class represents 52 per cent. of the population, or 36,400,000, and 5 per cent. of the wealth, or \$3,000,-000,000.

Here it is seen that one person of the capitalist class represents \$6,763, one person of the middle class represents \$527, and one person of the working represents \$53.

Again, to show the ascendency of the capitalistic class, it is seen that one perworking class, and it is shown by the figures that one person of the capitalistic class is equal to eleven persons of the middle and working classes, combined. To present conditions still more simplified, we have

6,300,000 capitalists, owning \$42,600,000,000 27,300,000 middle class, owning 36,400,000 working class, owning . . 3,000,000,000

In the foregoing, we have a glimpse of conditions which portend calamities if a change for the better is not inaugurated. It is an exhibition of progress, poverty and degradation that defies ade quate characterization. It is an exhibition of wealth and woe as infamous as can be found in the world. It is an exhibit of the whys and the wherefores of the domination of the money power in all matters in which the capitalistic class take an interest, and this deplorable condition has been brought about by vicious and infamous legislation, in which both equally responsible.

The figures upon which our analysis is based are official

If workingmen desire to perpetuate such infamous conditions they should vote for one or the other of the old par-

If they want a change, if they desire better conditions, they should not vote for either of the old parties.

WEALTH IN POLITICS.

The power of wealth in politics and government cannot prudently be omitted when discussing political and govern-

mental affairs in the United States. If the wealth of the country were equitably distributed, it would not only be harmless but positively a great blessing. But accumulated and cencentrated in the hands of a few, becomes the greatest curse in the entire catalogue of evils which afflict the people. Wealth acquired by legitimate means and honest endeavor, is of slow growth, and the uses to which it is put rarely, if ever, is the cause of alarm. While, on the contrary, wealth suddenly accumulated by disreputable means, is ceaselessly employed in schemes which investigation disc are so many devices for spoliation. The late war, in the vast expenditure of money required to maintain vast armies in the field, and supply them with the means to achieve a final victory and "save the union," afforded opportunities to accumulate wealth, such perhaps, as the world had never known, and a greedy pack of remorseless men, quick to avail themselves of the opportunities thus

pared to dictate to the many the terms upon which they may work and live.

To overthrow this combination of wealth is the supreme demand, regard- Republic? Is it not Russianized? Has less of the party flag it flings to the breeze. The time is close at hand when workingmen must choose, and by their say to those who have sought to work their ruin. "Thus far and no farther."

FREE SPEECH AND A FREE PRESS.

Is the United States of America the favored land where free speech and a free press exists? The answer is yes and no. Put to vote in any assemblage of intelligent, honest men the result would be humiliating.

There are men, heroes by divine courage, who dare speak their sentiments and take all the consequences. They are the "salt of the earth," the "light of world. Silence them and every barrier for arresting the onward march of Error would disappear, and the signal lights, by which we are guided to higher elevations of thought and purpose, would be extinguished.

There is a press in the United States of America which dare tell the truth, sound alarms, and create agitation. They are the angels that come down and pools of thought in order that the infirm may be healed. It is a prees with a sublime mission, nothing less than to en-

On the other hand there is a mighty host of men, who claiming to be, par excellence, the champions of free speech, are the most arrant cowards that ever crawled in the dust or licked boots for boodle. And there is a press equally degenerate. A press that has its price, and those who can pay it sway it at their will. For money it champions crime and criminals; for money it debanches national rectitude; for money it poisons every fountain of truth and creates a public opinion as repulsive and deadly as confluent smallpox, and glories in its shame. A press which stands as the embodiment of treachery and the culmination of infamy. In politics it champions the most notorious frauds in the shape of trusts, combines, syndicates and monoplies, each of which and all of which are so many schemes of piracy.

In religion it glorifies pomp and pride and all the spectacular flummery that phariseeism can invent while it elevates its nose and sneers at the "little church around the corner," where the poor seek to worship God in the simplicity of holiness.

In labor affairs it adopts the millionaire idea that workingmen may and son in that class is equal to 13 persons in ought to be tagged and numbered as so the middle class and 122 persons in the many dumb driven cattle, or blacklisted and driven out into the desert as so many unclean lepers.

In education it adopts the Rockefeller idea, and banishes men who dare jority. point out the fact that universities are so many "whited sepulchres," which on the outside are attractive, but inwardly are as full of corruption as so many pest houses.

It is against such false teachers, men and press that reformers of the present are required to battle. Can they ultimately win the victory? Is the fight a forlorn hope?

'Truth crush'd to earth shall rise again, The eternal years of God are hers.

And here comes in the question-have men who champion free speech the required staying qualities?

Is the free speech press manned by men who do not fight and run away, that sometime they may fight again? If, as Christ said to his disciples, they have "faith as a grain of mustard seed," of the old parties are equally, or about any obstacle, though huge as a mountain, will be removed, and free speech and all the blessings it promises shall

CZAR CLEVELAND.

Cleveland is afraid some one will kill him. He lives in constant trepidation. Referring to his ceaseless dread of assassination, the Philadelphia Press remarks that: "President Cleveland, since the removal of his family from the White House to his country home, seems to have become affected with the fear that somebody will try to do him harm, and as a result, detectives accompany him to and from his country house. This was done last year; but when the president first moved out to Woodley Lane this year he drove out unaccompanied by detectives. Since the accident the other night, he has ordered the policeman to resume duty beside the carriage in citizen's clothes. The president now has twenty-seven policemen and detectives on duty to watch over his safety, and for some reason seems to be greatly scared lest injuries should happen to him."

The disclosure of the Press cannot be contemplated with composure. As presdent of the United States, Grover Cleveland has a belief, as deeply seated as that of the autocrat of Russis, that he is in constant danger of violence

What is the character of the ghosts that haunt him? Does one of them with gory locks and bloody finger point to Chicago, where he ordered Miles to kill workingmen to appease the bloodthirsty demands of corporations? He does not tell, nor disclose the gnawings presented, were ready to take the the that led on to fortune, utterly regardless of all interests, except their own. As a twenty-seven policemen and detective constantly on duty to guard him against assumination.

hazard to the last degree, makes it pertinent to ask: what has become of the not its glory departed?

Is it not true that Grover Cleveland, a Democratic President-heaven save ballots help on the infamies perpetrated the mark—is cheek by jowl, hand and by wealth in politics, or by their ballots glove, in alliance with millionaireism to oppress the poor? Is he not using his power and influence to force upon the country a policy concocted by millionaires around banqueting tables, where wine flows like a miniature Niagara, and gold bugs are as happy as when old Belshazzar and his guests drank wine from golden vessels that had been stolen?

Having wrecked the Democratic party and now engaged in wrecking the coun try, it may be he sees a skeleton hand writing his doom on the walls of the White House. To the Russian, Persian, Turkish level the nation has sunk in a century. Millionaires on top, money in the saddle, congress captured by boodlers, the courts despised, the land full of tramps, and the president fearing assassination-what next?

DREAMS.

Some people believe in dreams. Some believe in visions. They are not to be seriously criticised—because the prophets referred to a time when "old men shall dream dreams, and young men shall see visions." As a result we have modern soothsavers who interpret dreams and visions—and it may be well for those who take stock in dreams to understand what they portend. The following pointers may, therefore, be of service to some readers:

To dream of gold bugs, means that Cleveland is getting ready to sell more bonds.

To dream of pitchforks, means that Tillman is punching Grover.

To dream of long-necked clams, indicate that Henry Atkinson has found out how a New England workingman can get a square meal for one cent.

To dream of a crawfish, portends that you are getting ready to back out. To dream of Congress, means either

that Gabriel should blow his horn, or that Christ should come again. To dream of Geo. M. Pullman, means

that his employes will soon be in the grasp of a famine. To dream of the U.S. Supreme Court

means that Justice is up a back alley, licking itself till its nose bleeds. To dream of a General Manager of a railroad, signifies that the tramp army

is increasing. To dream of a horseshoe, indicates that the country is full of kickers.

To dream of a circus, means that P M. Arthur is about to invite Depew and Carnegie to make speeches to encourage organized workingmen.

To dream of a mountain, indicates that the A. R. U. is on top by a big ma-

TALMAGE AND TRADES UNIONS.

The fellow Talmage, the mountebank who is as much like a true Christian, as a brass monkey is like an archangel, is quoted by the White Slave as saying that The new trades-union movement is composed solely of the idle and vicious elements of our country, and hints about the serious consequences which will be fall the church should the church not exert itself to overcome the infant move ment of the masses." Then follows the comment by the same paper:

"Talmage never did a day's honest toil in his life, unless wagging his tongue can be called work. Imagine such as "To do-Witt" posing as a judge of the mass es, and doing so under the garb of Christ; a parasite in the fullest sense of the word; colossal old liar, whose aristocratic ideas have been carefully nurtured by the "most fashionable" congregation in Brooklyn. Out upon ye, man! You're a craven-hearted coward and the garb of Christ fails to even hide your misshapen conscience. · We promise you a future where snowshoes are a superfluity, and where the thermometer ranges all the way from 204 in the shade to 1240 in the sun, and where the frving and sizzling of such as you shall be a sweet, all refreshing sound to those you have so villainously traduced.

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the Rock Island Railroad Company for many years, but as the company derived some revenue from hauling whisky to Herington, and deciding that McAllister was responsible for a loss of receipts, the officials of the road promptly discharged the engineer-mayor; and now, being out of a job, he has appealed to the B. of L. E., of which he is a worthy member, for "protection," to find that the order with all of its protective machinery don't protect; and that all of the dues he has paid in have been "poured into s rat hole." While the B. of L. E. is run by P. M

Arthur, Chauncey Depew and Andrew Carnegie, it will be for the reception of millions for tribute, but not a dollar for

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN

PAPERS.

YOUNG LOCHINVAR. With profuse apologies to the Wizard of the North.

O, young Lochinvar has come over the sea With a plenty of debt and a baron's degree, And his monocule flashes about in disdain Of the workman and shopper and all of their

He has come on a high and a mighty emprise. And he scanneth the future with both of his

eyes: For where is the maiden whose wealth shall repai The debt he has made, and his coronet wear

At last with Miss Millions he meets at the ball They lead in the dance and they capture the hall. Her heart has at once to his coronet flown, And the purse of Miss Millions he seeks for hi

Then up steps her father, his hand on his purse You're a plaguy bad lot, but we might have done worse.

So here's a cool million to go with the bride-Now take her, and speed on your journeying

By the statliest liner they cross over sea And the big-bugs and noblekins bend her th

() where in the annals of love or of war. Have ye heard of the peer of our young Lochin

HUGH J. HUGHES.

Art of Bribery. BY FRANK A. MEYERS.

The power, the crime, the evils, and the art of political bribery have for many years exercised the attention of the best meaning men of our country. They have recognized the guilt of bribers and bribed; they have seen clearly what national decay it entails; they have proposed laws for the same; they have suggested and advocated all sorts of remedies for it. This political evil means the downfall of the corruptible and corrupt voter. It means the surrender of one's rights to rule to the control of the debauching power of in-

human money.

"The greatest reformation that the world has ever seen, was the establishment of American liberty with its simple system of government, says Mr. A. M. Palmer. To overtun this with nothing as good in view would be, as you can see, a desperate affair. Men have grown and behaved on the property of the stable of the system of the system. so debauched and soaked in abomina tion, and political dishonesty has assumed such dangerous activity that the honest voters feel their rights are taken from them.

There was corruption in the past They had an Aaron Burr, for instance. The Governor of New York once disbanded the legislature because it was too corrupt to sit in council. The Gov. ernor who would dare do that to-day would cut his political throat. Now, we have "big sinners in big places," as Talmage says, and "their right hand is full of bribes." Epauleted sin is canonized: a premium is put upon crime.
"Most of the vices of the world are kingly exiles that had a throne once: are in tattered clothes and humble The morals of a nation rise no higher than the virtue of the rulers. Men are than the virtue of the rulers. no better in their politics than in their other relations to society. The vote, the printing press and the social influence shall decide the future character of this country. Men are elected to onnee which they are incompetent to fill. Such a man is a criminal, in a broad sense. It is no sin for me to be igno-Men are elected to rant of machinery, but when I attempt to run a train, then the blood of all on the train is on me. To attempt to engi-neer public affairs, when I have to wait for a nod when to vote, is dangerous. The question is not "am I qualified" for office, but how much have I done for the party.

The bribe may be social position in

stead of money or office.

Party vows and party performances never go together.

Promises are easy—mere windwork.

Voluble pledges are always suspicious, always have a ring of insincerity, always too loud to be natu An honest man don't need to make vows of his honesty. But we can't trust the parties. What shall we do? Let us quote a paragraph from one of Dr. McGlynn's speeches made in April, 1889. He said:

April, 1889. He said:

"It is necessary for human society to have government, just as it is necessary to the human individual to breathe, and though he would be protesting that it is a monstrous imposition that has been laid on human nature to breathe, it is only by the exercise of breath that he man could make the protest. Now, therefore, no matter how much we may wish to reform the abuses of society, we must guard carefully against the absurdity of thinking that we can reform abuses by destroying human government. It is in this sense, that government may be truly said with by destroying human government. It is in this sense, that government may be truly said with the Apostle Paul, to be of divine origin. It is something very different from the alleged divine right of kings or hereditary noblemen to make laws for their brethren. This is but an abuse of the true philosophic doctrine of the divine origin of human society and therefore of human government. If our individual nature comes from a divine Creator, then it is clear that the necessity for this government comes from the very law of the Creator, and in this sense it may be truly said, that he that resisted the power resisteth the will of God. He is violating a law of nature; he is stinning against human nature just as truly as the man who violates any other of the great ordinances of the Creator.

Sometime after this he said

Sometime after this he said:

"We believe that when men shall be permitted equal secess to natural bounties they shall never fail from securing their daily bread. Then, no child of God need ever pray "give us this day our daily bread" and die of starva 'on while utering the prayer. This is one of the hereise of the Anti-Poverty Society. Some religious people condemn us as irreligious, as denying the rights of property, because we say that God did not give the whole earth to a few people, enabling them to compel their brethren to pay them a competition price for the use of these natural bounties. Our teachings are based upon the teaching of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and are in perfect accordance with the teachings of Christ."

He did not believe it was any oncle

He did not believe it was any one's business in this world to own land. There is a revolution ahead. White slavery, like black slavery, must be abolished. American labor must be emancipated from the curse of monopoly. It is a battle for bread, and a

hungry stomach knows no law.

The ballot is the remedy. Every voter, too, ought to be able to speak and write the English language. The remedy could then be more easily applied.

Militarism.

BY JOSEPH WILSON BECKER

The works of James Madison are just now good reading. In the light of the utterances made by our military men, Madison's warnings stand out in bold relief.

At Saratoga recently, the New York tate Grand Army of the Republic spent nost of its time considering Col. Wassengs slur, that the G. A. R. were "penion bummers." After extensive debating, resolutions were adopted which in

declared that "criticism by any public official who dares assail the G. A. R. warrant his speedy retirement to private

life."
Again, Lieut. Chas. De Lano Hine, of
the 6th United States infantry, recently
read a paper before the officers Lyceum
at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, in which,
prompted, no doubt, by the ridicule with
which the swashbucklers are justly
treated every time they are sent to aid
the capitalists crush the laboring class,
the following presence was amphagind.

the following passage was emphasized:

"Just as the flag should be protected
by law from desecration for advertising
purposes, so should the uniform of its
defenders be protected by statute from
insults and ridicule. United States courts
have the power to punish for contempt have the power to punish for contempt on the spot. It would not seem a too great extension of this principal to give authority to an officer or a soldier when insulted, assaulted or ridiculed, while in uniform, to arrest the offender and turn him over for trial to the nearest officer

It is not amiss that men who are called "pension bummers," resent the insult. What is amiss is that in resenting the insult to themselves they should arrogate to themselves an exclusive distinc-tion they do not deserve.

All honor to the men who worked by

fighting to save the country from the anarchy of secession, but not one solitary praise is due them that is not due the the other toilers. And not one single, solitary right of punishing insult by chastisement should they enjoy, that the other toilers are deprived of, and that they themselves would deprive the other toilers of. How long could any of those "heroes" have stood in the front ranks, facing the rebels, if labor, behind them had not been producing the things needed to fight the foe? Not one day! needed to fight the foe? The Union was not saved by one set of workers alone, to wit, the soldiers: it was saved by all the workers; those who worked to produce food, clothing, arms, etc., for the soldiers. All labor co-operated in that grand result.

Nor can it be claimed that the soldier's

work is the more dangerous and deadly. There are more lives lost, more bodies maimed, more cripples produced every year in the battlefield of production than during all the four years of our bloody

And yet, again, even though each member of the G. A. R. had been in active fight, from Fort Sumter to Richmond, they would have worked only about four years. On the other hand, the toilers who produced the wealth on which the country subsists work a whole lifetime. Productive labor is the real G. lifetime. Productive labor is the labor is the A. R. It is the one organization that every day, every year, right along is fighting the battle that makes the exist-ence of the United States possible. The soldiers fought an incidental battle, did an incidental work; the toilers fight a permanent battle, they perform continuous labor.

If there is a distinction, it is to the credit of the producing worker, and not to that of the fighting worker. Yet the G. A. R. would summarily punish those who cast a slur on its members, while it has not a word of commendation for those greater, nobler heroes of a perpet-ual battle—the working class. Insults ual battle—the working class. Insults may be heaped upon them, for all the G. A. R. cares. Ingratitude marks the G. A. R's conduct.

And as to Lieut. Hine's suggestion, it carries out a step further; the ingralitude of the G. A. R. The uniform, whether worn in battle or in parades only; whether torn by shot or canister, or used only in a lady's ball room, is to be more sacred than the truly sacred rags in which toiler, the real veteran, is to day attired

The latter may be ignominiously reated—the former is to be held sacred. Thus is developed the morality and the sense of justice of a nation that breeds the idle, parasitic capitalist. It needs other parasites to bolster it up, and screen it, and protect it; and these be-come egotistic swaggerers. They pre-sume and assume. They, like curs, grow sume and assume. They, like curs, grow insolent while reposing in the lap of lux-ury. When this class turns up, with its swaggering inpertlinence, we have the military rule casting its shadow before, and when that day arrives, as Madison warned the people, the republic is at end.

Heroes and Principles.

BY WILLIAM MAILLY.

being being cast in a heroic mould, by the world of to day, will have his innings a world of to day, will have his innings a hundred years hence. Many of the men who performed heroic deeds years ago, died unhonored and unsung; it will take the searchlight of a century's history to give them their proper places in the niche caught by this sort of a scheme are either of force. Again many of the men whose leadings and in harmonics are the respectively. of fame. Again, many of the men whose deeds were eulogized during their life, and laurel wreaths were thrown upon their graves after death, are just beginning to be understood and their true natures known. It all depends upon the age in which we live. The insignificant act of yesterday, may grow into a magnificent achievement to-morrow. The world changes and sentiment under-goes a transformation with the change. It is not necessary that a man should

fighting is a fool, or else he is grossly ignorant.

Napoleon, long looked upon as an example for the rising youth to follow, was no hero. He was a butcher, and his splendid ability as a general was used for base purposes and ignoble ends. He can be taken for an example of all those of his kind whom the world has falsely honored. There can be no surer sign of the change in sentiment now in progress than the fact, that the memory of the first Bonaparte is losing much of the glamour and glory which has hung around it since his death. The world is growing tired of antocrats, of dictators and of monarchs. The "divine right of kings" is becoming an empty sound. Practicability is taking the place of false sentiment and senile doctrines. Necessity is dusting the cobwebs from the brains of the people, and liberality in thought and action is growing in

favor. Prejudice and ignorance are sinking into deep, unhallowed graves. The glory of the bullies, slave binders, and cutthroats of past ages is dying with them. Who, then, were the heroes of the past? They are numberless; arrayed in serried form they would cover one vast continent, yea, they would people over the earth again. Unknown, forgotten, they lie on sandy deserts, in pauper's graves, on the sea's bottom and under the stones in the prison yard. They have fed the torch, the scaffold, the knife, the gun and sword. They have filled prison cells, starved in garrets, felt the whip and graced the pillory. They have borne the taunts, ridicule, scorn, curses, sneers and contumely of their intellectual inferiors contumely of their intellectual inferiors since the earth first spun in space. Their names are forgotten, but their deeds have lived after them and borne deeds have lived after them and borne fruit; fruit that is growing riper as the days go by. They have been poets, scholars, orators, philosophers, statesmen and agitators. They have sung, written, talked, and, best of all, they died for the one great principle upon which all other principles must take their foundation and have their being:

their foundation and have their being:
That principle is liberty.
These were the true heroes and their
kind still exists, and they will exist until
liberty is enthroned. If, then, these
great hearts were willing to sacrifice
themselves for the principle, should we
falter in the fight? Did they not suffer
as much and far more, in many cases,
than we do? The weapons have changed: working class as well. Not a single solitary "laurel leaf" should deck their as much and far more, in many cases, temples that does not also deck those of than we do? The weapons have changed; that is all.

Cæsar, Alexander, Napoleon, et al., shook the world in their time, but their boasted energies have been wasted. The insignificant are just beginning to be felt. Their teachings, lying dormant perhaps for awhile, have awakened again and again, to take fresh hold upon

the minds and hearts of the lovers of humanity. Their efforts are beginning to be felt in all quarters of the globe. Let us not Linger by the wayside. What though the fool may sneer, the corrupt scorn and the traitor lie? Many have fellen before, and are we so week have fallen before, and are we so weak and supine that we cannot follow their example? The brighter day is dawning. and to hasten its coming we should not hesitate to die, if it needs be, and to take our places in the countless host of unhonored heroes of the misty past

To Entrap the Innocents. MR. EDITOR:-The New York Journa

of May 20th, has the following article which appears under fiaming head lines:

The Railway Conductors' Club of North America, which was incorporated at Albany last Monday, is the culmination of a movement which started three years ago at a convention of railroad men held in the Lenox Lyceum, this city, to form an organization which would bring railroad corporations and their employes into closer touch, to the end that arbitration take the place of strikes and violence. The club has as members over 23,000 railway conductors on lines in Mexico, the United States and Canada, and a Governing Board of over 375 officers. The club is about to recet a handsome clubhouse in the neighborhood of Forty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The club now has options on three sites for the club's international home. It is expected that the clubhouse will be ready for occupancy in the fall. Among the honorary members of the club are most of the leading railroad presidents in the United States and Canada, including Channeey M. Depew, W. Seward Webb, M. E. Ingalls, president of the "Big Four," and numerous others interested in the welfare of the railway employes. which appears under flaming head lines:

M. E. Ingalls, president of the "Big Four," and numerous others interested in the welfare of the rallway employes.

The prime object of the club is to establish a community of interest among railroad mea, whereby all differences between railroad operatives and the corporations that employ them may be adjusted satisfactorily by means of arbitration. Monthly meetings will be held in the proposed clubhouse, when all questions of interest to railroad men will be discussed by eminent speakers. Charles E. Weisz, chalrman of the Committee on Legislation and Organization of the Federation of Railway Employes of North America, who was largely instrumental in directing the movement into its present shape, said yesterday that the club represented the best and most conservative elements of railroad companies and differences between railroad companies and their men. It is proposed to hold meetings at the clubhouse at stated intervals, where representatives of the great railroad companies and their men. Mr. Weisz says that the plans have met with the most cordial indorsement of the presidents of most of the railroads, and they have, with but we exceptions, accepted election to membership of the club, and promised their moral and financial support.

It is not necessary to say to a man of besien that the instruction of the tothe in simply a selement of the presidents of the railroads, and they have, with but the the tothe the certain of the railroads on the railroad on the rail

It is not necessary to say to a man of brains, that this is simply a scheme on the part of certain alleged leaders to parasites and vermin of railroad These fellows are the hire employes. These fellows are the hire-lings of the railroad companies, and make themselves conspicuous in labor organizations for no other purpose than by their wily schemes to keep railroad employes in slavery, under the pretense that they are seeking to create pleasant relations between the officials and the The world loves and honors a hero, providing he is a hero of the right kind.

The world is mighty hard to suit, however, and sometimes the man who would not be recognized and appreciated as The poor employes labor like mules, for the providing here. cast in a heroic mould, by the less wages than will keep their rebellious whom these labor leaders propose to put them on social equality and in harmo-nious relations. Employes who are caught by this sort of a scheme are either destitute of independence or they are the veriest sycophants and slaves. What do the Depews, Vanderbilts, et al., care for employes? When they even seem-ingly cater to them, it is that they may the more securely fasten the chains of the more securely fasten the chains of slavery upon them. Their employes, hundreds of them, verge on starvation while they float about in steam yachts and private cars, enjoying the luxuries of all climes which they squeeze out of their root series. It is not necessary that a man should die in battle upon a bloody field to be eulogized as a hero. The drum beat has marshalled many men to death whose impulses were very far from heroic, and whose thoughts were far from the sublime. Unless men die for principle, their death were useless. The destiny of nations hangs upon certain principles; to know which is right and to die for nations hangs upon certain principles; to know which is right and to die for it because it is right is a death worth dying. Otherwise, the man who dies fighting is a fool, or else he is grossly ignorant.

Napoleon, long looked upon as an example for the rising youth to follow, was ample for the rising youth to follow, was an example for the rising youth to follow.

and other oppressors of labor, but who have the courage to demand what is due them and if necessary to stand up and fisht for it. We have had enough of the whining spirit which is betrayed in the above article about men being "opposed to strikes," etc., which simply means that men have surrendered their selfrespect and are willing to be the slaves of corporations, and be thankful if the corporations will give them permission to eke out their miserable lives. We want something in the line of regen-We want something in the line of regeneration. We want arevival of independence and self respect, and above all, we want such schemes as the one above outlined exposed and denounced by every true supporter of the cause of labor. labor.

Anti Cringer. Brooklyn, N. Y.

American Railway Notes.

Mr. Editor:—As a large number of reformers are now commencing to take a lively interest in this new project, and are curious to know something of our methods, I may state that we do not methods, I may state that we do not propose to inaugurate any startling changes in the general mode of railroad construction. From the way subscriptions are coming in we fully expect to send out a survey before July 1st. The survey will be followed up by a committee to secure as much aid as possible in cash and labor, from the counties along the line, and to outsiders we must look for the iron work necessary. In a word, good friends, we will "work" you according to the most approved and upaccording to the most approved and up-to-date methods used by the speculators, who, it is essential to remember, have built most of our roads; the only excep-tion to the general rule being, that the American Railway Company will ask you to kindly keep the road once built. Usually, you will recollect, you have taxed yourselves to build a road, then given it away to the speculators, who have then bonded the road and con-siderately left you the first chance to meet the interest on the bonds. now paying between forty and fifty dollars per annum, not as freight and passage, remember, but simply as trib-ute for the privilege of building and operating your own roads.

operating your own roads.

Anyone desiring a copy of the articles of incorporation of this road, can have same by sending a stamp and their address to the company at DesMoines, Ia., and by the articles they will see that the company has done all in its power to prevent the stockholders either giving the road away, or getting it into debt—much the same thing.

The promotors of the road freely confess they are not capitalists—any more than the aforesaid speculators generally

fess they are not capitalists—any more than the aforesaid speculators generally are. They would be delighted to offer themselves up on the altars of reform and build this road, but, unfortunately, they have not the means necessary to they have not the means necessary to do it, consequently, they are obliged to ask the people to build it themselves. There will be some risk putting up the first deligner as a matter of course but There will be some risk putting up that first dollar, as a matter of course, but anyone can see that the risk is as nothing compared with the certainty of losing the whole road (with interest on the course of the the bonds) as is usually the case. Consequently, it seems to the writer, that those who impute sinister motives on the part of the incorporators of this road put their suspicions on the wrong horse.

We mention these matters because our solicitors, who are doing heroic work, find themselves hampered, to some extent, by just such unworthy and

misplaced suspicions.

But, the success of the road is now practically assured, and its friends may confidently expect to see the dirt fly in

few weeks.
Railway dividends and interest on bonds in this country mean tribute to the extent of between five and six hun-dred millions of dollars annually, a sum which in three years would equal the whole volume of our national currency. How many years, oh reformer, have you spent in currency reform! and how many more do you expect to expend on it? Long before the American Railway is complete, reformers all over the country are sure to take up similar work, and wipe "profit" from the face of the earth. Where then will be your "money question?" Any volume of money is as good as another, when there is no debt, and it is essential to note, that it is the mealstern the plant of the complete when t is no debt, and it is essential to note, that it is the speculator who plunges us into debt, whether we will, or no. Without debt, Shylock has no power to "skin" us, for it is true as gospel, indeed the gospel tells us that "the borrower is servant (slave) to the lender." We may not be able to head off the borrower (the speculator) but we can borrower (the speculator) but we can eternally, and with comparative ease, destroy the "confidence" of the lender, and make him invest his cash in honest

labor without interest, by destroying "profit."
Information has just arrived that the reformers of San Jose (near San Francisco) have organized to build a road 400 miles south of the point, to San Diego presumably. It is coming.
Friends, I don't think you will find it absolutely necessary to go to the ballotbox, our great American god, to "love one another."

JAS. T. R. GREEN, Sec.

JAS. T. R. GREEN, Sec. Des Moines, Iowa

Soldiers and Workingmen. MR. EDITOR:-Not long since I received the following communication which explains itself:

QUARTERS COMPANY G, 13TH REGIMENT,

MONTROSE, PA. R. J. McCausland, Captain.

G. S. Jessup, 1st Lieutenant. E. B. Joachim, 2d Lieutenant.

Mr. F. J. Martin, Wallace, Idaho: The "Armory Committee" of Company "G" has adopted the plan of soliciting dime donations from their friends to assist in building an Armory. You are requested to return this letter enclosing a ten cent plece to W. E. Roach, Secretary, Montrose, Pa., with the names and addresses of three of your friends written in the blank spaces at the bottom.

The amount may seem triffing but your committee of the committee of

spaces at the bottom.

The amount may seem trifling, but your compliance with the above request insures our success, while a break in the chain means a great loss to our venture. We respectfully urge your help in this matter and thank you in advance for your kindness. Later on we will inform you of our success or failure.

Your name was recommended by Your friend.

BYRON TIFFANY.

To this letter I made answer as follows, which may be of interest to your workingmen readers: WALLACE, IDAHO, May 11, 1896.

E. Roach, Secretary Co. G, 18th Reg't: Siz:—Being a workingman, and be-lieving that the working people of America have no need for either sol-diers or armies, I have nothing to con-tribute to your cause, nor have I any triends to recommand.

BOYCOTT THE SWEAT SHOP OF J. W. LOSSE!

CUSTON The "Shylock" of the Progressive Tailoring Company of St. Louis, 0 8 Missouri. 1883 LABEL

Fraternally,

All union men, look out for his agents, as

LINION

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

The above is a fac-simile of the Union Label of the J. T. U. of America.

LOCAL UNION NO. 11., St Louis, Mo.

The oppression we have most to fear will come from the capitalists, and our will come from the capitalists, and our experience in the past has been when trouble arose between capital and labor (which is the producer of capital) we have not had the capitalist to face, but the hireling militiaman, Pinkerton assassin or the regular soldier.

From this I draw the conclusion, that any man who in any way supports any of these is forging chains of bondage for himself

of these is forging chains of bondage for himself.

The non-producing class who need your help to compel the producer to yield to them the lion's share of the wealth he is producing is abundantly able to build you an armory.

In regard to your prowess at Homestead I know nothing, but I feel sure that you went there, not to protect the poor workers (who had dared to make a stand for their rights) from Carnegie's hired assassins, but to help to subdue them and force them to submit to starvation wages and inhuman treatment. vation wages and inhuman treatment.

It was undisciplined workers who our freedom in 1776, and we are still here to preserve our freedom if any army should appear too great for the subsidized press to handle. We have in this state (Idaho) several

mining camps operated by scabs, who are organized into companies of militia obviously for the purpose of self-pro It is deplorable that American citizens

should have so degraded themselves that they should need military protec-tion from their fellow workers, but I admire the cunning of their masters in getting them to join the militia, thereby signing away their rights as free Americans and placing themselves in a position where should they in an unguarded moment show a spark of manhood, or in any way oppose their masters, they may at any time be ordered to shoot themselves. Yours truly. F. J. MARTIN.

WALLACE, IDAHO.

APPRECIATIVE WORDS.

We have received from Secretary W. A. Sears, of the Federal Labor Union of Nashville, the following communication with the request that we give the same space in our columns:

Nashville, Tenn., June 5, 1896 .- Eugene V Debs. President of the American Railway Union Terre Haute, Ind.—Dear Sir and Brother. ville Federal Labor Union No. 6,617 at its regular meeting held on Thursday, June 4, instructed its Corresponding Secretary to tender you the sincere thanks of the union for the address delivered by you in the Grand Opera House, in this city on the 30th ult.

In following the instructions of the union I re alize my inability to express to you in suitable language, the high appreciation felt by its members of your devotion to labor's cause and of your qualities as a man. During your all but too short stay of three days in our midst you have endeared yourself to us with the strongest ties of affection and esteem. The noble sentimer enunciated in your lecture have taken root in the hearts of all those whose pleasure it was to listen to you, and the seed planted will blossom and bear fruit in the shape of better lives and loftler ambitions. Your presence has given strength and new life to the labor movement in Nashville. and we look forward to the future with greater hope than we have ever felt before. In giving ice to the feelings of the Federal Labor Union it may well be said that these are the true sentiments of labor organization in Nashville. The members of the trades-unions of this city are more than pleased with the unqualified success of your visit, and every worker feels a justifiable pride in being able to testify his gratitude to the man whom they consider is labor's greatest champion in this country today.

The cause of organized labor is the cause of

justice. Our demands are founded upon the eternal principles of Christianity, fraternity and right. Such a cause needs maintenance against selfish greed and the oppression of tyrants and as long as your life lasts organized labor of Nash-ville is confident its efforts will have the benefit of your splendid talents and fearless soul.

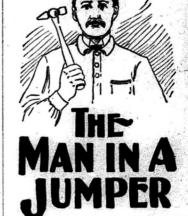
Expressing to you again the sincere thanks of Nashville's trades-unions for the services you have rendered us in our struggles, I am, believe

W. A. SEARS, Secretary. The very kind and generous expressions of our brethren of the Federal Labor Union are appreciated fully. The men composing this body and the men composing the Trades and Labor Council of Nashville are of the very best in the labor movement. They are thoroughly honest, earnest and conscientious, and when it comes to entertaining a visiting brother, they are surpassed by none. The friendly sentiments expressed by our Nashville comrades are warmly reciprocated.

Secretary Keliher has just completed a most successful trip in Michigan and Indiana. At every point he visited, he found our unions in good working order and the members wide-awake and enthusiastic. The reports from Director Goodwin and Organizers Sherman and Davidson, which have just been received, are all full of encouraging advices. The good work goes steadily forward and the outlook for the future is most cheering.

Correspondents will please take note that Mr. Debs is continuously on the road, and sometimes can not be reached without delay. He is now East, and will speak in all the larger cities in the Eastern and New England states, returning in early July. His July engagements are not yet definitely arranged.

The press has stated that Wm. Woods the pal of the General Mana-gers' Association had gone daft, and now it is rumored that he labors under the hallucination that he is a locomotive boiler just about to burst.



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



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END ORDERS TO

RAILWAY TIMES Terre Haute, Indiana

PHOTOGRAPHS OF President E.V. Debs

A handsome cabinet photograph of the President of the American Railway Union may be obtained by enclosing twenty-five cents (stamps accepted) to

RAILWAY TIMES. TERRE HAUTE, IND.

THE BLACKLIST.

THE STARTLING INFAMY OF THE CEN-TURY TO BE EXPOSED.

The General Managers' Association to be Investigated and their Conspiracy Exposed to the Gaze of the Country.

The world is required, frequently, to contemplate aghast, what are called the "acts of God"-cyclones, earthquakes, tidal waves, thunderbolts, etc., for which there are no remedies, and men bow their heads in the presence of such calamities in silence and awe. But men are learning that it is possible for men possessed of devils to inaugurate calamities which exceed the inscrutable ways of Providence. They can create terrors of wider sweep than the agencies of God, we have enumerated. As, for instance, Geo. M. Pullman could create a famine in which men, women and children by the thousands are seen starving to death. while a thousand hungry fangs, deadly as those of asps, made death an unspeakable blessing, as compared with their lives of agony; while the General Managers' Association could inaugurate the hell-deserving crime of the

BLACKLIST,

and create enough woes, were they bricks, to build monuments on every mile of railroad track in the country, to perpetuate the memory of the accursed scoundrels who concocted the blacklisting crime. In this connection the Labor Tribune remarks that: "What is said to be a blacklist of those employes of the Illinois Central Railroad company who went out in the American Railway Union strike, of 1894, has fallen into the possession of two attorneys, who propose, with its assistance, to fasten on the GENERAL MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION

the charge of conspiring to prevent all again getting employment. Two damis to be used in evidence, and Carlisle gods continue to grind. and Strong, the lawyers who secured it, say that on the strength of it and other documentary evidence of general blacklisting in their possession, they expect to found over 100 suits against the twenty-six railroads centering in Chicago and co-operating in the General Managers' Association. These include many roads having Pittsburg connections. The alleged blacklist is an interesting

IT SHOWS THE NAMES

of 524 men, graded from water-boys to engineers, and even higher, and is said to have at the head a request by an official of the Illinois Central, that none of the men named be employed on other roads. The attorneys say they have numerous witnesses to the genuineness of the signature. A reporter who gained a sight of part of the list, certified one name as that of a striking employee of the Illinois Central.

AMONG THE ROADS

which Carlisle and Strong say will shortly be sued for damages for conspir acy to prevent various men from gaining employment are: The Illinois Central: Wabash; Chicago and Great Western; Rock Island; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Eastern Illinois. The lawyers have alfor \$25,000 each, against the North-Western for alleged blacklisting and conspiracy to prevent ex-employes securing positions. They base their suits on a decision of the Illinois Supreme

MAN'S LABOR IS HIS PROPERTY,

and that the abridgement of his right life and property. Further, says these attorneys, to conspire to take away from large, one to every eighteen persons the suits against the Northwestern, that persons.' of Fred R. Ketham, was tried recently lisle and Strong, says that the firm did there was a

CONSPIRACY AMONG THE RAILROAD MANA GERS

to blacklist every man who struck in the great American Railway Union difficulty of 1894. He says that the alleged blacklist of the Illinois Central will be important evidence of a conspiracy. He also claims to have documentary evidence that the Northwestern had to give a former striker permission to seek claims that he has more important doc- sick, the estimable wife of our local sec umentary evidence than this, but re-

A DOZEN WITNESSES.

says Mr. Strong, will come forward and testify that they have had their applications for work referred to their former employers, and that the answer came St. Louis, Mo., boasts of a population back: "Unsatisfactory reference," and of 611,000, a gain in six years of 160,000.

that they have continued among the unemployed. "The public," said the attorney, "must be interested in not having thousands of paupers forced on to its bounty. It is also interested in having skilled men run the trains, and among the men who are deprived of work by this blacklisting system are some of the best railroaders in the country. It is done for revenge, and to so awe the employes that they will never again dare raise their hands in opposition to the roads."

DEBS IN THE SOUTH.

On June 2d President Debs returned to Terre Haute, after nearly four weeks of an organizing and lecturing tour in the Southern States. The remarkable feature of the trip, was, that his audiences everywhere were vastly larger, and if possible, more enthusiastic than they were on his visit to that section three months ago. The largest opera houses and auditoriums everywhere were taxed to their fullest capacity. Standing room was always at a premium, and this without attempt at advertising. The mere announcement was sufficient to bring out the people en masse. It is peculiarly significant, that in the fifty or more columns of newspaper reports and editorials which were given Debs and his meetings, not one word of adverse criticism appeared. Even the papers that as late as six months ago were most bitter and malignant completely changed around and vied with each other to praise and compliment the speaker. There has been a change in sentiment that amounts to a revolution, and we are even now in the midst of it. The labor question is before the people, and they are waking up and insisting upon getting at the right of it. The despotic decrees of plutocratic judges are bearing their legitimate fruit. The reign of the injunction, brief though it has been. has aroused the nation. In due time the corporation creatures known as fedrailroaders implicated in that strike from eral judges will themselves be arraigned at the bar of the people, and they will age suits against the Northwestern are be required to render full account of pending, in which the alleged blacklist their stewardship. The mills of the

Another remarkable feature of the Debs meetings is, that they are made up largely of the rich and cultured classes of both sexes: professional and business people, including judges, lawyers, legislators, doctors, professors, ministers, merchants, bankers, etc., thoroughly bursted." Oh how they rejoiced—not representative of the whole people of the community.

All these things are cheeringly significant, and bear testimony that labor's emancipation draweth nigh.

CITIES AND SLUMS.

East and West, is entitled to credit for exploring census reports which indicate the trend of our civilization, as for instance: "Of the entire population of the United States in 1800, but 211,000 lived in cities; in 1850, 3,000,000 lived in cities; in 1890 18,000,000 lived in cities thus showing conclusively that the urban population of the United States is steadily increasing."

What of this rapid increase of urban population? It is in cities that slums are found. What is a slum? It is a foul backstreet of a city, especially one filled with a poor, dirty, degraded and often vicious population." The slum population of New York numbers 360,-000; of Chicago, 162,000; a total for two Paul; Michigan Central; Pittsburg, Fort cities of 522,000 persons. If we would Wayne and Chicago and the Chicago and include Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, New ready in course of prosecution two suits Orleans and some other large cities, the slum population would aggregate, at least, 2,000,000.

To show the environments of those who inhabit the slums of great cities, it is said that "in the slum districts of New York City there is one saloon to every 129 persons; in the city at large, one saloon to every 200 persons. In Chicago opportunity to labor is a violation of the there is a saloon to every 127, in the slum state constitution as well as that of the districts; in the city at large, one saloon United States, both of which guarantee to every 212 persons. In the slum disto the citizen the free enjoyment of his tricts of New York City the arrests average one to every six persons; city at him a man's opportunity to labor is to Chicago in the slum districts, one to four : conspire against his freedom. One of city at large, one arrest to every eleven

We are constantly reading of the before Judge Burke, and disagreement growth of American cities, and of the of the jury resulted. Mr. Strong, of Car. ambition to increase urban population: and it is said that legislation to unite not possess at the time of that trial half the two cities of New York and Brookthe evidence they now possess; that lyn, had its chief incentive, to outrank Chicago in matter of population in the census of 1900. With the growth of cities we have the growth of slum population, and it should not be overlooked that the masculines of slums have the ballot; a purchasable thing, which is made, by designing men, to work out any disreputable scheme they may concoct—such is the trend of civilization in our great cities.

As we go to press, we learn with deepwork on other lines before ke could get est regret that in the terrible bridge disa hearing elsewhere. Mr. Strong further aster at Victoria, B. C., Mrs. Thos. Phyretary in Vancouver, met her death. fuses to disclose its nature. He thinks Our local union there passed a beautiful his office has been watched by people in resolution of sympathy to the bereaved the employ of the railroads, and he is father and two sons, but lack of time very chary of giving information as to and space prevent its appearance. The the testimony he has lately discovered. Times joins the hosts of our order in expressions of sincere sympathy and condolence to those who are left to mourn the shocking loss of this good wife and mother.

FORCE AND FRAUD.

THE WEAPONS TO BE USED TO WRECK THE REPUBLIC.

Inevitable Crisis Approaching should Be Watched With Ceaseless Vigilance.

-While it is not well to ring alarm bells prematurely it is, nevertheless, prudent to keep sentinels on the watchtowers. The Rev. D. Oglesby, in a recent issue of the Chicago Express, sounds a warning note by saying: "Nothing is clearer to my mind than the unpleasant, undesirable result sweeping down on us -viz. that plutocracy intends to hold by force what has been acquired by fraud. The wires are being laid to that end now. Force is their cherished weapon. They manipulate legislative bodies, both state and national, so as to embody force in law, unperceived by their victims. "When iniquity is framed in law, what can the righteous do?" The law becomes to the oppressor what the knife or pistol is in the hand of the robber. Our laws are permeated in every fiber by iniquity and injustice.

Take, for instance, the iniquity of usury or interest. It constitutes the web and woof of the financial system of the civilized world. No process of reasoning, no moral force, no system of education can remove this curse now. The usurers own the government. The president belongs to them. Congress is their tool. The supreme court is their agent. All the machinery of the government-the army, the navy, the money, the great newspaper press-all these stand ready to do their bidding.

Whenever the masses vote to take control of the government, the plutocracy will hatch up as plausible a scheme as they can to hold their present status peaceably, but if they fail to count the people out they will attempt to seat some man as dictator and proclaim the republic a failure. This plutocracy has its nest in Europe. Its headquarters are in London. It gives orders to its henchmen over here, and they obey. As they did in the slaveholders' rebellion, so they will again. They rejoiced, made merry, sent gifts to each other, tipped their glasses in toasts, proclaiming in the common people but the plutocracy

But the American bubble didn't burst worth a cent. It was the other fellow's which bursted.

When Mr. Lincoln was elected, the Republican party did not intend to abolish slavery. The intention was to prevent its extension. But the cry of the slavocracy went up, "Abolition, abolition!" Every Republican was branded an abolitionist and every soldier a Lincoln hireling.

So in the crisis that is sweeping down on us. When the masses outvote the plutocracy, the cry will go up from headquarters over the ocean: "Repudiation! These cranks intend to destroy our investments, stop our incomes from usury.' And their henchmen over here will 'ring the changes on it," and work it for all it is worth.

The only remedy, as I see it, is to let usury kill itself, just as chattel slavery

The slavocracy undertook to destroy the republic, and by so doing killed the "divine institution."

The plutocracy have already practically destroyed the republic, and when the people undertake to restore it to life the plutocracy will kill themselves, and their pet "divine institution," usury-kill it so dead it will never live in this world again; bury it so deep that its father, the devil can never resurrect it.

God is just. His justice will not sleep forever. When justice overtakes the conspirators that have deliberately foisted on the innocent toilers of our country this load of poverty, suffering and misery, producing 10,000 murders, 5,000 suicides a year and crimes unknown, it will be a fearful retribution.

But for these plutocrats who began their devilish work by coining money out of the blood of the soldiers, the pen of an angel could scarcely describe the glory that would envelop our country now. No bonds. No banks robbing labor of millions each year. No public strengthening steal to rob the people of \$600,000,000 at one blow.

No contracting and expanding of the volume of money so as to create panics and bankruptcy.

The amount of usury paid to the plutocrats would furnish homes for every homeless family.

No tramps, no idle men, no wrangling about the puerile reserve, no fear of foreign immigration. This devilish system of Mammon worship foisted on us by the plutocracy has made our country a vestibule of hell.

But the end is nigh. "Watchman what of the night?" "The morning dawneth."

A better day is coming,
A morning promised long,
When girded right with holy might
Will overthrow the wrong;
When God, the Lord, will listen To every plaintive sigh and stretch his hand o'er every land With justice, by and by.

The boast of haughty error
No more will fill the air,
But age and youth will love the truth
And spread it everywhere.
No more from want or sorrow
Will come the helpless cry, te will cease, and pourish, by and by.

Some men are so weak that they can't lick a postage stamp.

According to statistics, Germany has million more men than women. France has about ceased being a baby

producing country; preferring frogs. In Russia a man is an infant until he

is 26 years old, but he is always a slave. Presidential boom buttons are common now, later on it will be boom button-holes.

The Baptist church is opposing religious games, in which the penalty of failure is a kiss.

Rothschild has a luxurious yacht, which he calls "Bunco," in honor of Grover Cleveland.

A good deal of the campaign oratory is mere rot because the champagne is is Jersey lightning.

In New York City it is said that the

proceedings of the courts are "law's nockery of morals." Virginia, "the mother of States" and

of Presidents," says in her constitution that mothers can't vote. California suffers from the devastations of two devouring plagues; C. P.

Huntington and jack rabbits. The czar of Russia has 125,000,000 slaves, while the millionaire czars of

America have only 70,000,000 The Pope, in his vatican palace, can accommodate eleven hundred guests,

and give each a separate room. When Satan took the job of beating Job, he found that Job was too tough

for the accomplishment of his job. Tom Reed says he" made McKinley,

and the St. Louis Convention will accept the job and say: "well done, Tom." The great American race after the almighty dollar knows no cessation. So

far as heard from, Rockefeller is in the lead. is so called because it gives quartz of

Holmes the multi-murderer, though professedly a candidate for heaven, lied has, on more than one occasion, joined like the devil a half minute before his forces with the railroad corporations to neck snapped.

A. D. 1898, New York and Brooklyn will be united, constituting one great city, and than Chicago will have to fence in more prairie.

The way Cleveland and Carlisle have been selling bonds, is to be investigated and the "nigger in the wood pile" will have to show himself.

Bismarck is so fond of plovers' eggs than he can eat a hundred of them in a day. His friends are constantly sending him the eggs of these birds. It is said that an American, traveling

in Germany, got the name of one of its princes crosswise in his throat and choked to death before it could be re moved. Emperor William, of Germany, has

given notice that he wants to sell his yacht and build a battleship-a childish freak, which makes his grandmother Victoria, laugh heartily.

Black slavery was only a means whereby one set of men profited off of the labor of another set. Wage-slavery is a means whereby one set profit off the labor of another. It is the same man in another suit of clothes.—Los Angeles La-

How many of the soldiers who fought to preserve the union and free the black slave had any idea that in thirty years hence, he himself, along with his children, were to have a monster far more cruel than were the owners of the black man?-Labor World.

Henri Watterson is writing a lecture on horses, women, whisky, revolvers and draw poker, which will be embellished with frequent references to blue grass and Blue Lick water. When Henri has an attack of whimseys, he makes old man Holman wish he had perished with the rebellion.

According to the Chicago Times-Herald. of all the forty-eight governors of the States constituting the American Republic, there is but "one christian," although there are ten Presbyterians, five Congregationalists, five Episcopalians, five Methodists, three Unitarians, and one Baptist, while there are nineteen going across lots to some place not mentioned

A great paper of a great city in a state where Senator Gorman resides, defines politics as follows:

"Politics" is defined(1) as "the bra civics that treats of the principles of civil gov-ernment and the conduct of State affairs, the administration of public affairs to the interest of the peace, prosperity and safety of the State."

Appealing to the practices of the two old parties, it is safe to say, there has been no politics in the United States for a quarter of a century. Politics, as now practiced is a form of bunco to secure boodle.

The logical republican ticket for 1896

For president, Geo. M. Pullman, of Italy. For vice-president, Andrew Carnegie, of Scotland. Platform: To hell with the working

man .- Chicago Times. And wouldn't this be a hummer for

For president, Baron Rothschild, of Eng-For vice-president, Queen Lil, of Hawaii.

damned .- Cleveland, O., Citizen.

Platform: The American people be

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

TO RAILROAD MEN.

or to be fed such crumbs as fall from plutocratic tables. They are no longer content with being fleas in the hair of general managers' dogs. They refuse to be herded and sheared like sheep, or plucked like geese. In lodge, assembly and union they are taking council together and are deciding to be men. Of this Mr. Jeffrey should take notice when he again essays to tickle the ribs of Vanderbilt and Depew with flapdoodle.

RAILROAD CORPORATIONS UNIFY TO CONTROL THEIR EMPLOYES. All students of social and industrial questions agree that the never failing signs of the times" point to an increas ing tendency in the direction of combination and centralization of, not only wealth, but of effort in all lines of activity, and even the casual observer, whether he be farmer, merchant or la borer, is forced to realize that, as individuals, small companies or organizations they stand no show against the more powerful aggregations of wealth and power. From the day that the second organization of railway employes flung to the breezes its banner, envy and ealousy forced to the front, and as the number and membership of the organizations increased, these demoralizing influences of caste and character obtained firmer hold; duplicity took the place of confidence and enabled the corporations to defeat the objects the organizations were designed to secure, by playing one order against the others. To over come the disastrous effect of this fight for supremacy over each other, and avail themselves of the advantage of unification, the various railroad organizations have, during the past ten years, made repeated efforts to form some sort of an alliance that would enable them to work The "Old Cow," a rich mine out West in harmony on all questions of common concern. With what success can be best understood, when it is known that at least one of the orders "federated," annihilate a sister organization, and going so far in some cases as to furnish men to take the places made vacant by their fellow members while resisting encroachments of corporate greed. While railway employes have been multiplying their differences and allowing their forces to become divided into "antiquated tribes," with fifty per cent. of their energy and power worse than thrown away, the railroad corporations have been rapidly and surely closing up their ranks; scores of the smaller companies have been swallowed up by the trunk lines, and all are represented by an "up-todate" organization that enables them to act as a unit on all questions of general concern, and muster in their united forces at the first chirp from a common enemy. The trend is in the direction of combination and closer organization in every branch of industry; and what has been true of the smaller railroad lines will be true of the small merchant, manufacturer and farmer. They are being forced to the wall, and must give way to the overmastering greed of the larger institutions that are rapidly assuming the proportions of trusts and monopolies in every line of trade, and are exerting a controlling influence in our polit ical as well as industrial affairs. Workingmen must understand that politics is the science of government, and that so long as they vote the same ticket as their masters, they forge their own chains and perpetuate the social and industrial conditions of which they complain. Railway employes realize now as they never did before the need of thorough organization, and understand that their only hope lies in the solidarity of the railway workers but all workers,

> ultimate and inevitable victory; for, "Through all warring seas of life
> One vast current sunward rolls,
> And within all outward strife
> One eternal right controls—
> Right, at whose divine command
> Slaves go free and captives fall,
> In the might of those who stand
> All for one and one for all."

upon the true political and industrial

principles of liberty, justice and frater-

nity. In such a movement there is

Sylvester Keliher in Duluth Labor World. STRIKES.

Rev. Hobart N. Carson remarks that Moses struck against capitalist Pharoah of Egypt; Christ struck against the corruntionists of Judaism. He formed s union of twelve men and one of them was a scab. Cromwell instituted a national strike against the king and the aristocracy, and the king lost the strike and his head, too. Our revolutionary forefathers organized a glorious strike against English taxation and were successful. John Brown started a small strike at Harper's Ferry forty years ago, that struck the shackles from the limb of millions of people, and people think none the less of him for it to-day. Even Christianity itself was the ethical result of a long series of labor strikes and re-

SPECIAL. The Coming Nation in its last is

published a four column account of the speech delivered at Nashville, May 30th by Eugene V. Debs. Send for extra copies for distribution. Fifty cents per hundred. This is the kind of literature to wake up the people. Spread it broad cast. Address Coming Nation, Tennesses City, Tenn.

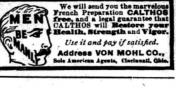
There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Chency & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it tails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address.

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