people take pure food legislation seriously, and lively that we may be stampeded something of the kind if it is too long before It would seem to me much better to make legislation for Alaska the unfinished business.

resident. is is perfectly right. There is peril in this pure today, introduced. oud debates, but I think the state of the reve ald be much more plausible."

# Paid \$500,000.00 for His Seat.

acts are in keeping with his statements—and, destiny of a nation of 80,000,000. emere, no one of the Standard Oil supporters d the temerity to deny it. W. A. Clark, enting the corporation already voted, aspired rry this representation to the United States He purchased the Montana legislature as ee with H. H. Rogers, the Standard Oil mageak for Clark with his Montana side partner deinze, another copper king. Clark refused. the wealth. ers threatened to instigate an investigation by senate of Clark's methods of obtaining an elec-Clark was obdurate and told the Standard and the virtuous senate commenced an in- tain their footing? I do not. egation. So hard pressed was Clark that he ened rather than have the facts brought to 1. He returned to Montana and by the modest enditure of \$500,000 was re-elected. "Vindid'he returned to Washington, only to be met the obdurate Rogers, who told him he must ak with Heinze, who was interfering with the ndard Oil's Montana game, or be kicked out. ark told Rogers that if he could show him a marity of the United States senate pledged in writto refuse him admittance he would drop Heinze d join the Standard forces. Rogers smiled his rumph and called the bluff. In one week from at day he exihibited to the astonished Clark—a ng himself of no mean proportions in his own omain—a list of two over a majority of the senate ledged to oust Clark! And this, mind you, withit giving Clark an opportunity to present his ide of the case! Did king or czar ever so completely dominate? Never in the history of the race as there ever so complete subjection of a nation 3.060,000 to One Man! And you talk to me of rate control and regulation of trusts! Are you e childish as to believe, in the face of the facts elated above, taken from sources which support he "System," that it is possible to do this short of Revolution? I do not.

## Can We Expect Anything Else?

S far back as 1862, when the problem confronting the nation took a different form—though has always been and will continue to be a strugte for existence—E. W. Reynolds, writing "The True Story of the Barons of the South," said:

Can we conceive of a powerful oligarchy, possessed immense wealth, existing in any country without atapting to influence its politics? Since even banking, inufacturing and commercial capital have been known interfere with the legitimate course of legislation in many instances, can we apprehend less from slave cap tal — especially when it is allowed to accumulate the normous sum of two thousand millions of dollars? Be s, the slave capitalists are not simply one class in the dave holding states; they are the dominant class, havng practical control of the social, religious and political power of those states. It has been pertinently observed that "a weaker prestige," fewer privileges and less comparative wealth have enabled the British aristocracy to the England for two centuries.

The slave barons of the south did control for

over a half century the politics and legislation of the United States. They did this because it was accessary to their continued existence—and we are told that self-preservation is the first law of nature. They should not be execrated if they fought against any encroachment of their power. They rielded inch by inch and fought stubbornly to retain their inherited privileges, which consisted of taking from the black slave all the wealth which taking from the black slave all the wealth which taking from the black slave all the wealth which came from his labor, doling out only a sufficient quantity to enable him to live and multiply. This has been the fight waged by the master class since the time when the first victorious warrior wielded the lash over the back of his conquered enemy. The slave barons of the south fought valiantly until the end. We may expect the Barons of Business to do the same thing. The fight is for su- men with thousands—and in some instances—mil- cer frightfully increases. premacy—and in that struggle they must control lions of dollars go down to an inglorious defeat in congress and the courts as did the slave power! Congress must enact laws which will continue that have the 22,000,000 men, women and children the trust houses. He returned with a revelation supremacy! Courts must interpret these laws to who work for wages in the factories, mines and that should have called for government investigamaintain that supremacy! And presidents must do nothing that will interfere with that supremacy! The president may flirt with popular measures

which will amuse and divert the people—just as presidents and czars and kings have done before. But to interfere in the taking of profit from the portion of the indivisable atom! orking classes would be to "shake the very citadel wits "peculiar institution, which had always been favorable surroundings as Mrs. Astor's \$20,000 supplied by anything but personal knowledge. The lit can provide slaughter houses for public safety whole process of manufacture in the trust houses And its duty in the one case is at least as clear as wlist class, just budding into vigorous youth in poodle dog.

America, knew a better method to extract the honey without getting stung, and so chattel slavery was Beef Trust Microbes thrown on the scrap heap of discarded social systems—as all capitalist nations in Europe had done years before-and the wage system, which we know

Two billions of slave capital! Unorganized and scattered over half the continent! Yet it controlled more illustration of the abject subservitwo hundred and fifty thousand slave holders—and dure to have its transportation, for instance, or its charitable view possible. Suppose we assume that electric light controlled by one ownership, for men the trust gentlemen are most scrupulous about all ency of the United States senate to the cor- they dominated a nation of 30,000,000 people. Cuinterests of the United States and we will rious! But think-today less than a score of men that it should tolerate a monopoly of the printing we rough absolutely control over \$20,000,000,000 (twenty bilnecessity of food is beyond comprehension and withbeef, the games of gouge and robbery practiced
necessity of food is beyond comprehension and withbeef, the games of gouge and robbery practiced Buccaneers on the industrial field to main- lions) of concentrated wealth. It is compact, solid out precedent. Even naked savages have uniformly by the trust refrigerator car lines, the manipulation of a thousand markets for profits, the tribute and knit together by a community of interest that been too wise for that, and the only nation that has tion of a thousand markets for profits, the tribute Lawson is authority for this incident, and enables two men-yea, one man-to dominate the

### Kings and Czars Small Fry.

THE "Financial Red Book of America" prints a list of 18,000 men of wealth. It lists every deman would buy a train load of steers. He man in the United States who, by reason of his ented himself for admission at Washington. position and stock holdings, is known as a capire getting in he stubbed his toe—and when talist. These 18,000 men—who in turn are domi- human population. It is so common among cows covered his equilibrium he found himself face nated by the Rockefeller-Morgan group—own over one hundred billions of the wealth of the nation. who presented the ultimatum which meant That means that less than one-tenth of one per cent of the population owns over 90 per cent of

How insignificant appears the power of kings and czars and slave barrons when compared to these modern American industrial lords. Do you wonder growd to go to hell. Rogers accepted the chalthat they fight, scheme, bribe and murder, to re-

The wonder is that the 80,000,000 sit supinely down and permit the game to continue.

### Methods on the Industrial Field.

'HE methods adopted by these buccaneers who sail the commercial sea are as effective as those used by the Captain Kidd type. It has been terrible of human afflictions has been something only within the past few months that their power to alarm us all. It was once rare; it now threat had become great enough to boycott an entire ens to become common. In the Cincinnati hos state and hold its mutilated carcass up to the view of the world. Less than one year ago the was one in 273. In 1870, when the total populasovereign state of Kansas engaged the octopus sin- tion of the city was 216,239, the number of cangle-handed and alone. The state went down to cer cases reported at all the institutions was 42; an inglorious defeat, with none—no, not one—to in 1900, with a total population of 325,902, the weep at the grave. To refresh your memory I will reprint the following extract from Governor Hoch's message to the Kansas legislature, February 17, table that shows this astonishing increase. 1905. The message accompanied the state refinery bill, which he had just signed:

A timely and significant illustration of the coercive character of these modern combinations of capital, and of their menace to private and public weal, was furnished in the recent telegram of the manager of the Standard Oil company petulantly and arbitrarily withdrawing its patronage from the producers in the oil fields. Were that order maintained thousands of good people would soon be pankrupt and homeless. An economic condition which nakes it possible for one man with a stroke of his pen to bankrupt thousands of his fellow citizens is inherently wrong and will not be permanently tolerated by a free and patriotic people, and it illustrates more forcibly than any recent event has done the necessity of a wise solution of this whole trust problem.

Clever, wasn't it? And so simple, too. The bill became a law—until the supreme court casu ally glanced at it and discovered that it was unconstitutional—just as the supreme court declared that it was unconstitutional to free a negro if he was taken across certain state lines. You see the supreme court always renders its decisions in acord with the prevailing mode of production. Marx

# Arrogant With Power.

A FTER the fight in Kansas the Standard Oil company established a literary bureau—the principal asset of which was gold. The gold was iberally distributed among needy Kansas newspaper men. In one of these inspired editorials will jaw." What becomes of them? be found the following frank paragraph:

Any man, any number of men, may enter into com-petition with the company. The law would protect their enterprise. That they do not do so in greater numbers not alone from fear that the company would crush them through use of illegal or immoral advantages. But it is because they know that they must compete with a firmly-established rival, which, by virtue of its magnificent organization, its years of experience, its splendid managers of any enterprise and, in fact, are at the The real work no one ever sees but the employes. basis of success of all of them.

what show has the average man for a "square it is done or how it is done? Nobody outside of deal?" In competition with this powerful combi- the employes. All we know is that "lumpy jaw" nation of politics and industry, Mr. You-n-Me is cancer; that many cattle have "lumpy jaw;" have very little show. And if thousands of shrewd that "lumpy jaw" is communicable and that can. The cities and towns run their slaughter houses the battle with the Giants, pray tell me what show mills and on the farms and ranches of the country? tion. He declared that the methods employed were istence? Under the system as it exists today their the health of the world was menaced by these conchance for a "square deal" dwindles to the pro- ditions. To this scathing indictment from a great

civilization." Many of my readers are old enough of this issue, and then come and join us in this Trust," apparently written by an expert, suppleremember how tenaciously the slave power clung fight for manhood and womanhood and the right menting the charges of the Lancet and enforcing its "peculiar institution," which had always been of your children and mine to be reared under as

Written for the Appeal By CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL.

HE most amazing stupidity conceivable of no answer was ever made. into the hands of one speculative interest. You houses are exactly such as would allow the meat the entire nation and dictated its laws—its social can understand how a careless community might of "lumpy jaw" cattle to be sent out as food. customs and made its religious tenets. There were tolerate a monopoly of some things, how it might enelectric light, controlled by one ownership, for men the trust gentlemen are most scrupulous about all can live without sleeping cars or arc lamps; but the ways in which they make money. Suppose ever submitted to such a monstrous condition is levied by this combination upon all households in

we all suffer from this idiotic arrangement let us them would touch a cent of questionable profits.

There is no way of communicating disease to the human body surer than through infected meat cattle? tissue. Some of the worst and most destructive bacilli that prey upon mankind are common among the animals he eats for food. Cows have tuberculosis and spread vast quantities of it through the that the wise and the forewarned will use none but sterilized milk. What is "hog cholera" among swine is merely typhoid fever in men. Trichinea in hogs poisons human beings. Both these diseases are common among swine.

Worse than all these, and more deadly, is another fact that is seldom commented upon because it is too appalling to dwell much upon. What is called "lumpy jaw" in cattle is simply cancer. The lit. Whose affair is it, then, if the nation eats germs of cancer are communicable. Many cattle diseased meat, if we are poisoned by trichinea, if have "lumpy jaw." Any animal with "lumpy jaw" is unfit for human food.

This opens a field that demands the immediate attention of the government. Cancer is the most terrible of all diseases. After it has reached a certain stage of development it is absolutely incurable. Its progress to that stage may be without the patient's knowledge or suspicion. Its advance beyond that stage cannot even be checked. It slays its victims with the most horrible torture.

In this country the recent increase of this most pital, in the year 1870-71, the number of cancerous patient's was one one in 587. In 1904 the number number of cancer cases reported at all the institutions was 198, and in 1903, with about the same population, the number was 267. I append the

Here is a similar report from two well-known hospitals elsewhere:

ROOSEVELL HOSPITAL, NEW YORK.
Total No.   Total No.
of Patients Cancer Year of Patients Cancer
1.655 23 18922.788 *
$\dots$ 1,617 $\dots$ 40 1893 $\dots$ 2,884 $\dots$ 103
$\dots, 1,474$ $\dots$ 20 1894 $\dots, 2,704$ $\dots$ 95
$\dots$ 1,655 $\dots$ 22 1895 $\dots$ 3,264 $\dots$ 102
$\dots 2,166,\dots 26$ $1896$ $\dots 3,118,\dots 85$
$\dots 2,132 \dots 35 1897 \dots 3,134 \dots 98$
$\dots$ 2.248 37 1898 $\dots$ 3.452 96
$\dots, 2,372,\dots, 22$ $1899$ $\dots, 3,093\dots$ $73$
$9 1900 \dots 3,251 \dots 9$
, 2,487 55 1902, 3,874115
$\dots 2,754\dots 70 1903 \dots 3,856\dots 131$
2,815
2,704 *   *No report.
PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL

	T. TELV TA	DITHIAM.	IA HUGI	1.1.2	11.	
				No	Treated	Canc
	2.104	6	1882-83		2,136.	
	1,927	8	1883-84		2,186.	
			1884-85*		2,266.	
	2.176	8	1896-97		2.801.	
	2,155	13	1897-98		3.241.	(
	1.938	17	1898-99	× 2	3.867.	(

70-71		1884-85*2,26627
71-72	2,176 8	1896-972,80187
72-73	$\dots \dots 2.155 \dots \dots 13$	1897-983,24168
73-74	1,93817	1898-993,86764
74-75		1899-90
75-76		1900-01
76-77	1,77816	1901-02
77-78	1,65220	1902-03 , $4,695$ $67$
78-79	1,672181	1903-014,33761
79-80	1.78415	
80-81	2.179,18	*From 1885 to 1896 the
81-82	2,18415	figures are missing,
These	are sample pages t	from the dreadful records.

The trend of medical investigation has been toward the conclusion that the origin of the human cancer infection is to be found in meat. It is no longer held to be possible that cancer or a tendency to cancer can be inherited. The infection is due always to an active agent taken in some way into the system. The meat of cattle afflicted with lumpy jaw" would be such an agent.

There come to the slaughter houses of the trust week by week, many cattle afflicted with "lumpy

I don't know; you don't know; nobody know outside of the precincts of the slaughter houses. And yet there can be no question to a man who desires to live that is of greater importance than this. The operations of those slaughter houses are conducted behind closed doors. No outsider is allowed to glimpse what goes on there. No representative of the public ever gets behind that curtain. You can go there and be entertained with a fake exhibition of fake slaughtering conducted

What becomes of the diseased cattle? Theo-Against this aggregation of capital and brains retically they are burned and converted into fertilizer. Who sees the burning? Who knows that

The London Lancet, the leading medical journal of Europe, sent a man to Chicago to investigate, so far as he could, the slaughtering processes of most unsanitary. That the work was done in a medical authority no serious defense was ever made. Subsequently, there appeared in Jamestown, N. Y. With these facts in mind, read the last page a remarkable book, "The Dark Side of the Beef

explicitly made that carelessness reigned everywhere; that impure products were habitually sent out for consumption; that meat fit only for destruction was habitually worked up with spices and drugs to disguise its taste and sold to the public. To this extraordinary array of specific assertions

any people with foreheads is that they Here, then, are two witnesses that solemnly deshould allow their supply of food to pass clare that the conditions in the trust slaughter

the country. Let us forget that they are law-break-From a thousand illustrations of the injuries ers and money-mad and assume that not one of

Still this question stares us in the face: How do we know what becomes of the "lumpy jaw"

How do the trust gentlemen know?

Their employes are employed to make much money for the rust gentlemen. How do we know the ways in which the money is made?

How do the trust gentlemen know? Here is a stream of the most terrible infection eassing daily within a few inches of the nation's food supply. How do we know that sufficient precautions are taken to prevent contamination?

How do the trust gentlemen know? They inform us that what goes on behind the walls of their plants is their own affair: that is. their business; they will manage it as they see

Other countries are not so dull as we are about these things. Other countries understand very well the monstrous perils involved in the methods of this monopoly, and, therefore, try to exclude Amer- Reason, Girard, Kas. ican meats.

To quiet their objections the United States is supposed to keep an inspector upon meat intended for export and to place upon it an official stamp certifying that it is fit for food.

I have here before me letters written by for-I have here before me letters written by for of them had got hurt. There were some with broken legs, mer employes of the trust assuring me that the and some with gored sides; there were some that had ederal inspection is a farce. The inspectors inspect nothing, say these letters. They sit reading or smoking with their pockets full of tags, which are had a special elevator upon which they were raised to the handed out as they are required. One man tells with an air of business-like nonchalance which said plainer with an air of business-like nonchalance which said plainer his hand into the inspector's pocket.

If, then, these are the methods in regard to export beef, about which there is nominal inspection, what do you suppose are the methods about meat for domestic consumption, on which there is no inspection at all?

Why is the federal inspection allowed to be indifferent? Well, why is everything about this subject so rotten? Why was the Beef Trust allowed to go on year after year violating the law and no attempt made to prevent it? Why was the power of the United States government used to protect it when it was attacked? Why did Garfield try to whitewash it? Why did all the political mercenaries and cormorants in the country at a given signal rush to the defense of Garfield? Why did Boss Lorimer, of Illinois, exert himself so strenu-"Poker" Aldrich, Elkins, the "Guardman of the field appointed? Why did President Roosevelt ngenuous subterfuge?

Why does the inter-state commerce commission never investigate the rebates that the trust receives? Why did the trust gentlemen laugh when at last they were indicted? Why did prominent members of the administration try to prevent the indictnent? Why did the department of justice throw tself in the way. Why did it never call for the estimony in the Missouri case, in which the trust was tried and convicted by state officers? Why lid the treasurer of the republican national cam-What was the meaning of the secret conferences that went on between national republican leaders and the trust gentlemen just before the indictments at Chicago? Why did federal office holders, such is the director of the United States mint, run to the trust's defense? Why did the machine newspapers join that chorus?

Why are the laws inert against this criminal organization? Why is a man sent to prison for ive years for forging a five-dollar check and these nen go free for swindling a nation?

Why do we contribute our dollars year after year o swell unnecessary hoards?

Why are we content to have our food prepared for is in secret under conditions that to any sand mind certainly suggest fraud and treachery? We are not obliged to have these things if we do

ot want them. The remedies are simple enough As to the "lumpy jaw," the tuberculosis and the cancer, put a stop to private slaughtering Let all the slaughtering of food animals be done b the state in the light of day, without any of this dark-lantern business, on equal terms for all. There are very few private slaughter houses in England under medical inspection. But in England the

people do not care to be poisoned in their meat.

And we need not worry about the objection that publicly-owned slaughter houses are an invasion of he private rights of business. When it comes to life and death there are no private rights of business. No man has a right to saved profits that he makes by spreading disease. We have gone too far What show, I ask, have these propertyless men and hurried, careless, slipshod way; that there was no on the road to public sanitation to turn back be women and children in the fierce struggle for ex- tolerable inspection or sanitary supervision; that cause some gentleman's profits are threatened. The state will not allow you to go around with smallpox or to conceal scarlet fever in your house, although each may be strictly your own affair. Compared with cancer, smallpox and scarlet fever are nothing. If the state can take radical measures to stamp out cholera it can take radical measures to stamp out cancer, a million times worse than cholera. If it can provide pest houses for public safety supplied by anything but personal knowledge. The it can provide slaughter houses for public safety was followed with minute care and the charge was in the other.

3051

# The Jungle: "Beef To

By Upton Sinclair, author of "Manassas," "King Midas," "The Journal of Arthur Sterling," etc.

HE JUNGLE" is a story of Packington, a sombre and terrible picture of life in the stockyards, from the point of view of the workingman. Narrates the adventures of a family of Lithuanian emigrants, which comes to America in search of fortune, and shows the conditions that turn the hero into a criminal and a tramp. There are startling revelations concerning methods in the meat packing industry, and glimpses of all Chicago's under world of crime and "graft." The story, which is one of unsparing realism and tense excitement, has been appearing in the Appeal to Reason since last February, will shortly be published in book form, price \$1.20, postpaid. It will be a handsomely bound and illustrated novel of over 600 pages, in every mechanical detail up to the standard of the average \$1.50 novel. Orders are now being received and will be filled in the order of their receipt.

The following is an extract from a letter by David Graham Phillips, author of "The Plum Tree."

I never expected to read a serial, I am reading THE JUNGLE, and I should be afraid to trust myself to tell how it effects me. It is a great work. I have a feeling that you yourself will be dazed some day by the excitement about it. It is impossible that such a power should not be felt. It is so simple, so true, so tragic and so human. It is so eioquent, and yet so exact. I must restrain myself or you may misunderstand.

misunderstand.

Robert Hunter: The Jungle is one of the most powerful and terrible stories ever written. As a portrayal of industrial conditions I have never read anything in literature that equals it. Having lived in that hell, called the Chicago Stock Yards, I can say that this picture, which is almost too black and too terrible for human eyes to look upon, is a fair, true estimate of the life of that portion of the community.

Thomas Wentworth Higgingon: I have read with great interest the earlier portions of The Jungle and think is comes nearer than any book yet published among us to being the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of the social tragedy in our great

Jack London: The Jungle is going splendidly. I liked the opening, but now I like it least of all. The way the story picks up and keeps picking up is tremendous. It has stirred me and made me sit right up time and again. There has been nothing done like it. You have my heartiest congratulations.

gratulations.

Samuel Kerwin, author of "Calumet K:" It seems to me to be pretty big stuff. You have something like a mastery of the big brush, I think...And then the wide sweep of it—the way you convey whole communities and whole atmospheres straight to the reader and make him see and feel them—that is immense...You present a point of view which is so big and honest and so awfully human that it comes like a force in a new direction.

Orders for The Jungle may be sent to The Jungle Publishing Co., Princeton, N. J., or to the APPEAL TO

T was late, almost dark, and the government inspectors had all gone, and there were only a dozen or two of men on the floor. That day they had killed about four thousand cattle, and these cattle had come in freight trains, from far states, and some died, from what cause no one could say; and they were all to be disposed of here, in darkness and silence. ers" the men called them; and Anderson and Company than any words that it was a matter of every-day routine It took a couple of hours to get them out of the way, and in the end Jurgis saw them go into the chilling-rooms with the rest of the meat. For this work he was paid double time, and understood full well what that meant.

When he came home that night he was in a very sombre mood; having begun to see at last how those might be right who had laughed at him for his faith in the packers, and in America, telling him that he was in the employ, not of honest merchants, but of knaves and pub-

There was no heat usen the killing-floor. The men might exactly as well have well and out of doors all winter. For that matter, chartonal see the building, except in the cooking ms and such places-and it was the men who worked in these who ran the most risk of all, because whenever they had to pass to another room they had to go through ice-cold corridors. and sometimes with nothing on above the waist except a sleeveless undershirt. In summertime the chilling-rooms were counted deadly places, for rheumatism and such things; but when it came to winter the men envied those ously in the matter? Why did Mark Hanna, who worked there—at least the chilling-rooms were kept "Poker" Aldrich, Elkins, the "Guardman of the at a precise temperature, and one could not freeze to Passes," Foraker and Lorimer want to have Gardeath. On the killing-floors you might easily freeze, if field appointed? Why did President Roosevelt the gang for any reason had to stop for a time. You praise Garfield's report and call it a splendid piece solid; if you leaned against a pillar you would freeze of work? Why did the government send out such to that, and if you put your hand upon the blade of your document, rotten with errors, misstatements and knife you would run a chance of leaving your skin on it.

The men would tie up their feet in newspapers and old acks, and these would be soaked in blood and frozen, and then soaked again, and so on, until by night time a man would be walking on great lumps the size of the feet of un elephant. Now and then, when the bosses were not ooking, you would see them plunging their feet and ankles into the steaming hot carcass of the steer, or dartng across the room to the hot-water jets. The cruelest thing of all was that nearly all of them-all of these who used knives-were unable to wear gloves, and their arms would be white with frost and their hands would grow numb, and then of course there would be accidents. Also the air would be full of steam, from the hot water and the hot blood, so that you could not see five feet before paign fund interest himself in the trust's behalf? vou; then, with men rushing about at the speed they kept up on the killing-floor, and all with butcher-knives, like razors, in their hands-well, it was to be counted as a wonder that there were not more men slaughtered than cattle.

> It was only when the whole ham was spoiled that it came into the department of Ona. Cut up by the two thousand-revolutions-a-minute flyers, and mixed with half ton of other meat, no odor that was ever in a ham could make any difference; and if people all over the world ate the sausage and died of ptomaine poisoning, the packers would not even have to know it. There was never the least attention paid to what was cut up for sausage; there would come all the way back from Europe old sau sage that had been rejected, and that was moldy and hite-it would be dosed with borax and glycerine, and dumped into the hoppers and made over again for home onsumption. There would be meat that had tumbled out on the floor, in the dirt and saw-dust, where the vorkers had tramped and spit uncounted billions of con-umption germs. There would be meat stored in great viles in rooms; and the water from leaky roofs would brip over it, and thousands of rats would race about on it. was too dark in these storage places to see well, but man could run his hand over these piles of meat and weep off handfuls of dried dung of rats. These rats ere nuisances, and the packers would put poisoned bread ut for them; they would die, and then rats, bread and eat would go into the hoppers together. airy-story, and no joke; the meat would be shoveled into arts, and the man who did the shoveling would not rouble to lift out a rat even when he saw ene-there ere things that went into the sausage in comparison ith which a poisoned rat was a tidbit. There was no place for the men to wash their hands before they ate heir dinner, and so they made a practice of washing them in the water that was to be ladled into the sauage. There were the butt-ends of smoked meat, and the eraps of corned beef, and all the odds and ends of the vaste of the plants, that would be dumped into old barels in the cellar and left there. Under the system of rigid economy which the packers enforced there were nd among these was the cleaning out of the waste-bar rels. Every spring they did it; and in the barrels would be dirt, and rust, and old nails, and stale water—and filth that cannot be named. The meat would be moldy and white, stinking and full of maggets; and still, cartical after cartload, it would be taken up and dumped into the hoppers with fresh meat, and sent out to the dear public's breakfast. Some of it they would make into "smoked" sausage—but as the smoking took time, ud was therefore expensive, they would preserve it with borax, and color it with gelatine to make it brown. All of their sausage came out of the same bowl, but when they came to pack it they would stamp some of it "special," and for this they would charge two cents more