POLITICAL LESSONS

THE PULLMAN STRIKE A BLESSING RATHER THAN A CALAMITY.

Teaching Workingmen That No Relief No be Hoped for While the Two Old Parties Remain in Power.

The lessons taught by what is known as the "Pullman strike" are manifold. They are industrial, financial and commercial lessons, and naturally, as the component elements of air or water, blend and constitute a political lesson which all men of intelligence are now studying with profound solicitude. Contemplating the strike from such a point of observation, it may be regarded as a national blessing rather than a national

It may not be impossible to discuss political questions without reference to political parties, but such is not the American habit. Political parties are the natural result of free speech and while there is even a remnant of this right remaining in the country, men parties. To deprecate political parties involves hostility to free speech and the abandonment of all hope of reform.

hand it has made prominent the power or they lie crushed and dead in the python coils of a triumphant despotism.

I do not overcolor the situation. As upon congress, where the sugar trust, the whiskey trust, arraigns the other islating in the interests of trusts and coragainst the interests of the people, and duces irrefutable testimony to sustain the indictment.

The "Pullman strike" has, in connecnecessity for another political party.

Afro-American chattel slavery was the vulgar epithets, scurrility and maledictions, to the extent of the resources of the English language. They were confronted with mobs, driven from platforms, and free speech was cloven down; the courts were invoked and decisions rendered which, even yet, are regarded as monumental infamies, and ail along those gloomy years the government, in all of its departments, kept high advanced the national ensign symbolizing liberty, but at the same time floating above slave pens and slave blocks, slave whips and shackles, making the United States darker than the "Dark Continent," and extorting the cry, "Haul down the flaunting lie!

The sgitation proceeded. The demand for a new party became yearly more pronounced; the signal fires of reform burned fiercer and higher; men rallied to the new standard and the new party, which had its origin in agitation, mobs, riots and death, and finally overwhelmed all opposition and in 1860, after forty years of struggle, was victorious, and, later on amidst the smoke and carnage of war and at a fearful cost of life and money seven millions of slaves stood forth un fettered and free, and the stars and stripes for the first time in eighty-six year floated over a land in which there were

Since that period of vanquished wrong and the enthronement of the right, a system of wage-slavery has been introduced. Warmed into life in the womb of greed, and fostered by laws and legis-lation as unholy as that which legalized slave stealing and the breeding of happy.

human beings, like swine, for the market. it has gained power and prestige until wage-slaves, under the domination of the money power, acting through trusts, syndicates, corporations and monopoly-land stealing, capitalization, railroad wrecking, bribery and corruption, defying proper characterization, we are confronted with conditions bearing the impress of peonism, infinitely more alarming than was African slavery in its dark-

Under such circumstance, what, I ask, is more natural, within the entire realm of human duties, than that wage-men should organize, agitate and strike for their rights?

The "Pullman strike," confessedly more far-reaching in its sweep and significance than any other struggle the continent has witnessed, will pass into history as having been the one thing needful to arouse the nation to the perils which the money power has spawned upon the country.

The American Railway Union, having and deplored the destruction of property will divide and group themselves into strike," notwithstanding such unfortunone will deny that the "Pullman strike" has aroused the government from its The "Pullman strike" has aroused stupor to a sense of its obligations to asnational solicitude. It has vividly decertain the cause of the phenomenal disand feared and hated by the people. fined political issues. If, on the one turbance, and the work of investigation, once begun, the hope and the belief may of the government by the use of such be entertained that it will be prosecuted archial principle of appointment of the instrumentalities as its courts and until foundation infamies are discovered armies, it has on the other hand given, and dragged forth for the enlightenment if possible, more conspicuousness to of those, who, in the absence of such inconditions, which injunctions, however formation, find it profitable to apply the despotic, and bullets, however quieting, epithet of "anarchist" to those whose cannot, in the nature of things, improve; courage created the necessity for investibut which, under the application of gation, which, if honest and thorough, such Russianized methods, must pro- as indications warrant, the inevitable ceed continually from bad to worse, until revolution rescues free institutions strike against starvation wages and for from the grasp of corporate anarchism, the protection of those who are depend- and strengthens tyranny. The power ent upon them against corporate and of confirmation by an aristocratic Senate plutocratic spoliation, represent the true in no way mitigates this evil, on the American spirit and courage, which, once I write national scorn is concentrated destroyed by the rapacity of heartless employers of the Pullman stripe, aided and the whiskey trust, by the persua- by United States courts and United tive of the people, should have had a sive power of money, humiliated the States troops, would foreshadow calami-American people in the presence of the ties which it would be difficult to exagnations, and now we behold the party gerate. If, through the agencies of inresponsible for the abandonment of vestigation and legislation, the curse of right, truth, justice and all things of wage-slavery disappears, or is so modigood report among men, with an impulified as to produce greater contentment dence sufficiently brazen to make the in the armies of labor, fruitful of the plied in the provision made for the imdevil himself blush for what the presi- hope that at no distant day full emanci- peachment of the judges. It is the asdent terms perfidious dereliction of duty. pation shall be secured by wise legislaasking the American people to renew tion, the American Railway Union will its lease of power. In doing this, the expand to colossal proportions of organparty that won eternal infamy by yield- | ized philanthopy such as the ages have ing to the power of the sugar trust and not witnessed, because the lesson it will ceedings of that committee, especially have taught legislators and courts, presi- in this juncture of public affairs. For great party for having been guilty of leg- dents and governors, and men in command of military machines is, that the porations for more than thirty years, and majesty of truth and justice rather than of Representatives are the people, who the tyranny of injunctions, aided by the what is more important still, it intro- persuasive power of powder, must pre- tion, are the government, the executive, serve our free institutions, if they are to the aristocratic Senate, and the autobe perpetuated. Never since the colonies cratic Supreme Court, to the contrary, were rescued from the grasp of King tion with other agencies, served the im- George has man's capacity for self-gov portant purpose of attracting attention ernment been so confessedly on trial as to chronic delinquencies of the two old in these closing years of the century. parties, and is impressing upon the mind Thoughtful Americans are adopting the of multiplied thousands of voters the views expressed by Lord Macaulay, that Americans are not qualified to perpetuate the government the fathers founded. national curse and crime which a half On every hand is heard applause when mined assertion of these constitutional pose of organizing a National Associa of the river on foot and hid themselves Pullman company has two or three decentury ago, burned into the American a court, in the spirit of a czar, lays its rights of the sovereign people, that the tion of Manufacturers. The call for in a thick wood not two hundred yards tectives here constantly shadowing cerconscience the necessity for a new party. Agitators, who fanned the divine spark may dictate, deprives the victims of its out in the United States. For pluto of establishing permanent exhibitions from the scene of the duel. They could tain Democratic legislators with a view hear the sounds but could see nothing. into a flame, were pelted with storms of authority of property and liberty, and cratic tyranny, through prostituted law, of American manufactures in the capi The carriage had been driven by my they introduce any bill adverse to the rejoicings, rising to peans, are heard when in obedience to military commands wagemen demonstrate, as they fall bleeding and gasping, that ours is a "strong government." Macaulay thought that we should be able to preserve a government power-backed by military despotismand civilization, but that liberty would be sacrificed.

Under the reign of the two great parties that have dominated the government, many years will not be required to fulfill Macaulay's prophecy-indeed, only a semblance of liberty remains, when courts and the military put forth their unrestrained power. Such facts are taught by the lesson of the "Pullman strike," but, fortunately, still other lessons are inculcated, among which is the lesson that the time has come for a new party to take the reins of government and bring it back to pristine purity, and that now is the time for workingmen and all who are animated by the spirit of patriotic devotion to liberty to unify to per petuate the liberties of the people, to the end that the government by the people, of the people and for the people, may

Eyme to Deliz

General Miles, who "broke the back bone" of the strike last summer, was banqueted by the Sons of the Revolution in New York the other day. He was bathed in the fulsome drool of Chauncey M. Depew, and went home

THE GOVERNMENT.

THE MONARCHICAL CHARACTER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Daugar Which Threatens the C Growing Out of the Policy of Plutocratic Court

We reproduce from the columns of the New Commonwealth, the main features of a masterly article, relating to the power conferred by the constitution upon the Supreme Court of the United States. The writer, after referring to the clash of theories advanced by Alexander Hamilton, a monarchist, and Thomas Jefferson, a Democrat, says:

"The part which the United States Supreme Court has played in this great drama is well known to all students of American history. From the very first this tribunal has been the bulwark of plutocracy and the foe of the people. It has never been in any true sense a from the first discountenanced violence judicial tribunal. It has always been may, I think, suggest that the "Pullman partisan tribunal. It entered finally

"The formation of the Supreme Court fect their safety and happiness." stamps its character upon it. The moncourt by royal executive prerogative is lodged in the supreme executive determines, if unchecked, the monarchial judicial departments of government. government. All history proves that this dependence of the judiciary upon the executive for its creation, corrupts justice at its source contrary it strengthens it.

"The House of Representatives, as the only direct and responsible representavoice and a most potential voice, not only in the construction of the Supreme Court, but in the final jurisdiction of the House over the decisions of this Court

"This sovereignty of the people through their representatives, it is true, is imsertion of this implied sovereignty by the action of the House committee, to which we have referred, which imparts such exceptional importance to the proback of that committee is the House of Representatives, and back of the House in the last resort, under the constitunotwithstanding.

"In other words the right of referendum -referring all questions back to the people—is already a clearly defined and sacred constitutional right, inherent in the people. So is also the right to bear arms a constitutional military right.

"It is around the organized and deterhas gone so far, that the right of revolution, provided for in the constitution, has become an inexorable necessity. This revolution can be accomplished by peaceful means, unless federal judicial seeks to set its iron heel upon the necks of the people.

"The mere child's play in which the people have been engaged, in their conflict with capitalism for the last twentyfive years, must now give way to the as sertion of the absolute collective sovereignty of the people. That sovereignty to be asserted in such manner, as the people themselves, the final referendum.

may determine.
"If judicial absolutism is to stand, if exand unchecked, if the government of the United States is in fact lodged in an imperial executive, an aristocratic Senate and an autocratic Supreme Court, the House of Representatives being a mere dummy and safety valve for the delusion and amusement of the people, then tear up the declaration of independence dig up the bones of Jefferson and hang them in effigy upon the upheld torch of 'Liberty Enlightening the World' in New York harbor, erect a statue of Hamilton at the national capital, in place of that reared to Abraham Lincoln, and let the people crawl before their rulers and eat the bitter food of degrads tion stained with their tears, and sweat,

"Let those who would rather die fre men and free women, than live slaves, remember that those who would be free

themselves must strike the blow.

"The judicial must be divorced from the executive power. The House of Representatives must have a concurrent voice with the Senate in the confirmation of all executive appointments, the ratification of all treaties, and a potential voice in the construction of and jurisdiction over the Supreme Court. The referendum must also become a part of the organic law of the land.

"The people of the United States love

peace and the ways of peace; they are willing to await the gradual evolution of liberty through the progress of civilization, but they will never willingly wear the chains which plutocracy in the name of prostituted law is forging for them and their children, and children's children. They plant themselves upon the declaration of independence and reaffirm: 'That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that governments are instituted among men deriving their supremely a political tribunal and a just powers from the consent of the gov erned; that whenever any form of governupon its period of corruption while ment becomes destructive of these ends it is Taney was chief justice, doing the the right of the people to alter or abolish bidding of the slave power, becoming it, and to institute a new government, more and more corrupt until now it is laying its foundations in such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to ef-

To give immediate effect to these principles we suggest the assembling of 1820 old Durand Wigfall bought a sum- carriage came in view she ran vigorously the people through duly appointed del- mer home in Edgefield, where he died toward it. This was a mother bearing asserted, and this prerogative being egates in national convention at some in 1825. His widow, a gentle, shrinking her dead child away from what she central place and at the earliest conven- and devotedly pious woman, was left considered the profaning touch of the ient time, there, to assert their sover- with three sons and one daughter, coroner. character of the government. This is a eignty and formulate their demands for Hampden being the eldest. This lady practical blending of the executive and a peaceful change of the present form of

THE CONFLICT.

At his word hath tyrants trembled-was oppression made to reel.

And the man who pulled the throttle of the iron horse of speed. shows his power now to throttle the infernal

Pullman may amass his fortune: Vanderbilt

has done the same the laboring hosts remember Carnegie, of

And the thousand other pirates who have

But the boycott at Pullman had a tendency to

That old scheming propaganda, known to all the world as "TRUST,"

All the boycott at Pullman meant to honest

Was an honest pay for labor by a divy of the

For this, the noblest creed of nations, was this

You may place their noble leader underneath your prison locks.

Your tyranny would not be greater if you placed him in the stocks

But you can't entomb his spirit, nor you can't

of the hour.

Realize the situation, Labor-Capital the twain, That the one who wins this contest, in the future holds the rein.

On January 22, 1895, a national conthe city of Cincinnati, O., for the purtals of South American countries, the purpose being to create new and valua-

A convention having in view such an

ble markets for American goods.

object could not fail of receiving very general indorsement, but those who now, assert that the real intent of those who were active in calling the convention, contemplated establishing uniform wages for employes. One gentleman is reported as saying: "Calling the convention is but another instance of the gradual tendency of all things towards centralization in this country. Workingmen's unions are crystalizing and the mobilization of the labor elenent of this country into one vast, united body, is contemplated. Trusts ecutive usurpation is to go unrebuked are being formed, railway corporations are banded together for concerted action and all the differentiated industries of the country are associating for a common cause. The grand combination of all the manufacturing interests of the country is the farthest step yet taken in this direction and the proportions of the ombination will be as enormous as its ower will be unlimited. Manifestly, he Manufacturers' Association would be a formidable affair, but not as power ful as would be the organization of labor, upon the principles which are emhodied in the constitution of the American Railway Union-principles, one established and acted upon, could defy, in industrial affairs, all the organizations ad alliances of manufacturers, railroad nagnates and combinations of other emers of labor that could be put in

AN OLD TIME DUEL.

THE LIE WAS PASSED, AND BLOOD DE-MANDED.

Pathetic Scenes on the Battlefield-Death

An account of one of the most pathetic and heartrending duels on record is the following, taken from the Atlanta

Edgefield," delivered in the opera house in Edgefield a few days ago, was a mashis own simple and eloquent words:

In the year 1828 there was in the South Carolina College a beautiful, sight, although a frail and slender wombrave, noble, gentle youth from Edge an, she lifted the body of her dead boy field, of barely eighteen years. His in her arms and bore it without shaking name was Hampden Wigfall. The or staggering or resting a moment to the Wigfall family had then lived in carriage at the skirt of the wood. The Edgefield only four years. They were carriage was an immense, old fashioned rich, Huguenot people of the parish of round-bodied coach. My grandmother St. Thomas and St. Denis, in Charleston and Matilda followed her closely, pressdistrict, where they built an Episcopal ing up in fact to her very shoulders to church of brick, which is still standing, to catch her if she should fall. But she and around which they are buried. In did not waver a moment, and as the was the sister of my paternal grand-

At college a misunderstanding arose He hath shown himself a hero, hero worthy of mate friend, young Cogsdale, of Charlesonly nineteen years of age. The mispower. The man who was challenged to fight a duel and even wavered one second in accepting it was socially damned, branded and ostracised forever and ever. Young Wigfall challenged young Cogsdale to meet him in challenged the boy of 'nineteen whom he loved and who loved him.

They met with all the formalities the seconds, the doctors and the inevit able negro attendant-at Sand Bar Ferry, near Augusta, before that and since, And with its final acquisition will this boycott the most noted dueling ground in in Newark, N. J., never, it is said, hav-America. Mrs. Wigfall, the widowed mother, and my old grandmother, who had also been a widow for two years, went to Augusta in Mrs. Wigfall's carriage to be near the scene and await the corral his power,
For the hardy sons of labor know the meaning alive and bordered on actual lunacy. result. The mother was more dead than

The duel was to take place at sundown of a summer day. At 5 o'clock in reliable authority that an attorney for the afternoon, having sent their carriage on before to prevent suspicion, my that that corporation had nothing to fear grandmother and Mrs. Wigfall crept out from the Republican majority this year, vention of manufacturers was held in of Gen. Glascock's house in Augusta, and as for the Democrats, they could do traveled down the South Carolina shore grandmother's old coachman, "Uncle interests of the palace car company. Cerfashioned dickey seat, sat Matilda, the negro waiting maid. The carriage could not enter the wood, so it waited on the outakirts, one hundred yards off. Hampden Wigfall fell at the first fire

killed instantly. The mother rushed frantically to the scene. The seconds and doctors were terribly surprised. Such a thing was unheard of as a woman near a duel. And when the mother threw herself upon the body of her child she threw herself also upon the body of his unhappy slayer, for young Cogsdale, breaking away from his sec onds, had rushed to the body, thrown himself prostrate upon the earth by it, wound his arms around it and was sebbing out like a little child, and in tones of unutterable anguish cried. "Oh. Hammie, Hammie, Hammie!" as if try ing to awake the dead boy.

My grandmother has often told me that the cry of the slayer was ten thous and times more heartrending than ever the cry of the mother. And then followed a scene of Christian fortitude and Christian spirit perhaps unexampled in all history. The hitherto wild mother calmly unwound the arms of young Cogsdale, and lifting him up, kissed him tenderly on the forehead and said with commingled pity and fervor: "God be with you my child; God be with you You will need Him more than I will, for I will soon be with Him, I will soon be with my God and with my child." And as the seconds led the weeping boy dous a way she cried out to him, wringing her night.

hands, "God be with you my child. In heaven Hammie and I will pray for you." It was now quite nightfall and the twilight lingered upon the saddest picture that was ever seen on sea or shore.

In the meantime the wretched mether had overheard the words, "We must wait for the coroner." Creeping up to my grandmother she whispered in tones of terrible agony, "No coroner must touch the body of my child, and Mr. James T. Bacon's lecture on "An- then, with what was seen afterwards ecdotes and Reminiscences of Early to be a woman's and a mother's cunning, she went twenty paces away, whither the seconds, the doctors, Gen. terpiece of pathos and humor, wit Glascock and the negroes had all withand merriment, incident and acci- drawn, to leave her somewhat alone dent, romance and history. Among with her dead, and begged them all to many others he told the following pa- retire for one hour to the ferry, half a thetic story of a once famous duel, so mile away, that she might pray beside illustrative of old-time Southern chiv- the body of her child. Knowing her to alry, and the consequent death blow to be a woman of deepest piety they a mother's heart. It is reproduced in quickly departed, every one of them, to the ferry.

As soon as they were fairly out of

Delivering the dead body into the arms of Matilda and the coachman she entered the carriage and seated herself in a corner of the back seat; my grandbetween Hampden Wigfall and his inti- mother followed her and took the oblique front corner. Then Uncle Watt ton, another very noble young man, and Matilda lifted in the dead body. The mother received the head upon her understanding turned out to be only bosom, while the legs rested upon my trivial, but the lie was passed, and in grandmother's lap, and through the fifthose days of extremely strained chiv- teen miles home in the warm, black alry and honor no reconciliation could summer's night, thus they traveled. be effected. The code duello then Home was reached at midnight, and reigned in its most absolute and pitiless the bereaved mother laid herself upon her bed, and with her dead boy upon her bosom.

On the morrow the coroner did comply with the legal formalities, but the mother never knew it. She buried her boy, standing at his grave, without utmortal combat. The boy of eighteen tering a cry, and then she went back to her bed only to leave it, as she had said on the fatal field, to go home to her God and her boy. Young Cogedale, nineteen years of age, left college and left the state. In his thirtieth year, unmarried, with snow-white hair, he died ing smiled since the hour of the duel.

PULLMAN WILL NOT BE TROUBLED.

The special correspondent of the Chicago Times who gives out the information of doings in Illinois' legislature says: George M. Pullman is not to be troubled by the present legislature. It is told on the Pullman company has given it out othing. It is also reported that the Watt," and by his side, on the lofty old- tain it is that up to the middle of the fifth week of the session not a single measure of a disagreeable nature to Mr. Pullman has been presented. This is a record breaker in the annals of Illinois legislation, and bears out the belief that Pullman has what is vulgarly termed a "lead-pipe cinch" on the situation, and on the other corporations also for that matter.

THE Chicago dailies estimated the audience assembled in the auditorium to listen to President Debs' lecture, "Who are the Conspirators?" all the way from 1,200 or more" to 3,000. The fact is the galleries were jammed and the more expensive seats in the body of the building were so well filled that altogether it presented a scene of a perfect sea of

For the information of those who con tend that there is nothing in a name it may be mentioned that among the applications for clerical half rate tickets received at the office of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road is one from the Rev. Conrad von Winklesteinhausen blausen, Bear Creek, Iowa.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY has approved of United States District Atto Knight's refusal to issue a warrant for the arrest of C. P. Huntington on the charge of issuing an inter-state pass to Frank Stone, a California politician.

PRESIDENT DEBS is speaking to trem dous audiences in the northwest every

THE RAILWAY TIMES

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

TERMS:

W. N. GATES, 29 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Obio Advertising Agent. Remittances, exchange, manuscripts and all cor respondence should be addressed to RAILWAY TIMES, Terre Hante, Indiana.

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Terre Haut



TERRE HAUTE, MARCH 1, 1895.

LEGALIZED PLUNDER OF RAILROAD PROP **ERTIES**

In the Forum for August, we notice an article written by Mr. Isaac L. Rice, with the above caption, which holds up to view the plunders of railroad proper ties in a way that will evidently call down upon him storms of invective from the plunderers. Mr. Rice will doubtless be called an "agitator," an "anarchist," a "socialist" and an "ene-my of capital." Before proceeding further, it may be well to permit the readers of THE TIMES to know something about Mr. Rice. The Forum says that Mr. Isaac L. Rice was born in 1850, is a graduate of the Columbia Law School; and he was a lecturer in the School of Political Science and in the Law School of Columbia College from 1883 to 1886. Since that time he has devoted himself exclusively to railroad interests and the study of railroad problems. He took a prominent part in a number of railroad reorganizations, and was a director of the Richmond Terminal, the Richmond and Danville, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, and other railroad companies. He was for a time general solicitor of the Georgia Central, and chairman of the syndicate that at one time controlled that property. He was chairman also of the syndicate that for a time held the majority of the stock of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and he was the foreign representative of that company in Europe. Among the review articles that Mr. Rice has written on railroad and cognate subjects are, "Remedy for Railroad Abuses," in the North American Review, 1880: and in the Forum, "Bribery in Railroad Elections," March, 1889; 'The Consumer," July, 1892; "Public Business and the Right to Steal," October, 1893." It is seen that Mr. Rice is qualified by education and experience to discuss questions in which railroad employes, as certainly as stock and bondholders, have a vital interest. This view of the subject is fully warranted by the statement, "that railroads having an aggregate capitalization of \$2,500,000,-000 out of a total of about \$10,500,000. 000, are bankrupt and in the hands of receivers. The full force of this calamitous condition can be appreciated only when we remember that it is not only railroads and their security-holders, the shippers, and the communities served by the railroads that are the sufferers, but that the railroads themselves directly employ about one million laborers who depend for their means of livelihood solely on the ability of those

companies to pay fair wages.' The ability to pay fair wages is one of supreme moment to employes, and hence they are profoundly interested in the honest operations of railroads, in fact, more deeply concerned than the holders of stock and bonds.

It is a favorite theory with some people that railroads are built and operated solely for the good of the country, and that the gentlemen who invest their money in railroading belong to a class of philanthropists who are animated by a desire to promote the general welfare. with little regard for their own bank accounts. Those who intimate that rail road owners and managers are animated by such lofty considerations are the most arrant knaves the country has produced. The purpose of such mendacious reports is to create a public sentiment and legislation favorable for those who contemplate plunder-coverts, behind which they may concoct their schemes of rascality as Mr. Rice points out, in electing directors that treason and mismanagement may escape detection until the legalized plunder" is consummated, and this grows out of the fact, as Mr. Rice points out, that "the power of directors and receivers of railroad corporations has been rendered well nigh absolute and practically irresponsible, so that corpora tions are frequently treated by those administering their affairs, not as trustestates, confided to their care, but as conquered provinces.

Mr. Rice points out what is very gen erally believed, that the appointment of receivers by United States Courts is wanting in "impartiality, which is the first essential to the administration of justice." The men who brought the road to bankruptcy are appointed receivers by the court, and the work of plunder proceeds with judicial endorsement and protection.

This rescality, called "legalized plunder," has brought about estrangement

antagonism that has worked incalculable injury not only to the railroads and to the security holders, but to the com munity as well."

From time to time the American public is bombarded with press protestations that railroad managers are influenced in building and operating railroads by a desire to advance civilization and spread the gospel of prosperity for the benefit of the people—that selfishness is a small factor in the business, philanthrophy being the chief incentive to action, and the clackers of the roads, and their name is legion, always, for a consideration, seek in multifarious ways to maintain the delusion which the managers turn to good account in legislation, taxation and in legal proceedings.

Mr. Rice's purpose in writing his Forum article seems to be to eliminate from the public mind all illusions relating to assumption on the part of railroad builders and managers or their parasites that they are prompted to engage in building and operating railroads by any consideration whatever, except the accumulation of wealth, and all too often totally regardless of methods, and this must be done if railroad managers who wreck railroads are to be tried and punished by the courts as other culprits are dealt with. The time ought long since to have passed when rascality of a the full penalties of the law-but that ple time has not passed, and the stupendous character of the crimes perpetrated against railroad property by railroad managers are arousing everywhere public indignation.

To consummate the wrecking of a railroad the thing required is to have a receiver appointed by a United States judge. This done, the crimes leading up to the appointment of a receiver be come legalized. The court protects the rascals. Mr. Rice says: "The practices which have brought the company to bankruptcy are, therefore, easily continued under the receivership by the of this legalized villainy. very parties who, as directors, were responsible for the bankruptcy, and who use the receivership and their appointment as agents of a court of equity to shield them in the further pursuit of those practices until a reorganization supplies the company with fresh food for plunder. Their status as receivers is then re-converted into that of officers and directors, until the vicious circle is completed by a second bankruptcy and a second receivership; again to be followed by a new reorganization and a fresh supply of booty.

Thus have the supposed safeguards offered to security holders by the law, as it now stands, been nullified. And this nullification has produced so general a demoralization among investors, and such inertia, that they prefer to submit to any outrage rather than to make what they deem vain efforts to assert their rights. Their motto has become the inverse of the one to which we owe our national existence. It is: Millions for tribute, but not one cent for defence.

The presentation could scarcely be more severe and the arraignment of the courts is of a character to impress the public mind with the fact, that wrecking will proceed without hindrance so long as the courts are permitted to appoint as recivers the men who are the vreckers

We have had occasion in the past, to refer to McLeod, president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, one of the most inveterate enemies of labor and labor organizations the country has produced, and probably one of the most consummate rascals and railroad wreckers who has escaped the penitentiary. Of this scoundrel, Mr. lice writes as follows:

Mr. McLeod, the president of the company, en tered on his individual account into a venture involving the purchase of a very large amount of stock, and was called upon to furnish \$350,000 of a certain class of bonds as "margin." Having only \$320,000 of his own, he secretly appropriated \$30,000 from the treasury of the company, ming ling them with his own to make up the amount Shortly afterward, being in need of further "margin." he had recourse to the company taken \$842,000 of securities from the treasury, and when there was a loss of about \$420,000 on the venture, the board of directors of the road was convened; and his action was, in general terms, approved. The preamble to the resolution upon hich this approval was based stated the an of securities withdrawn as only \$613,000, and the solution itself overstated by \$30,000 the amount of the president's own securities used, he evi-dently continuing to consider the \$30,000 which he had first taken out of the treasury as his own ne weeks after this resolution was pass McLeod again had recourse to the treasury for an additional amount of \$250,000 in bonds, and about a month later he took a further amount of \$1,500,000 in bonds and \$250,000 in cash—\$1,000,-000 of the bonds and the cash being taken on th very day on which the company went into re ceivers' hands. When the attention of the cour was called to these transactions, there was a loss of nearly \$1,500,000, and securities to nearly \$3, 500,000 in par value had in the mean time be avolved, and of course their absence from the reasury largely led to the downfall of the com pany. At the time when the resolution wa passed, no mention whatever was made of the fact—and the directors were in complete ignorance of it—that by reason of these purchase McLeod had incurred a liability of o the beard as to the number of shares he had purchased or at what price; and, instead of stating that there was a loss on the transaction. he stated that the transaction was profitable.

It is seen that McLeod, the enen of labor and of labor organizations, stole \$6,000,000, and wrecked the Reading, and now it is held that there is no penthe communities served by them—an president of the road had a legal right ican Railway Union.

to steal the \$6,000,000 and wreck the

In the way of building railroads, Mr. Rice gives the following instances of in the declaration of independence: egalized rascality:

One of our great railroads invited bids for the construction of a new line. After the bids were received, the lowest bidder was informed that, in order to obtain the contract, he must agree to divide profits with a relative of the president.
As the low price at which the bid was put in left no margin for such a division, it was to him that he increase the bid by 20 per cent. This was done, and the contract was then awarded to him.

jected all bids for the construction of an import ant line and undertook that construction itself On that occasion it made a contract with that same relative of the president to supervise the work, which was all done by the company's own officers (men who were either perfectly capable or should have been discharged), and paid him under the guise of compensation for his super

Such legalized robbery in building and operating railroads affords ample explanation of the constant reduction of the wages of employes, the managers steal the money of the roads by various legalized methods, and then proceed to reduce wages, and the courts, which are usually in league with the managers and receivers, endorse the proceedings and the men as well as stock and bondholders are swindled; and yet, notwithstanding their legalized robberies high grade could escape punishment the plea is set up that railroads are while rascality of a low grade suffered built to promote the welfare of the peo-

> How long the delusion will continue it is difficult to state. The thieves have money, and they use it to debauch legislatures and courts, and just now, the infamies go on bravely. About onethe roads go unharmed and the amount to end this legalized plundering.

deeply interested in the movement, because they are always made the victims

It is well known that there are in the United States gangs of railroad wreckers, as there are gangs of train robrobbers are poor devils. The rich ras cals who have time and again wrecked the Philadelphia & Reading railroad have secured more swag than has been secured by all the train robbers since the first "hold up" was recorded.

When a railroad is wrecked it usually passes into the hands of a United States court; this done, Mr. Attorney General Olney, of President Cleveland's cabinet, says, " the Court, and not the Company is the employer of the all persons engaged in the operation of the road.'

We italicise Mr. Olney's declaration, because we desire to bring into prominence the fact that during the time the wrecked railroad is in the control of a receiver, the Government absolutely operates the property. Neither the president, directors, nor the general manager of the road has any jurisdiction whatever. The Court, or in other words, the Gov ernment, runs the road. By injecting into the controversy such terms as 'Court' and "judiciary," it serves to obscure the fact that the Government is directly responsible. The Court is an agent of the Government, and the receiver is simply an employe of the Court, therefore, logically, the Govern ment has supreme control. It therefore becomes immensely important to note what the Government does in such cases. What are the facts? As a general proposition the Government proceeds to appoint as receiver one of the rascals who has been prominent in wrecking the road. The receiver pro ceeds to reduce the wages of employes. The Government indorses the outrage, and if, as is usually the case, the em ployes resist or propose to resist the robbery, the Government issues an injunction in the interest of the wreckers. filling the land with deputy marshals armed with write, clubs and guns, to arrest and bludgeon men who resist deg radation, and if this does not suffice troops are called out to enforce mandates. Such proceedings have at last alarmed the Government, because its agents, the Courts, have become tyrants, and use their illegal authority to oppress labor, while promoting the interests of the scoundrels who have wrecked the railroad.

This fact leads Attorney General Ol ney to suggest to Judge Dallas, who was playing bull in a China shop, that when the Court is the employer, any mistaken decision may work infinite mischief, both because until corrected it lavs down a rule of action for other like cases, and because, so far as the mistake is recognized, it impairs the confidence of either the employer or the employed, or both in the impartiality or capacity of the judiciary." That puts the case mildly and with diplomatic circumlocution, but analyzed, means that "mis taken decisions" are illegal decisions, monstrous outrages, working "infinite mischief." These outrages have been repeatedly perpetrated, until there is no "confidence" remaining "in the impartiality or capacity of the judiciary, or in the Government. If railroad em ployes would have their rights secure would place themselves beyond the reach of their enemies, they must unify

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

St. Peter said: "God is no respecter of persons," and Thomas Jefferson said

"All men are created equal." Hence, in the United States, manhood suffrage prevails, that is to say, a man votes because he is a man-except, perhaps in the states of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, both of which, if left to their natural resources of subsistence, famine would prevail in ninety days. It is not required to refer further to these two subdivisions of the republic, by consti tution and courtesey, called states. The fact is men vote in the United States not because they have or do not have property-they have the ballot because they are men, or are accounted men. The great majority of these voters are working men, who in the past have been betrayed by all parties in Congresses and legislatures. They have been the victims of unjust laws and the unjust administration of laws designed to protect them. The courts have been in league with those whose interests could be subserved by robbery. Such is the record. But hitherto, and even now, we have the astounding exhibition of stupidity on the part of workingmen. who cast their votes to perpetuate conditions which in their assemblies they denounce. If workingmen desire honest laws and honest officials, they could, if they would, have what they want. There is nothing under heaven in the way of success but their ignorance and their fealty to old parties, which have treated them as commodities-so much raw hide, hair, hoofs and horns. When living, so many machines, when dead, quarter of all the railroads are in the 80 much fertilizing guano, or some hands of receivers, the men who wrecked other fertilizing commodity. What is wanted under such circumstances? We involved has become so enormous that answer, unification a workingman's congress is again solicited to interpose party. The old parties, regardless of name, (we do not mean the Populist As we have remarked, employes are party for that is a new party have cajoled and deluded workingmen. They know it, have protested, have "whereased" and resolved, but when an election comes round, they follow, God only UNITED STATES COURTS AND RECEIVERS. knows why, the old trail to the slaughter pens. It is to be hoped that the educational forces now in operation will lead to more gratifying results in the near bers. The wreckers are rich rascals, the future. The Populist party proclaims new issues. It proposes a new policy. In power, something in the nature of a millenial era would dawn. Truth would come down from the scaffold and error would be gibbeted before an admiring

EDUCATION AND DISCONTENT.

John Burns, the English labor leader, while in America, formed a high opinion of our schools, saying they were the best of any he had ever visited," but concluded that "education seemed but to accentuate the discontent of the poor." In saying this, Mr. Burns made no new discovery. It is the mission of educa tion to arouse discontent with all forms of oppression, and the more the mind is enlightened, the more fully it comprehends rights and prerogatives and the greater will be the dissatisfaction of those who suffer from any form of injustice. Such, at least, is the logical conclusion, and that there should be found in the United States, frequent and glaring exceptions to the rule, is one of the enigmas of the times to which Mr. Burns could have profitably devoted some attention.

We are confronted on all sides with multiplied thousands of free schools where American children are taught the rudiments of an English education. So numerous are the schools and so continuous are the facilities for obtaining an education that the great body of American youths find education about as free as the air of heaven; about as free as sunshine or the water that flows from the hills to the sea. Our national ship boleth is "educate." That there should all ought to have accompanied the service of the be discontent in the ranks of the poor. who are the ceaseless victims of oppres sion, is not only not surprising, but eminently logical, the astonishing feature being that there is not a thousand times more unrest and dissatisfaction than appears:

It is manifestly true that education, as we have it in the United States, as a force and a factor in the amelioration of the condition of the poor, is a dis mal failure. It increases discontent, but affords no means of relief. It maps out no new highways to better condi tions. The masses, with a smattering of the rudiments, a little reading, defective arithmetic, worse grammar, and a little geography, drift aimlessly along, utterly regardless of goals and terminals, thousands of whom annually sink to lower levels of degredation.

We are told that free schools are the hope of the nation; that the graduates of the free schools will forever stand guard and keep the fire of liber'y burning, and yet, we are told that wage slavery is on the increase in the United States, and the lamentable truth is universally ac knowledged.

No one contemplates abandoning the American system of free schools, any more than men contemplate combining to arrest the multiplication of machines which increase the perils of poverty. But thoughtful men do contemplate im proving our free school system, thereby making a common school education a greater help to those who must work or starve, and of so reducing the hours con-stituting a day's work that the machine shall be less a menace to liberty, and a less a force to multiply paupers. BRAVE LEADER.

Noble patriot! Brave hero, too: Pilot who steered the vessel true Over breakers and through story Midst treachery in Friendship's form On the roll of honor and fame Inscribed forever be your name. God help you in the hour of need And bless you for each noble Defender of liberty and right, God help you in your noble fight. Faithful leader, tried and true Fearless fight the battle through : The persecution you endure Will make the victory secure Betrayed by false leaders and their clar In bold relief a monument you st Unborn millions your memory will revere It will lead them to a better sphere; The tolling masses yet will feel Who is their leader true as steel. The pigmies who betray the cause Despise God's admonition and Unknown to honor or to fame, Their life a blank, if not a shame Into oblivion they will pass, Despised and hated to the last. Phœnix like, you will arise And when you leave this mundane sphere In realms above your title is clear.

Will Work Well.

Mrs. Strongmind (a few years hence) presume you are glad that your huspand has been nominated? Fair Guest-Indeed, I am. Its just

ike old times, before we were married. "In what way?" "He knows I have a vote, and he's

ust as devoted as a lover."-New York Weekly.

The Garrett (Ind.) Republican has the following which will be read with interest by those men who are watching the LITTLE JAKE, 12th Street and Ogden Ave. trend of events:

Grant Agnew, the United States marshal who served the "blanket injunctions" on so many of our citizens last summer, made us a pleasant call Tuesday. He said that the names were given and service made under the directions of the railroad superintendent here, which confirms us in the position we have maintained, that the adminis tration had turned over the power of the U. S court and army to monopoly to be used to crush out American manhood and to destroy labor or ganizations. Mr. Agnew also said again, as he did July 10, that there was no occasion for serving those injunctions on citizens of this place. Tho who fought to save this country did not then expect to see it turned over to monopoly to be used to make slaves of the toilers of the land. There was not a man in the A R. U., or out of it, at Garrett, who wished violence, or the injury of ruilroad property.

AFRAID OF THE RADICALS.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times notes the extreme danger of the rapid increase of radical power in the French parliament:

During seven months the Radicals have gained 100 votes and now need only 85 to command a majority in the senate and 23 to com mand a majority in the chamber of deputies. Such a majority would mean a collection of revolutionary measures, such as the abolition of the senate and the presidency, an inquisitorial ncome tax and a confiscating separation of church and state, which would be fatal to any country, especially when taken in connection with a licentious press and the so-called democratized, which means insubordinate, army

All of which means in plain English that France is progressing and is now far ahead of the United States in mat ters which will ultimately emancipate her people from the bondage of plutoc- Of Interest to

ROOM FOR THE MAGNATE.

The press is not yet through with Mr. Pullman in relation to his conduct when the conspiracy trials were in progress in the Federal court and the defense wanted to put him on the stand. He has became so imbued with his towering self-importance that it is with diffi culty he brings himself to understand that he is amenable even to so august a tribunal as a United States court. The Chicago Times handles the magnate in the following artistic style:

The court then adjourned on account of the absence of George M. Pullman, for whom a subpoena had been issued.

Of course, adjourn a court to suit the convenience of George M. Pullman, who has grown de cidedly since last July. He is now a magnate of the first class in the Republican party, and the court in having presumed to subpoens him even in the name of the United States, to tr pass upon the valuable time of a gentlem inguished not only in his own, his native land but also throughout civilization as the proprie tor of perambulating lodging-houses and standup whisky bars.

Of course a court ought to adjourn in order to onsult the convenience of Mr. Pullman. Mr. Pullman himself had regard for his own conven ience when during all the trouble of last July he remained in the east, while the militia and the constabulary force of Cook county guarded his property so effectively that not even a blade of s was trampled down, not even a window was broken in all the establishments of the town that bears his name

He rose superior to the dictates of commo humanity last July, and why should the dictat of a court effect him in February!

if it is absolutely essential that Mr. Pullman should be heard, why should not his honor ad-journ his court and bring its officers and the jury and the whole entourage to Mr. Pullman's palatial residence and let him have his say while e sips his chocolate?

Is it not a fault of the republic that the masses do not sufficiently consider the dignity of the magnates? They are superior beings. Ordinary processes of law are made for ordinary individnals. Magnate Pullman has all the Al Chinese mandarin, and he ought not to be ap proached save with the obsequiousness of a subject of the Celestian empire prostrating himsel at the footstool of Chinese majesty.

The sleeping car magnate doubtless feels that it would detract frightfully from his imperial dignity to come in contact with the vulgar and contaminat ing touch of a court of law. He es teems himself infinitely superior to such base institutions which are only for the low and common of the earth who are criminal enough to protest against their spoliation by the upper class to which he belongs. And yet the day may com when he will go to jail for contempt of court the same as any other citizen.



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ago, I secured an invitation to visit the salon of a celebrated artist in Paris. He received me with more than ordinary courtesy, taking great pains to show me his magnificent collection of paintings and explain the events, or ideas, which were so admirably represented on the canvas. "I have lived in America," he said, "pray come to my private studio and let us have a little chat on your great and beautiful country." Delighted and thankful, I accepted

the invitation. A bottle of wine soon was set on the table and with true French geniality, my host filled two

glasses. "Trinquone," he said, handing me a glass, "to America."
"To France," I rejoined.

Glancing around the room, I noticed, with surprise, that all the pictures on the walls treated of the same subject. Some were oil paintings, some chromos. some steel engravings, some crayons and some plain common wood cuts. But they all represented the same object. The collection was a vast and profuse portraying of the human form in all its possible attitudes and expressions. Instinctively I felt myself in a temple of worship where one single deity swayed undivided power.

You are very partial to the human m," I remarked. "This collection is an exhaustive study of man in his nu-merous and various manifestations." "The humar being is the absorbing test of my study and the object of my profoundest admiration and love," he

replied contemplatively.

"Sceptic philosophy seeks to enthrone man on the seat of God," I observed.

"This is true," he rejoined, "but it was a strange adventure that initiated me in that 'sceptic philosophy,' as you term it. Shall I relate that strange adventure to you?" venture to you?"
"Pray do so," I answered, "I feel ex-

tremely interested in it.' "Years ago," began my host, "while I resided in America, I started to explore the regions of the wild West. Alighting from the coach at a station, I decided to roam about the wilderness. cided to roam about the wilderness. Soon I found myself on a rough tortuous highway. There were no trees to shed the dry crevised clay of the road and cool the burning beams of the sun with the fanning of their branches. Laboriously I plodded along, ascending and descending the numerous hills on my way. Far out in the distance, appeared a forest and my eyes feasted on the dense, green mass in sight. I quickened my step to reach the inviting woods, but intense lassitude hampered my strenuous efforts. The solitude around, the ruggedness and bareness of the road, the ness and bareness of the road, the scorching heat of the sun, all these im-parted to my heart a feeling of utter

THE RAILWAY TIMES, MARCH 1, 1895.

When the Proof to On the punkin and the clock of the substance of the punkin and the clock of the substance of the punkin and the clock of the substance of th

had I so grieved at a work of destruc-tion. Was it because I was placed face

path and marched on for what seemed to me hours. Not discovering the patch of dasies I retraced my steps till I met with another path which I took and darted along with all the speed at my command. Failing once more in my search, I rushed back and gained an other beaten track, then another, and another, and another, mad another, and et e cadence of the wild beatings of my heart. Still no edge of the forest came in sight. Exhausted, sore footed, crushed with grief. I sank prostrate on path and marched on for what seemed crushed with grief, I sank prostrate on the ground. Thoughts rushed through the ground. the ground. Thoughts rushed through my brain with unspeakable velocity and soon mingled in rictous confusion. Sud denly the raging fire in my brain subsided and all thought vanished. Rigid and motionless I sat, vacantly gazing about, rapidly lapsing into unconsciousness. ness.

How long I remained in that lethargic

state, I am unable to say. Presently the faces of the friends I loved passe before me like a moving panorama. before me like a moving panorama. The blood in my veins began to trickle rapidly and the healthy warmth invigorated my torpid mind. Oh what would not I give to see these dear ones again and press their hands in mine! All the wealth of the world could not pay for so great a bliss! Shall I ever be by their side? Never perhaps. This wilderness seems too vast to be encompassed, and I may never again gaze on a huand, I may never again gaze on a hu-man face. This thought maddened me man face. This thought maddened me and I started on my feet. I must roam, and search, and wander, until I meet with a human being to whom I may speak, on whom I may gaze, whose voice I may hear, whose hand I may grasp and press. I must have some one, if not a friend at least a stranger * * * a stranger * * * * How harsh this word sounds to my ear! Can a human being ever be a stranger? The human form divine, precious beyond all gems or treasures, the master piece of creation—can he ever be a stranger! * * * Where did I learn to use that cruel word? Oh! it is sacriligious to speak thus of man. Jesus Christ came and died for all men, specially for the sin desolation.

On, on and onward I paced until, at length, the compact green mass desintegrated and individual trees were discernable. Anticipation of refreshing rest spurred me on and soon I reached the desired goal. Advancing on the degree of the forest, I gave a long glance of the forest, I gave a long glance towards its interior and an exclamation us to look down on a portion of man.

cated by the forest, I gave a long glance towards its interior and an exclamation the dege of the forest, I gave a long glance towards its interior and an exclamation escaped my lips. Yonder, on the green carpet of a broad clearing, spread a bed of tall, stately dasies, studded here and there with brilliant buttercups. The daisy is my favorite flower. To me, it symbolizes strength, degity, harmony; three great principles suggestive of self-reliance and nobleness in man, and of order and equitableness in society. I love the Marguerite, as the French call the beautiful flower.

Forgetful of all else, and lost in contemplation of the lovely picture about me, I sat on the narrow path fearing to tread on and crush the dainty flowers. Birds, which at my approach, had become silent and had flown to the upperbranches of trees, soon regained their assurance and resumed their former place and their chant. Close by hidden under interlaced twigs of brushwood, a brook merrily trickled, mingling its silvery murmur with the many voices of the myriads of insects around, and the leaves of the trees rustled and moaned at the touch of the sweeping breeze. Sogrand a concert of nature, so magnificent a mise on scene, intoxicated me with delight. This is paradise, I muttered. Oh! that I could remain here forever."

The puring noise of the brook soon appealed to my parched lips, and this thick in the first instant of ecatacy had have not been dead to my parched lips, and this thick in the first instant of ecatacy had fore. Refreshed and filled with new vigor, I strolled among the broak and incompleted me to halt. In my hallucination, in particular, the could remain here forever."

The puring noise of the brook soon appealed to my paradiel lips, and thirst, which in the first instant of ecatacy had fore. Refreshed and filled with new vigor, I strolled among the broak and filled with new vigor, I strolled among the broak and filled with new vigor, I strolled among the broak and filled with new vigor, I strolled among the broak and the

disturb and destroy the precious appari

and I wondered.

Rising on my feet, I cast an anxious glance about me. Shall I succeed in finding my way out of the woods ere the sun sets again? Could I but find the bed of daisies which so ravished me on entering the forest, the way out were easy. In what direction might it be? Starting on my search, I entered a foot path and marched on for what seemed in the search of the se words of tenderness to the image and it responded with smiling lips and beam-ing eyes. I stood entranced. Can I ever part with the blissful vision and return to the locally wilderness where points. part with the blussful vision and return to the lonely wilderness, where neither man nor his image shall ever meet my gaze? Before me lay the unbounded sea, behind stretched the limitless waste. Away from my fellow man I cannot live, nor exist. He is the sun of the human soul, the world is nothing without him. To return to the solitary woods is to rush into madness. I would dash my brains against a tree.

dash my brains against a tree.

"I cannot part from thee, precious form! I said, throwing out my arms in loving expression, The figure in the water threw up its arms as if to embrace me. The effect was electric."

"I will go to thee,' I cried, as I leaped in the outstrathed arms."

""

"how were you rescued: I asked, excitedly, for the narrative had completely absorbed my attention.
"The splashing of the water woke me up," he answered, with composed gravity, "but the dream did not vanish; it passed into my life and transformed my ideas by opening a new vista to my reason. The human being has remained reason. The human being has remained my ideal of all that is noble, lovely and precious. Nothing in the universe can compare to him for he is the image of the Divinity. Separated from his fellows, deprived of their sympathetic smile and inspiring presence, no man can live, not if you were to spread the wealth of the world at his feet. With a crust of bread and a companion, he may live happy. It is that great reveletion live happy. It is that great revelation that inspired Walt Whitman, your glor-

ious philosopher-poet, when he commenced his "Leaves of Grass" with these words—"I celebrate myself!"
"Friend, I thank thee for opening to me the gates of that revelation," I said, taking the hand of the artist and pressing it with efficient ing it with effusion. MARIE LOUISE. New York.

> Pert Pickings. BY R. K.

Wonder if Frick will find any "blow holes" in his desk such as were in the armor plates. Examine it carefully, Henry Clay, there may be something overlooked.

The eastern railroads have been blocked six hours t the blizzard of February 7th. Why don't the railway managers get restrain-ing orders and have them served on the Almighty?

Wickes' character has been given to the reading public, through the action of his wife to secure a divorce—high temper, cruelty and assault—and such a man to manage the Pullman Company's affairs. Verily, verili, verilo, verilum. Your turn next George M.

One Bennett, of Baltimore, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co., has been held in contempt of court for refusing to divulge the contents of some private dispatches. I wonder if some of the judges and grand juries of our en-lightened country are not held in con-tempt by the Great Judge above?

One McLaren, of Hoboken, N. J., a member of the B. of R. T., has become entaugled in the meshes of the law, and is now in limbo. He has not even had a trial, and the feeling seems to indicate that he is innocent of the charges brought against him. Nevertheless the "Grand" Executive of the B. of R. T. has adjudged him entity ordered his "Grand" Executive of the B. of R. T. has adjudged him guilty, ordered his name stricken from the rolls and his insurance policy cancelled though he was in good standing at the time of his arrest and some friend offered to pay his last assessment, but the money was refused. Is this the brotherly love that their order teaches?

their order teaches?

The striking Brooklyn trolley car men have given up the fight and gone back to work, not because they were disloyal to their cause, not because public sympathy was against them, not because the leaders of the strike were unfaithful, not because they were compelled to do so from want or necessity, but because the law, the strong arm of justice which they appealed to and which should have espoused their cause, was so slow in acting for the cause of labor. Their cause were adjourned from time to time. (It's very easy for capital to adjourn a case) and at the rate that justice was being dealt out to them it would have been

"What did you find so bad at Carne gie's works? We hear that you scored Mr. Carnegie unmercifully."

"I found hypocrisy there. Carnegie comes to England and plays at philanthropy. He writes a spread-eagle book about triumphant democracy in America. He builds libraries and writes magizine articles in which he says that a had I so grieved at a work of destruction. Was it because I was placed face to face with nature, away from corrupted social influences which deaden in us the sense of pure natural morality? Or was it, perhaps, because my soul was steeped in sorrow, that I grieved to see the expression of pain on the perishing plants? Was I waxing foolishly sentimental, or were there characters unfolding in me such as nature may evolve in men brought in the perishing plants? Was naturally and the sense of pure natural morality? Or was it, perhaps, because my found that uplifted hand, an independent of the perishing plants? Was I waxing foolishly sentimental, or were there characters unfolding in me such as naturally and upwards. At the sight of that is expected to find at his works in Pennsylvania some proofs of his enlighten ment, but I found that while he is spending his name, on Scottish estates which gratique in the perishing plants? Was I waxing ment and upwards. At the sight of that is expected to find at his works in Pennsylvania some proofs of his enlighten ment, but I found that while he is spending his name, on Scottish estates which gratique in the perishing plants? Was I waxing ment and upwards. At the sight of that is expected to find at his works in Pennsylvania some proofs of his enlighten ment, but I found that while he is spending his name, on Scottish estates which gratique in the perishing plants? Was I waxing ment and upwards. At the sight of that is expected to find at his works in Pennsylvania some proofs of his enlighten ment, but I found that while he is spending in his name, on Scottish estates which gratique in the perishing plants? Was I waxing foolishly sentimental, or were there connected. Jumping on my feet, I leaned forward and the tatters that hung for his workmen, he endows them with no libraries, he does nothing that its own that the perishing plants in which he says that a man has no right to die rich. Naturally I expected to find at his works in Pennsylvania some proofs of his enlighted hand, the perishing plants.

foolishly sentimental, or were there characters unfolding in me such as naleaned forward and the tatters that hung ture may evolve in men brought in closest of touch with her? I knew not, and I wondered.

I wondered.

Tatters on the human form!" I shrieked, "Oh God forbid that is practical to brighten and help their lives. Why, there is absolutely no provision at had snatched the hanging rags hand for medical aid to men injured at his works. They have to be carried six his works. They have to be carried six miles to the hospital in Pittsburg. But I shall say more about that sort of thing later on."—The Chicago Searchlight.

RAILROAD MEN

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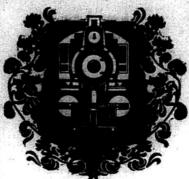
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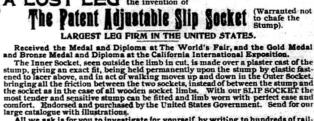
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TRADE SLAVERY.

THE REFINEMENTS OF CIVILIZATION DBSCURE LEGALIZED ROBBERY.

A Bare Subsistence was once the Negroe's Lot and now it is the White Man's.

In a recent issue of the Twentieth Century, E. M. Burchard shows conclusively that what is known as the trade system is at the foundation of wage slavery. We reproduce the article in

full for the benefit of our readers:
Trade is not slavery, not at all, it is mastery, and mastery cannot exist without slavery. Seeing the master, we look about for the slaves and find them in the producers-the workers. The old political economy includes workers and traders under one head as producers. If we follow this custom we must distinguish those who produce by labor from those who produce by speculation, for the two processes are absolutely distinct in their nature and results.

The plodders who raise wheat and pork, and the poor miners and mill hands, are of the same human species as the sleek gentleman on change who never did a stroke of work in his life, but they are alike in no other respect. The one belongs to the master class, the others to the slave class. Political economy states the law of the trade system to be that wages inevitably tend to fall to the bare living point, and it is a matter of universal experience that they get there. No man will work for a bare living unless forced to do so. To be forced to labor is a slave's condition, and a bare living is a slave's wages. The trade system then inevitably tends to reduce the workingman to slavery; and if the man who does the work is a slave, then the man who compels the work, the speculator, is a master. A vast deal of effort is being expended in the attempt to mitigate the horrors of sible. wage slavery-to check the progress of irresistible tendencies-and it is all an utter, wicked waste. If these doubtless good intentions can be used as pavement in the final abode of the lost, and if a pavement is needed there, then that is the place for them.

Slavery is a condition of legalized oppression and robbery. With the refine property for public use or the taking of the wrath of an aroused people." But ments of civilization the form of slavery has become less gross, the chains and public use. whips are not displayed as formerly, but the toiler still continues to labor for a bare subsistence and the speculator to enjoy his illgotten gains. The trade system is incompatible with the freedom of the workingman. This is a truth that must be put in all languages and be told in all ears. Trade is the trunk that grows upon the root of human slavery.

The condition of slavery continues because we do not take the trouble to destroy it. When the growth of the tree becomes intolerably lusty we cut it down and raise a lot of sprouts from the old stump. In 1863 we cut down the tree because four millions of blacks were forced to labor for a bare subsistence. Now, so well have the young shoots rewarded our care, that as many whites with difficulty get a bare subsistence from their labor. In the old slavery we forced all the slaves to work. in the new we force half to be idle as a means of reducing wages to the lowest point. For every half-starved laborer we have a little nearer starved man waiting for a job. Nothing makes a workman so contented with his wretched lot as to see others wishing for it. This is an age of improved methods. Now must the axe be laid at the root of the tree, and it should be a grub axe at that. The trade system, the essential feature to the exchange system, the essential feature of which is justice. We must stop buying cheap of one brother and selling cheap to another brother for the purpose of getting for ourselves all the profit of their labor, leaving them but a bare subsistence, and fairly exchange the products of our labor for that of our fellows, so that every worker may possess the profit of his industry and grow rich without robbery.

During the course of the conspiracy trial, in which all the directors of the A R. U. are involved, the Chicago Times had the following report: "Attorney Darrow read from the minutes of the General Managers' Association, August 31st, 1893, that a resolution was intro duced declaring it to be the sense of that body that a general combination of the general managers throughout the United States was desirable, and a committee of five appointed to take steps to carry out this idea. It was also developed that the object of this combination was to regulate wages of employes and make them uniform throughout the country The resolution dwelt upon the fact that one of the hardest arguments for an individual general manager to resist in conferences with his men on the wage question was the allegation by the latter that they were not receiving equal pay to men on other roads performing similar duties.'

Out of the \$130,000 a year appropriated by congress to pay mileage of members it is assumed that the railroads manage to get about \$275.00. That's where the to get about \$2.75.00. That's where the ported by the judician power, and these pass comed in. The 300 Spartans who defended the pass of Thermopylae were power. They are all in line. "The not more valient than congressmen and senators who defend the railroad pass

THE SONGS UP SAMYEWI.

Kommun Meater. I want tu be an editur An' with the raskuls stand Free passes on the ralerodes 'An swag on evry hand.

(Chorus Ah, then ide preech the gospul. An lay the law down flat; Sing hims, an pra long prayers.
An pass around the hat.

Ide like tu be the editer Uv sum old party paper, An lern the trust an kombine jig, An minopulistik kaper.

I woodent hav tu gaze up tu The skys fer insperashun; Jus print a few choice artikels Fer skamps hoo tacks the nashur

I woodnt even hav tu go Owt dores to shalk the trees; The plums would fawl rite onto me With evry passin breese.

Et woodnt evun tacks mi branes, Er okupy much time; Ide get mi leeders, nise an fresh, Strait frum the press kumb

I woodnt tel foks anything Bowt what thay ott tu no: An if thay kikt, ide just luk wis An tell thum tu go slow.

Then fill thum up with murders An evry sort uv krime, Hors rases, dog and prise fites, An taruff awl the time.

Ide skorch them pesky Populists (Confownd the derty pack, Ther owt fur blood en wont giv up Until we get the sak. Ide maik a kontraikt with the devil,

An hav him on owr staff; Then giv him pops fer dividends Yewrs, Samyewl Fonagraff.

(Korus.) No more Ide preech the gospul. Er rase them hi grad mewls Tu kik salvashun intew Those kussed base fewls.

—J. T. K. GREEN, Des Moines, Iowa.

FABER STROKES.

A man who sees no duty to perform this side of heaven ought to get on the 'performin' ground" as soon as pos-

If printers who are being supplanted by type-setting machines will study cooperation they will yet find a way to great; the president with the defiant breeds bigots as blue tailed flies breed beat the game.

law providing for the taking of private one, greater than all banded together, is public property for a more important an aroused people don't "wrath" worth

A southern M. C. managed to live in Washington two years upon his stationery allowance and mileage. He saved \$10,000, bought a plantation and solved a vexed question in economics.

In President Debs' testimony in the conspiracy trial he said his salary on the formation of the American Railway Un ion was \$900 a year. The next day all the subsidized press were printing it at

If the hosts of labor were united, they would be potential to the extent, at least, of placing laws upon the statute books of the nation, and of all the states, making blacklisting a felony, punishable with fine and imprisonment.

The corkscrew business in the United States senate is steadily increasing. The secretary of that body reports the purchase of ten dozen corkscrews for the use of the senate at one time. How many "bung starters" are required is not stated.

Thomas Jefferson said: "Banks are more dangerous than standing armies." If he could view the situation to-day he would conclude that they have caused more degradation, broken hearts, blunted consciences, crime, misery and sufferof which is speculation, must give place ing than all the saloons, gambling hells and houses of prostitution combined.

> There was a time before trust corporation-injunction government prevailed, when the father earned the living for his family and sent the children to school. But now the children are doing the work, feeding the family what it gets, and the "old man" is forced to the grandest country under the sun.

There is not a Republican paper, a Democratic paper, a Populist paper, a Prohibition paper, a Trades Union paper, Socialist paper, an independent paper, boodle paper, a reform paper, a pluto cratic paper, but that is talking about the money question, and yet working men leave this all important question to John Sherman, Cleveland and the bankers to solve for them. Now, honestly, do you deserve anything better than you get? Is your suffering so great and your spirit so debased by servitude that the cogs of your "thinker" won't work?

armies of military despots, that our liberty is threatened or filehed from us. No usurping executive or ambitious soldier threatens the over-throw of the government or perverts the administration of laws. It is the legislative power socking through unjust systems of taxation that through unjust systems of taxation that usly making an unequal distribution of an unequal distribution of beautiers ns, an unequal distribu

Such were the views expressed by Mr. Wm. L. Wilson of Philadelphia, on Jack son's Day. The legislative power is sup-ported by the judicial power, and these

vote for a continuation of the outrages, and are getting what they voted for.

Everybody in the house of represents tives was denying that he was responsi-ble for the defeat of the Carlisle currency bill the other day, until Jerry Simpson finally arose and said the Populists would cheerfully take the blame. The great regret is that not more workingmen interest themselves in the election of such men as Jerry Simpson.

The desideratum, the one thing needed, the one long felt want, is the unification of railroad employes for their own protection. If this could be accomplished it would put a final end to the reign of injustice. Troubles would cease, peace would come with the triumph of the right. Receivers would cease to be caitiffs and judges czars.

Wickes, the brute who struck, kicked, beat and cursed his wife, and made her sleep on a sofa while he occupied a comfortable bed, is now basking in Europe's sunshine. He is the same Wickes who had "nothing to arbitrate' with the starving workingmen and women in Pullman last summer. It is to be hoped that such a monster will long time out of work, was arraigned by never set foot on American soil again.

Judge Lyman Trumbull, who is one of the counsel for the officers of the A. R. U. in the contempt case now before the United States Supreme Court, is the man who drew up the famous fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. Who doubts the justice of our cause when Judge Trumbull, out of the same love of humanity as when he penned that great article, goes to the rescue of our officers without money and without price?

"the banks are great; the syndicates are great; the corporations are great; the down to Sunderland and investigate. army with its banners and guns is great; congress with its millionaire lobby is temperance and compulsory religion, capitalism of the world behind him, all magots. the other powers enumerated and unen-The right of eminent domain is the umerated, is great; but greater than any a cent. They wilt.

> IF I SHOULD DIE TONIGHT. (The "Poet Scout.") If I should die tonight,

And in the spirit I should pass within The sombre gate where dwell the hosts of sin, Where Satan rules with rod of heated steel, And souls, the fearful pains of Hades feel; If I should die tonight, And entering through that dreaded gate should

spot Pullman at roast in furnace fiery hot

Dancing and yelling in his agony, I'd fling my hat aloft with ghoulish glee And all my pent up soul would pop right out In one loud, gladsome, hallelujah shout. Bully!!

Senator Peffer desires to take the sense of the nation at a special election next October upon the currency question. He has a joint resolution, which of course will not be passed, providing for submitting to the people the questions:
"Shall Congress provide for the issue of interestbearing bonds? Shall Congress provide for the
withdrawal of the accomband to discuss the state of the congress provide for the withdrawal of the greenbacks in circulation Shall Congress provide for free coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio? And shall paper money be issued by the governmen

This would show the merits of the initiative and referendum too plainly to ever pass that body of old party chairwarmers.

The New York Daily News says of the Brooklyn strike: Probably the worst exhibition of arrogance on the part of corporate monopoly that this section of the country has ever seen is given just now by the managers of the Brooklyn city trolly roads. Its employes are consedly working for starvation wages, but when they ask for a chance to make a few cents more they are told "this company will not increase its expenses by one dollar, because it can't afford to," while the same man within an hour assures his intimates that "we are prewalk the streets. This is said to be pared to spend half a million dollars to win this fight."

> The Railroad Register of Topeka, Kansas, prints the following outrage:

Last week an old man of 60 years, John Ford, who resides at 407 Ash street, in this city, and who has been in the service of the company in the water service department under Foreman Lawless for twelve years, was discharged last Thursday for registering by Master Mechanic G. W. Smith. The facts in the case as we heard from Mr. Ford himself are as follows: Mr. Ford said he had some business up town for the co pany and thought while up he would register. Near the commissioners office he met G. W. Smith, master mechanic, and Foreman Baird of the boiler shops. Mr. Smith stopped him and asked him if he was working. Ford said, "yes, asked him if he was working. Ford said, "yes, but I had some business up town for the company and I thought I would register." Smith replied we don't want you any longer. This was on Tuesday. Mr. Ford was not discharged but on Thursday Smith saw him at work and said to him. "I thought I told you to go to Lawless and get your time." "No," Mr. Ford said, "you didn't say that." "Well," says Smith, "come into my office and I will give it to you," which he did, and the old man was turned adrift after spending all of his best days for the company and for no other reason than he wanted to exercise the rights of a free man. No one will suppose for one moment but what Smith was under pay of the company while he was marching around the streets of the city seeking who he might discharge. What a lot of redeement heas fellows are indeed, and yet they how about intimidation of voters by the commissioner of elections.

It is difficult to comprehend such acts of infamy as Master Mechanic G. W. Smith inflicted upon John Ford, a faith-

ful employe, for exercising an unalienable right of citizenship. Such outrage able right of citizenship. Such outrage are well calculated to make American blood abnormally hot. It ought to be possible to restrain such detestable despots as Master Mechanic G. W. Smith, and it is possible.

The International Railroader, referring to the "power of fear," says: "It is said that the Western Union telegraphers become afraid of their shadows' when the word 'organization' or 'union' is mentioned, and that the very sight of a paper that prints these words makes them tremble with fear like unto a dry leaf before a fresh and wholesom breeze." If The International Railroader's information is reliable, the Western Union telegraphers could, with great propriety, drop "telegraphers" write it "Western Union chattels."

Mr. John Burns, M. P., labor leader and lecturer on American imperfections, it would seem has overlooked some cruel outrages upon the poor in the name of education. The scene is laid in Sunderland, and the outrage was perpetrated in the name of "English law." A man by the name of Grainger, for a some English Jenkins for not sending his children to school. He pleaded poverty, whereupon he was sent to prison for three days and then turned loose upon the highway. He started for home, but was overtaken by darkness, sought shelter in an old abandoned lime kiln, where he was found by a minion of English law and again imprisoned because he was not a wild or domesticated beast. These troubles were a little too much for Mr. Grainger, whereupon he died. The poor mother of the destitute children has doubtless been imprisoned for not sending the youthful Graingers The Pittsburg Kansan remarks that to school. As Mr. Burns is a law maker as well as a labor lecturer, he should go Compulsory education, like compulsory

THE MINER'S SONG.

BY J. CONELL.

Deep in the gloom of the great earth's womb We force the birth of coal : The power that moves the nation's To the furnace fires we roll, We dig out wealth at the cost of health

To gild oppression's shrine Twill ave be so. For a wage of woe Till the miner owns the mine

We furnish forth to the south and north. The force that drives the mill : We make the snorting engine dash Through forest fen and hill. We rush the lordly ocean craft Across the ocean brine Twill aye be so,

For a wage of woe,

Till the miner owns the mine. We move the ranks of the cogs and cranks Which grind out food and clothes We warm the walls of festive halls When the wintry tempest blows We cook the fare and make the glare Where lords and ladies dine ;

'Twill aye be so, Till the miner owns the mine.

We take the risk of the awful whisk When the rotten cable breaks. We pierce the deadly after-damp When the shattered ceiling shakes We search the wreck for a mangled mate. And health and life resign.

Twill aye be so, For a wage of woe Till the miner owns the mine

But we see a light through the breaking night. And a smiling dawn we greet : For a crust and a winding sheet: We'll drive despair from the bright'ning air, And hands and hearts combine; And we'll find our health When the miner owns the mine

"BALDY" AS A LECTURER.

-LONDON LABOR LEADER.

The Raton (N. M.) Reporter of a late date gives the following highly interest ing account of a "lecture" delivered there by the grand master of the B. R. T.: "Saturday, High Mogul "Baldy" Wilkinson, Supreme Chief of the B. R. T., was advertised to deliver a lecture to railroad men. The hall was rented and all necessary arrangements made for the reception. The time came for the meet-ing but Wilkinson did not put in his appearance. Investigation brought out the fact that he was in one of the resorts, playing with the chips. He left early Sunday morning ere his brethren could get a glimpse of his empty pocketbook and down-cast countenance.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Irish Nurse (shaking patient vigorously)-Come, now, sor-r, wake up an swallow yer slapin' dose; it's time. Tit-Bits. Living Skeleton-What's the matter

with the glass eater to day? Fat Woman-I hear he has a pane in his stom ach .- Philadelphia Record. Teacher-There are three kinds of

poetry. You have mentioned two, lyric and dramatic; now what is the third? Well-epi. Elsa-Epidemic. - Fliegende

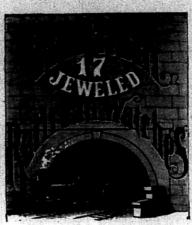
"Jack," said mamma, "run into th parlor and see whether your father is asleep or not." "Not quite," exclaimed Jack, on his return; "he is all asleep but his nose. "—Harlem Life.

Not "Advanced."-One-I presun you are one of the "advanced" Tother-Well, no, really, I can't say that I am. You see, I am married and have four children.—Detroit Free Press.

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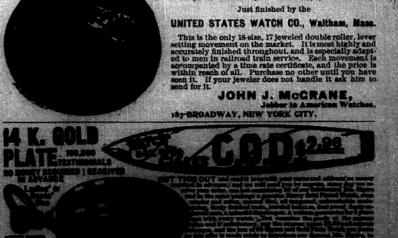
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