iblican Tricks in Sunny Kansas-They Steal Two Seats in the Legislature.

THE PEOPLE WON'T STAND IT.

be G. O. P. Trying to Steal a United States Senator in Wyoming-Osborne, Democrat, Takes the Governor's Office.

Trying to Steal a Senator in Kansas. TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 1.-The executive council sitting as a board of canrassers this afternoon cast lots to decide he legislative tie in Coffey county, and oldinger, republican, was chosen. The are proceedings were conducted in cret session and Attorney General ives, the only democrat on the board, refused to take any part in it. By this decision the republicans gain control of the lower house of the legislature, and Breidenthal, chairman of the populist state central committee, openly charges the board with fraud. It was impossible to get statements from the various members composing the retiring board this afternoon which did not conflict. Secretary Higgins stated that Treasurer Stover drew the ballots and the auditor declared that it was Secretary Higgins. The town was in a state of excitement tonight over the announcement, and the fusion politicians declare that they will not submit to what they term "the outrage." After having decided the legislative

ie for the republicans the state board of canvassers counted out Rosenthal, m. and seated Swan, rep. from Has-Il county. The county clerk from Haskell in certifying the returns had simply transposed the votes. Rosenthal had received 156 votes and Swan 23. The returns as certified showed hat Swan had received 156 and Rosenhal 123. Rosenthal was the man whom o three democrats, who thought they d the balance of power before the diring board got in its work, had reed upon as their candidate for There will be no end to the dignation meetings which will follow n the state. A meeting of the popuist press was called tonight for Decemper 20 and dispatches were sent all over the state reciting the facts. Chair nau Breidenthal said tonight there would be 20,000 populists in Topeka hen the legislature met. He still ms that the populists will organize house, but will not tell the methods hich will be employed.

The populists have still a large ough majority in the senate to give pera a majority on joint ballet, and ius i sure the election of a United tate senator. If the republicans inder ke to unseat populists elected o the nouse, the populists threaten to etaliate and unseat as many republi-

THE RAPE OF WYOMING.

The republicans are also making a esperate attempt to steal a majority the Wyoming legislature and elect republican senator. The Worlderald of December 2, gives the fol-

wing account of the move: There is every indication that, al-hough the democrats have honestly arried the legislature of Wyoming, e republican machine of the state tends by hook or crook or both to tain control of that body, and allow yor Warern to succeed himself. ding to the popular vote, the rats have a majority of both s of the legislature, and if estly counted, the vote would give party a majority of three on joint

ot, securing the election of a demoatic United States senator. t is not to be supposed, however,

at the gang which runs the politics ad everything else in that state will low this to occur. It has already be-in tectics which, if carried out, will at enough democratic legislators it the republicans in control. In verse county the canvassing board already unseated one democrat wfully elected by the people to the wer house, by taking advantage of a crical error of the judges. In Carbon unty the judges in four or five prencts failed to fill in all the blanks in poll books and returns. In the reblican precincts the judges were weu to come in a correct all techniand clerical errors, but in Hanna inct, which gave heavy democratic on the board, which decided to throw vote out.

est that a hearing was finally given the vote of the precinct was ac-4ed, Carbon county thus electing re democratic and one republican ember of the assembly. Tuesday, wever, the republicans resorted to other subterfuge, and the clerk of county, in certifying the returns he state board of canvassers, omitthe vote of Hanna precinct, thus ting the entire republican delegacm Carbon county and placing lature in the hands of that These unscrupulous schemers and to prevent Osborne, the e governor-elect, from taking the face of his 1,500 majortil after the legislative session

SBORNE TAKES THE OFFICE.

create a great sensation in that g core cawealth by inaugurating elf as governor. He was elected Il the vacancy caused by the elec-Warren to the senate a year They have no lieutenant gov-

the law does not appear to be clear o the time for the new governor to the office, and Osborne tearing publicans were scheming to keep at altogether, went to the state a window.

en issued a proclamation, ree facts, declaring himself gov-nd asking all loyal citizens to e, as Osborne is elected by a of over 1,500.

Elements of Industrial Peace.

We have suffered so much from industrial war, that a calm and intelligent discussion of the remedies should command the respectful attention of every thoughtful citizen of the United States. We have had a surfait of the sterner kind. proofs that 'he wage war is due to the malcontent of the overfed and Utopian tical condition of the laboring class, that, as a fact, said class has no real grievance or ground for discontent, that it has simply "waxed fat," and "kicks."

't may be that its average condition tions improve, and honest toil alone remain static, or worse, retrograde? The vast majority of would-be philosomic questions, themselves well housed, masculinity, sleek and well fed, know very little with supercilious contempt; or if about the sufferings of the toiling charity is dispensed, it is diffused so masses, and are simply fitted to give us condescendingly, that poor recipients, a little poetry on "The simple annals enjoying just a little self-respect, spurn of the poor."

genuine sympathy for them.

The first avowed aim of the Knights of Labor is: "To make industrial and moral worth the standard of individual and national greatness," which demands a radical change in our social ideas, and is the prime condition of industrial peace.

At present the common aim is to get wealth. It should be the production of men of high character and integrity.

When this high ideal is once firmly established, all other questions, such as sanitation, improved dwellings for the masses, Sabbath observance, educa- vealed to Pyuhus the secret that an tion, recreation, proper distribution of immense treasure was hidden in the wealth, child labor, etc., will naturally adjust themselves. If we continue to than enough to make them both exmake money our ideal, and shape our ceedingly rich. policy therewith, then do we become pagans, worshipping material things, and the wrath of God will be kindled

The following are a few of the things necessary to the establishment of industrial peace:

1.-We need a great number of peacemakers, men who shall seek to promote are not stars at all but often are harmony among all men.

Some influential parties are seeking, through the press, to sow seeds of discord among working men, unions and reformers are arrayed against each other; labor troubles are grossly ex. aggerated, and speedy catastrophe become distinctly visible in this way. prophesied.

change its attitude. A great part of it star. is owned and controlled by wealth. Labor interests and organizations are treated with less than common decency.

A "capitalistic press" necessitates and fall harmlessly an off-set by a "labor press"—things of to the ground. It is thought that A "capitalistic press" necessitates

and the taught, will do well to heed would be more common than being this suggestion.

3-There should be no new martyrs to this noble cause. We should punish iron silicon and oxygen, the three assassins, and rid ourselves of anar-elements which are most common in chists, but limit severe punishment to the earth, and, as no new elements crime, and not vent ire on the expression of honest opinion.

4-Kinder treatment of employes is imperative. "Making bricks without straw," is an art which the American can never master.

Englishmen have expressed surprise at the contemptuous treatment working people receive in this land of the free. Caste is becoming unendurable, and the earth's surface, and from sixty to the phrases, "Elite," "Four Hundred," "Plutocraey," "Aristocraey," "Upper Ten," "Toiling Masses," "Common where it is supposed to have fallen in People," etc., abound.

There never can be, there never should be industrial peace so long as toilers are treated as inferiors. The air of superiority assumed by

brains, is simply intolerable. On election day only, and then to be

persons with far more money than

insulted by threats and offers of bribery, may the poor man come into the majestic presence of the nabob. Have we forgotten that Jesus was the son of toil? Is the distance of

the democrats made such a sturdy years between us and the founders of this republic so great that we fail to remember that the Puritans and Colonial heroes were not Croesses and Napoleons? that they came not to con-quer and enslave, but as seekers after

liberty and equality?

They were filled with the celestial thought that men are created free and equal; they were poor, but of sturdy morality, devoted to popular education; lovers of constitutional liberty; believers in the sacredness of human life and the higher law of God.

The universal brotherhood of man is a pretty phrase (in print) but, unfortunately, there its force seems to end. Until we come to a proper recogni-tion of the great principle of human equality, we shall be cursed with Haymarket, Buffalo and Homestead riots; nn E. Osborne, the democratic and the wealthy class may well organize a standing army of private detectives and police to guard their persons and interests.

5-An honest and impartial administration of law, bearing equally on rich and poor, master and servant, private individual and corporation. r in Wyoming, and Barber, the The police power of this country is etary of state has been acting govcontrolled by wealth, and courts of justice largely so. Of all dangers threatening our institutions, this is

paramount. 6-More money and greater service for the amelioration of the condition of

I would not encourage needless pauperism, but provide for the unfortunate in a discriminating and unostenta-

tious manner. him. It is likely no trouble and the appropriation of natural mon-Pacific and Southern Pacific systems,

with compensation for already acquired rights-and their management in the interest of the whole people.

8-Protection against foreign emigration. A large per cent of fo eign in-flux degrades labor and fosters evime, being antagonistic to American labor. and should be met with legisla ion of

Lastl, - he application of christianity; not eroed, denominat onali-m or sect. tender Christlike sympathy for the poor and toiling.

The great secret of the worderful hold of the Roman Catholic church on the masses is i's interest in all ranks and cla-se; it knows no color or conis an improvement on former days - dition except as a helper. Her schoo's, why not? Shall other human condi-churches and cathedra's are open to all. It is a pity that much of the christianity of today ult mates in ostentation, cos ly edifices, and a dudish clergy, whose every gesture is cut after phic and "brilliant writers" on econo- the latest fashion place, and lacks true

The humble and poor are treated such offers of help and are driven well I shall try and write from the standpoint of the working men, and with went about doing good, meeting sin and want, serrow and misfortune with

tearful love! Until the church learns to apply her christianity after the manner of Christ and His Apostles, her influence on the masses will be narrow and weak.

Church and state need learn the truth that co-operation, fraternity and equity among its entire citizenship, tend to perpetuate a free government. Pyrrhus, a Greek merchant, once compassionately bought ar old man

enslaved by pirates. Having freed him from slavery he next pitied his poverty, and so bought his little all, a few barrels of pitch. Touched by this double act of disinterestedness, the redeemed captive reapparently worthless mass.

There proved to be enough and more

MRS ALICE BAUGHMAN.

METEORIC SHOWERS.

They Are of Prequent Occurrence, but They Are Rurely Noticed.

Any clear night, if the watcher has patience he may see one or more shooting stars," or meteors. These more brilliant than any star, because they are so near to us that their friction against the earth's atmosphere either causes them to glow at white heat or to flame up like a torch. Even a very small meteor, one not much larger than a pin head, might and seen against a background of The press, generally speaking, must constellations outshine the North

The whole solar system, astronomers say, is strewn with particles of matter known as star dust, while larger bodies known as meteoroids When the interests of the poor are chase one another about the sun at at issue, newspapers lose regard for intervals of a few miles. Usually when these meteoroids encounter the earth's atmosphere they break into such unfortunate tendencies as to in- only six or seven hundred of these tensify the division of the American meteoric stones reach the surface of people into two bitterly hostile camps. the earth unbroken in the course of a 2-A general diffusion of knowledge of year, while the number of small parsocial and political science is needed. ticles which fall has been estimated Leaders, reformers, followers, teachers at 2,000,000 a day. If the air did not act as a cushion, no casualty

hit by a meteorite. Meteorites are usually composed of have been found in these visitors from space, it is believed that the solar system, and perhaps the universe, are made out of the same material as the

earth. The motion of falling meteors is very curious. One has been known to travel on a line almost parallel with where it is supposed to have fallen in fragments. Another passed from Michigan across New York state and out to sea between New York City and New Haven. These meteors travel 600 or 700 miles an hours after they

become visible. Meteors are most common about August 10 and December 7, when the earth annually encounters long droves of meteoroids as they journey around the sun. Once in thirty-three years the earth crosses the thin stream of Leonides which seems to come from the constellation Leo. and is so long that six or eight years are required for this flock of meteors. traveling twenty-six miles a second to pass a given point. When the earth meets this great torchlight procession these is a display worth seeing. says Harper's Young People. The next one will take place in November, 1899.

Where meteors come from is not known. Whether they are fragments of a bursted plant or collected star dust can only be surmised. Once it was thought that they kept up the sun's supply of heat by running into him, but that theory has been abandoned. What is certain is that the planets are becoming somewhat larger and heavier every year through the shower of meteors and star dust that is constantly falling. Thus it happens that while it never rains pitchforks yet iron enough to make a pitchfork rains upon the earth every day.

"Our Italy,"

So Charles Dudley Warner happily terms California, and for a winter resort that glorious state is without a peer. The dry pure air, soft and balmy, is a joy for the strong man and a wonderful strengthener for the weak lous manner. and suffering. The arrangements for 7—The establishing of savings banks this fall and winter tour, via Union opolies, like gas supplies, water works, are perfect, the journey being made street car lines, and railways—of course with the greatest ease and comfort.

WHAT ARE LABOR'S RIGHTS? Workers Are Wanting in Nothing But

Unity of Action. In all controversy relating to the relations of capital and labor, the question almost invariably asked is-What rights has capital? The owners c a m the right to employ when how and as they please; by shop or working rules fix the payment and daily hours of labor, to discharge the workmen when they please; employ whom they choose; and, finally, set up the broad claim that every man has a right to do with his own as he thinks proper. Abstractly these claims I believe are correct. But capital accumulated by labor and dependent upon it for its maintenance. profit and interest, occupies a very different position when it assumes. in its relation to labor, the do as-you please method; the relations become strained and differences arise.

Labor claims that in this relation it is a producer, a maker to some extent of capital when it is accumulated by construction, maintenance and production. In such instances labor claims a share of the profits arising from the sale of the product. I think this, in belief, is a fair statement of the claims of each party, and from the differences of these claims has arisen the contest between them. A number of merchants, manufacturers. etc., have recognized the justness of the claim of labor and have adopted a cooperative system in division of profits.

Mr. Robert Mitchell of Cincinnati employed nearly 4,000 men in manufacturing furniture. The men struck for higher wages. The younger member of the firm was in favor of a lockout. But when several employes came to him, and he found that their relation of employer and employe had existed for more than forty years, he stated to them, repeating the expression of the men, "Yes, boys, it is our factory, and let us try and keep it The strike ended. The owner saw that while he had the legal right to do as he pleased, but by doing it the faith and confidence of his men would be lost moral obligations for once rs arped legal rights.

The relations of rights of ownership in industries is most pitiable and sympathetic; it is the sublime faith of a body of men in the generosity and moral obligations of one man. So long as moral rights of ownership are recognized, generosity arising from this right is exercised, and all is harmony and prosperity. But when a little less profit than usual is made. or men require a slight increase of pay, the pleasant relations are severed, confidence is lost, and old friends become passionate enemies.

A political party organized for the express and specific purpose of permanently settling the difficulties existing between capital and labor, without any alliances or entanglements with any other party, will not only be certain of success, but be of inestimable benefit to the peace and perpetuity of the republic.

A little time to educate and harmonize the elements of labor will be necessary before the party becomes dominant writes S. R. Beckwith, M. D., in the Journal of the Knights of Labor. During the last thirty years the

government states, municipalities and

townships have paid more than three billion of debts, and notwithstanding this wealth has increased four-fold. The value of labor has only increased a small percentae, and gained that by losing \$100,000,000, in wages alone, from strikes, boycotts and lockouts. This is an unfair proportion and should be more equitably adjusted. As matters now stand, the breach between capital and labor constantly widens. Neither will consent to a settlement from any proposi on that has been offered. The inl rent love of wealth, the inordinate v: ity of display and foolish pride of a intaining social relations are such nat capital will continue to prevent an increase in the price of labor Labor to secure its claims has united in forming unions and organizations, and they in turn have adopted measures which produce distress and suffering among working men and their families, impair business, lessen the value of capital and increase the fierceness of the contest. It must be evident to every workingman that combined capital has recently determined to destroy labor organications thereby forcing labor to compel its representatives to negotiate individually with capital in the price of labor. This force cannot be resisted unless labor adopts an opposite course of procedure and assumes to exercise a power that capital cannot resist-a power of the government. Labor, with its true and fast friends constitutes 80 per cent of all the voters; it has never assumed governmental control because it believed its cause just and its means of securing justice were adequate. The cause remains just, but the means have failed, Tariff for revenue or high tariff cannot alter the false value of corporations and trusts or reduce interest and salaries This evil is on the increase, and the price of labor must decrease in the same ratio. Labor is wanting in nothing but unity of action. Combined capital will crush out the weak unions first, and move on in the attack until the strongest and wealthiest labor union will be the weakest. As soon as the move commences, provided no radical change in the present successful management of the government is proposed, political parties and the people will vie with each other in their haste to be foremost in assisting in a just, peaceful settlement of a question that every reflective mind sees is momentous to the interest of the country, and the elevation and improve-

I remember when a tramp was so rare as to be a curiosity, and it was equally hard to find a man so wealthy that he could afford to support his family in idleness; dudes were unknown; the rich were industrious; labor was dignified, and had no grievances with capital.

ment of 80 per cent of its citizens.

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