

the miner to choke him into doing somebody's will, and all that sort of rot. The cause of labor is shamed and outraged by such advocates. The honest wage earner is looking not for rifles and conflict, but for fair wages and an honest deal. He knows how to get both without silencing the throats of his fellow men, or denouncing the militia of his nation, which embodies all able bodied male citizens between 21 and 45. The Boyce fellow was backed by the presence of Eugene V. Debs on the rostrum. Debs lacks only the courage of Boyce; both men think alike, else the whilom Chicago riot inciter would have arisen and in the name of labor entered a protest against the braying of Boyce.

And this from the Spokane, Wash., Spokesman-Review of Tuesday:

Edward Boyce, president of the Western Federation of Miners, has been giving more vicious and lawless counsel to the miners of this country. His address at Salt Lake yesterday was the essence of anarchy, and ought to be condemned by every law-respecting workman in America. Boyce has led a large following into past troubles, and if he is followed again, will plunge the mining sections of Montana, Idaho and other western states into a whirlwind of bloodshed, dynamite explosions, destruction and misery.

Born upon a foreign soil, he enjoys American freedom only to attack its dearest principles of law and order. He has shown himself to be entirely unworthy of adopted citizenship. He is in truth a dangerous enemy to organized labor, and a foe to American citizenship. He has neither love nor respect for the flag which every loyal workman adores, and waits with patience for an opportunity to direct others to fire upon that flag while he skulks in the rear.

### PHILADELPHIA'S WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Tomorrow, May 15th, is the day set for the unveiling in Philadelphia of the George Washington monument which stands at the Green-street entrance to Fairmount Park. The work is one of the most elaborate and beautiful memorials yet erected in America, and was projected nearly a century ago, by the Society of the Cincinnati, of which the father of his country was once a presiding officer. A description of the monument is as follows:

From an oblong platform of Swedish granite, six feet six inches high, rises the pedestal bearing a bronze equestrian statue of Washington in the uniform of the Revolutionary Army, a large military cloak draped about his figure and falling over his horse. Allegorical figures of American Indians occupy the four corners of the platform, with fountains representing the four great rivers, the Delaware, the Hudson, the Potomac and the Mississippi. Each fountain is guarded on either side by native animals, such as the buffalo and elk. There are eight of these animal figures. Allegorical groups occupy the front and back of the pedestal. In the latter America is represented as arousing her sons to a sense of their thralldom and bidding them go forth to liberty. Below are the arms of the state of Pennsylvania. The front group represents America congratulating her sons on having won freedom and receiving from them the trophies of their various conquests. America holds a cornucopia in one hand and a trident in the other; her feet are the chains which she has just cast off. On the side of the

pedestal are two bas-reliefs, one representing the march of the American army and bearing the inscriptions, "Sic semper tyrannis" and "Per aspera ad astra," the other showing an emigrant train westward bound with the inscription, "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way." Running around the pedestal under the statue are the words, "Erected by the State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania." All the figures and other ornaments are of bronze. Thirteen steps, symbolizing the thirteen original commonwealths of the United States, lead to the pedestal. The monument as it now stands is forty-four feet high. The ground plan of the platform is 61 by 74 feet, and the pedestal 17 by 30 feet. The total cost is \$250,000.

The Philadelphia Press says the unveiling ceremonies have been planned on an elaborate scale. It was in 1810 that the first steps looking to the erection of this monument were taken by the Society of the Cincinnati, of which Washington was the first president, and the work has languished since, owing to the waning interest of the two committees, one representing the city, the other the society, that have had it in charge. In 1880 the Philadelphia monument fund reached \$50,000, and by an order of court it was transferred to the Society of the Cincinnati, which had at the time \$187,000 in its treasury on monument account. Since then many thousands have been added to it by the society, resulting in the completion of the monument.

### WORKS NOT WORDS.

Mrs. Ulrika Bruun of Chicago, the other day exploded, figuratively speaking, a bomb in a peaceful meeting of members of the W. C. T. U. at Willard hall. The ladies were listening to reports from officers and committees, and enjoyed similar harmless amusements, when Mrs. Bruun made a speech declaring that the society was doing too little practical work. The Salvation army, she said, was popular because it was doing good. It gives needy people work, food and some clothes. When a hungry man comes to us, the speaker said, it is not enough to tell him to trust in the Lord. It would better to take a contract from the city for keeping certain streets clean, and then give needy people work, and this kind of work, Mrs. Bruun added, would continue indefinitely, "for Chicago is one of the dirtiest cities in the world."

The principle embodied in the little speech is certainly correct and should be considered by philanthropic associations generally. For spiritual misery, words of comfort and consolation are proper, but words alone do not accomplish the work of the Master as regards those who may be called the neglected ones of the human family.

### THE SCANDINAVIAN EXPOSITION.

The opening of the great Scandinavian and Russian exposition at Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, is an event especially to the Scandinavian peninsula. It is probably true, that no countries in the world, taking the natural resources and the number of

inhabitants into consideration, can show greater progress during the last fifty years than the countries of the north. And this is due chiefly to the fact that those states have enjoyed unbroken peace for over eighty years and that they have been fortunate enough to have at the head of the government men, who, though nominally kings, have endeavored to rule in harmony with the expressed wishes of the people.

King Oscar celebrates this year, in September, the 25th anniversary of his ascension to the thrones of the two united kingdoms. The occasion is to be a grand one, and will be made brilliant by the presence of royalty from many countries, but its chief glory lies in the fact that their majesties have the sincere well-wishes of their own people at home and abroad.

### NOVEL LICENSE METHOD.

The city council of Pomona, Cal., has adopted a novel method of dealing with the question of licensing liquor saloons, which may suggest itself as being superior to many of the plans now in operation, even if inferior to others. Pomona has had prohibition for some years, but it was not lived up to as closely as was desired, so the people determined to try the high license method. Yet the prohibition policy had operated so well that it was only by a narrow margin, and by the promise of the most rigid high license rules, that the license advocates got into power to try their plans, which they hold are perfected as the result of a long and watchful experiment of dealing with saloons.

The new Pomona ordinance provides that there may be two saloons in the town, each to give approved bonds for \$5,000, and to pay \$500 license every six months in advance. The saloonkeeper is to be a resident of the town. He may hire a barkeeper, but the character of the barkeeper must be passed upon by the city council before he can serve. The saloon must be even with the line of the street and on the ground floor. Its front must be more than half of clear glass. No screens or frosted or painted glass may be used, and an unobstructed view of the bar and all who are about it must be had at all times from the street, so that one may know from the outside who is drinking in the saloon. The saloon can have no back door or any rear entrance whatever. It must be in a single apartment, with no adjunct or wing. No billiard table, cards or games of any nature will be allowed. But one seat or chair may be there, for the sole use of the barkeeper. Even barrels to lean or rest upon are not allowed. The saloon may be open from 6 a. m. until 10 p. m. on week days only. No intoxicants may be sold to men under twenty years or to any female. If any man is complained of by his mother, sister, wife or daughter as a habitual drunkard, who spends in the saloon money necessary for their support, the saloonkeeper must post that man's name conspicuously above his bar and never more sell him any liquor. If the saloonkeeper violates any of these provisions he may lose his license, and his bondsman