THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL

JOURNAL PUBLISHING COMPANY. Proprietors. Address:

THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL. 289 Yamhili Street, Between Fourth and Fifth, Portland, Oregon.

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PAPER OF OREGON. Entered at the Postoffice of Portland,

Oregon, for transmission through the mails as second-class matter. Postage for single copies-For an 8, 10, or 12-page paper, 1 cent; 16 to 28 pages, 2 cents; over 28 pages, 3 cents.

Telephones:

Business Office-Oregon, Main 500; Columbia, 705. Editorial Rooms-Oregon Main 500, City Editor-Oregon, Main 250.

> SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Terms by Carrier: Jurnal, one year.....\$5.00

Journal, six months.......... 2.50 Journal, three months..... 1.30 Terms by Mail:

The Journal, by mail, one year,....\$4.00 The Journal, by mail, six months... 2.00 The Journal, by mail, three months. 1.00 There are some manners and

customs that belong to human nature, and will always be found everywhere. It is said of this or that custom that it is Greek, Roman, or barbarous; for my part, I say that it is human, and that men contrive and invent it wherever the need for it arises .-Joubert.

LET MR. HERMANN EXPLAIN.

It will be difficult to convince any reasonable person that Binger Hermann was not dismissed from the Commissionership of the General Land Office under two indictments: For incompetency.

For conduct unworthy an officer of the government.

The statements authorized by the administration since Mr. Hermann left Washington are proof evident that his business methods were inadequate to the proper handling of the affairs of the important department which was in his charge. His successor, Commissioner Richards, has effected radical improvement, although he has been incumbent only a trifle more than two months.

However embarrassing the allegation of incompetency may be, it is incomparably more mortifying, or would be to most men of normal ethical conceptions, to rest under the aspersion of having committed acts that were not consistent with the high duty entrusted to him.

Prior to Mr. Hermann's nomination for Congress by the First District, no word of explanation came from him, nor any from his friends, as to the

Often, this is good policy, even for a guilty man. But, in the present instance, the people want to know just why he was dismissed. They naturally want an explanation. Mr. Hermann is a candidate for the people's suffrages. He aspires to be retained in public office, the air of which he has breathed for a quarter of a century. He proposes that the people of Oregon invest him with the robes of authority to stand in the Congress and speak for them on public issues.

What manner of man is it who thus of his most recent stewardship? Has he been faithful? Has he been competent? Was he or was he not guilty of crass ignorance and gross misconduet?

These questions are pertinent at this time. They must be answered. If Mr. Hermann has been unjustly accused, then let the accused man stand cency and hurl back into the teeth of his detractors the defense of one whose official life may safely be discussed by himself.

If Mr. Hermann has been unrightcously attacked by his own Republican associates, then let him say why and how. If he has deserved what has come to him, in the form of charges, then let the lash of public condemnation be laid on his back. Such lash cannot be too sharply wielded.

THOSE UNDIGESTED SECURITIES.

J. Pierpont Morgan does not often securities" which the public must asuance of good times would better have been left unsaid. He has accomp. ask for. lished little except to arouse general discussion of a topic which can only excite popular distrust of the influences which Mr. Morgan conspicuously represents.

The public naturally inquires as to the nature and amount of these undigested securities, to which Mr. Morgan refers, and it is scarcely reassuring to be told that they probably aggregate at the present time almost two billions of dollars. Even in these days of enormous capitalization and unprecedented expansion of business ownership in these two large cities

the total is an appalling one. Nevertheless this is the estimate of careful judges, based of course upon the par value of the securities, which in many instances is still far above hotel, now is the time for him to come the market quotations. Of these two forward. "Front" is the word. billions of undigested securities about one-third, or to be exact, \$655,000,000, were issued by the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. Industrial securities out- victory at Manila required neither

side of those floated through Morgan's skill nor courage, and was probably firm amount to \$789,590,000, and rail- due to "an understanding with the road stocks and bonds, not yet wholly enemy." This throws a flood of light assimilated by the public, add \$405,- upon that famous naval battle. No 000,000 more, making a total of \$1,840,-500,000. This does not include many ing at Santingo, as well. It is rather new issues which are soon to be mortifying to find that they were floated, such as the \$250,000,000 of new | nothing but sham fights after all. bonds provided for by the conversion scheme of the Steel Trust.

should be an optimist and should seek time in the Missouri legislature. When to discourage all suggestions that hard he gets through with his own state, times may be ahead and that the it might be well for him to take a public should beware of investments swing around the circle and do a little in the inflated securities offered on housecleaning in other parts of the Wall Street's bargain counter. The Union. stocks and bonds which he and his associates have on hand must be marketed. The success of their gigantic schemes depends upon the continued absorption by the public of these highpriced securities. This is what Mr. Morgan would term digestion.

Such colossal fortunes as Mr. Morgan's are largely the result of selling securities to the public at inflated values. The supply is inexhaustible, and the only cause for fear from the Morgan standpoint is that the appetite of the public may finally become satisted. When that time comes, there will be trouble.

The digestive powers of the Amercan people have been pretty severely taxed during the past three or four years. They have probably already overtaxed their capacity and any prudent physician would advise a brief period of fasting. The two billions of undigested securities which Mr. Morgan is anxious to crain down their throats might well wait until a normal appetite returns.

IS THE CZAR FEELING HIS WAY?

Two interesting news items from the Old World make their appearance simultaneously, but this is probably a mere coincidence. Nevetheless the subject of each may have an important bearing upon a political possibility which has recurred many times in late years on the horizon of international affairs.

A report current in Pekin is to the effect that the Chinese government has been informed that numerous parties of French and Russians, ostensibly on voyages of exploration, have penetrated into the interior of Thibet, the forbidden country, and that the inhabitants of that country are prepartheir further progress. From Constantinople comes the news that the Sultan and his ministry have become greatly alarmed over the prospects of serious complications with Russia as the result of the recent assassination of M. St. Cherbina, the Russian consul at Mitrovitza, in European Turkey. While Thibet is not, like Afghanis-

tan, a neutral boundary between British and Russian domain in the East, it is in dangerous proximity to the country which each power has regarded as a bulwark of defense against the other, and any act on the part of underlying causes that led up to his the Muscovites which might be interdismissal. Accused of gross misman- preted as an attempt to establish iniagement, charged with culpable con- tial rights in Thibet could not fail to money so easily." duct, he has permitted the allegations be looked upon by Great Britain as a been watching that frontier with jealousy and suspicion for years. Russia has already secured a tremendous advantage through the construction of foothold in the mysterious mountain empire which his subjects are now reported to be traversing in the pursuit of scientific or geographical knowledge, the Czar would be in a position to perform a coup which would leave the British government with little power to resist the advance aspires? What account can he give southward of its greatest rival in the

If the Czar should make certain imthis juncture and find it necessary to back them up with a show of force, there is the possibility, however meagre, that the nauseating Turkish question may finally be solved after all these years of intrigue. Should it forth in the dignity of injured inno- transpire that the Czar has designs upon Thibet, Russian interference in Turkey might prove a most desirable feature of the programme. The pretext for such a step may be at hand. Whether the "exploring party" in Thibet is an indication of ulterior desoon appear.

voter in the town realized that a Mayor was to be elected. This sollspeak for publication and in this he name of his choice for Mayor, who, shows good sense. His recent remarks the lawyers say, is undoubtedly electabout the financial condition of the ed, no other candidates having apcountry and the mass of "undigested peared. The Mayor-elect will have no trouble in distributing his patronage, similate in order to assure a contin- for his solitary supporter should be entitled to anything he wants to

> The re-election of Carter Harrison as Mayor of Chicago is generally regarded as a victory for the principle of municipal ownership of street railways and other public utilities. Mayor Harrison's positive stand on this question undoubtedly secured his victory, and the public will await with keen interest the fulfillment of his promises. San Francisco seems also on the point of acquiring one of its street railways and the experiment of city will be closely observed.

destined to become a large producer no 2 2 4 If there is anybody in Portland enterprising enough to put up a big

A German admiral, Pluddeman, has published the opinion that Dewey's doubt there was a similar understand-

District Attorney Folk of St. Louis It is easy to see why Mr. Morgan has unearthed more boodling, this

> It is gratifying to be assured that Yellowstone Park is again to be thrown open to the public after the President's exclusive occupancy of it is concluded. Plain American citizens will be permitted to enter it once more as soon as Roosevelt leaves.

> Now that the great railway merger has been declared illegal, it only remains for the attorneys for Jim Hill and Pierpoint Morgan to invent some method of accomplishing the consolidation without violating the law.

THE TALK OF THE DAY

We are told that an eminent Parisian chef weeps for the days that are no more, when the great of the earth knew how to dine. "Your King Edward was a customer of mine; but what do you think he preferred? The simplest dishes. And Leopold of Belgium"-Casimir's dark eyes blazed with scorn-"soup and a slice of beef. Alas, is that a dinner for a king?"

And what would Casimir say to the tastes of untitled and uncrowned monarchs of America-to Senator Hanna and his favorite corned beef hash? It is said that the late Mr. Osgood, who represented Harper & Bros in London, used to make hash the feature of his lunches to which publishers, artists, literary men, were invited. Hash was a novelty, a luxury to them, and they ate so greedily of it that there was no need of providing any other substan-

"Medical Talk" assures us that no one s in 'the least particle of danger of catching smallpox who eats a little let-tuce every day . . it is a thousand times better than vaccination." Is this true? We know if you sow lettuce in the form of the name of your ing to offer an armed resistance to sweetheart, and if the lettuce grows well, you will win her love. Furthermore, it is an established fact that if on are desirous of children you should not have too much lettuce in your gar-

> Maxim Gorky's latest play, "In Lowst Depths," which was produced at Moscow, deals with scenes at a night refuge. Among the inmates are a baron has just undergone a sentence of hard labor, a drunken actor, a thief by eredity, a telegraph clerk who has un lergone a long sentence for murder. They all live up to their characters in the refuge: "The thief continues to steal; the ex-assassin swindles at cards the drunken actor drinks on the proeeds, and the baron gets drunk on the others' earnings. The thief is honored above all the others because he acquires

A little old man named Luke He is good and simple. He has known Both Russia and Great Britain have all forms of sin and suffering. He gives inmates, he awakens humanity in them. Then Luke departs, and the inmates of the shelter feel that they can no longer go on living as before, and each the Trans-Siberian railroad. With a strives to find some way of escape. The drunken actor commits suicide. The baron the thief, and the ex-assassin go on drinking, but they now drink 'to the health of man.' Luke has communicated a ray of hope, a germ of salvation, to them; they realize what they might have But not one of them is actually saved. Gorky's main idea seems to be the prevalence of sent ment over reason. The learned man seeks truth and justice, but finds it not, whereas the plain, simple man arrives at it instinctively. The reality of life, however, carmot be regast all at once, nor evil eliminated. perative demands upon the Sultan at But good is original, and is found at the bottom of all men; evil is the result of weakness of will Will can do everything if it be properly guided, and eventually leads to truth, goodness, and jus-Evil is no less real. Reality is the outcome of these two tendencies."

If lead should remain at the present quotations there seems no reason to doubt that the production this year of the metal will reach recordbreaking figures. The lead mining in dustry in the United States may be said to embrace a wide area. Lead is found in the majority of the so-called mining signs on the part of Russia or not will states, and where the ore is not found in large quantities it is usually present as a by-product. Comparatively little lend is found in California, Oregon, The little town of Mutual, Ohio, zons, Nevada, South Dakota, Washingheld an election last week under a ton and Alaska. The largest lead pronew municipal code, and only one ducing territories outside the Coeur d'Alenes district in Idaho are Colorado. Utah, Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin and Illinois. The gain in the lead ore protary voter wrote on his ballot the duction of Colorado and Utah since 1897 is nearly 100 per cent in each state.

In the Joplin-Galena district of Missourt and Kansas lead and zinc are rarely found alone. In the output zin predominates. Lead, as distinguished from the zine product, is treated at Joplin and the surrounding refineries in stead of being shipped to the Kansas gas smelters or to the zinc works in Illinois and Wisconsin. The ore has been found at all depths, and in fact, there is not uniformity of the deposits. In some properties the ore has been encountered at the grass roots, and again others not until a depth of several

formation struck. The increased demand for lead, which has been generally felt for the last few years, led to the formation last year of the National Lead Company. This company absorbed many of the producers in the West, and is credited with having a working agreement with the American Smelting & Refining Company. The latest section of the United States to show large lead deposits is in Owen

hundred feet was reached was the ore

one can as yet tell. Politicians are awaiting with "interest bordering on alarm" the reception which will be given to ex-President Cleveland in St. Louis April 30. But the politicians are the only ones who are worrying. The man who carried the State of Missouri three times for the presidency will be shown distinguished consideration .- Kansas City Times.

(From The Journal.) SOMETHING WEONG SOME-

WHERE. Has the city and county govern ment of Portland been conducted in a manner that justifies the taxpayers of this city in saying that they have received their proper returns

for taxes paid?
Most of the taxpayers say "no. Most of the tax-aters say "yes." Can and will the merchants, the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, in fact any or all of the commercial organizations of Portland answer these questions? Here they

Why has Portland on Imadequate police force-it has only half the

Why has Portland the worst streets of any city of equal size on the Pacific Coast Why has Portland's Fire Department been obliged to run short hand-

men required?

Why is the city sewer system a

Why are its bridges a wreck? has it no improved public Why has it insufficient money with which to buy sufficient numbers of

Why has it a city jull that is a Why has it as uncient court house?

Why has it not a city receiving hospital and corps of trained surgeons like other of even 10,000 inhabitants? Why is there only one police sta

Last, but most important, why is the tax rate so high when the city and county is giving nothing in re-Something should be done, and

that something right soon, to find

out what has become of the funds of this city and county. There may not be dishonesty in volved, but there is wretched management, or a leak somewhere.

SOMETHING WHONG SOMEWHERE GERTAINEY.

The merchants, the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, in fact all the live business men and organizations of Portland could answer these questions. some of them would not be willing to.

Inadequate Police and Fire Department forces, worst streets of any city on the Pacific Coast, bad sewer system, rotten bridges, un-improved parks, poor lights, disgraceful iail, antediluvian court house, unsuitable city receiving hospital and an exhorbitant tax rate ut them all together and what do they represent?

CITY BUN OR UNBUSINESSLIKE PRINCIPLES-THE TAXPAYERS ARE RESPONSIBLE.

Cut polities out of city affairs, elect only successful business men to manage the business of the business city of Portland, Until the tax payers, property owners and busi ness people realize the real situawe will continue to have in our beautiful city, bad streets, rotten bridges, foul smelling jails, and almost a bankrupt town, where we handsome, prosper ous metropolitan city.

-Fred T. Merrill.

THE OLD WORLD

Robert of Bourbon, ex-Sovereign Duke of Parma, is receiving congratulations on the birth of his twentieth child, a daughter, the eldest of his numerous progeny, the late Princess Ferdinand of Bulgarla having been born as far back as in 1870. Princess Ferdinand is, I be lieve, the only one of his children who is dead. At any rate there are 19 of them now living, the eldest, Princess ouise, being 31 years of age Eight of them were born of his first union with Princess Marie of Naples, while the remaining 11 are the offspring of his second wife, the Infante Maria Antonia of Portugal, sister of the legitimist pretender to the throne of Portugal, as well as of Archduchess Marie Therese of Austria, and of the Crown Princess of Luxemburg.

The Duke of Parma reigned for a few rears as a minor over the former Duchy of Parma, in Northern Italy-that is from the time of the assassination of his disreputable father. King Charles III. until the annexation of his dominions by Victor Emmanuel, and their ncorporation in the kingdom of United Italy

The assassins of Duke Charles III. died in this country, one of them in a public hospital at Philadelphia, and no attempt was made by the Parma authorities to prevent their escape, or to secure their extradition and punishment, o evil was the life of their victim, and so anxious were both his family and the Parma authorities to avoid lifting the existence were fortunately shrouded.

worse at Athens, where the King and his heir are in open conflict with the new cabinet. The constitution provides that the cabinet shall submit no measure to the legislature without having previously informed the sovereign of its character. It has neglected to do this in no less than four instances, among others in the case of the bill destined to deprive the Crown Prince, or Diadokos, of the supreme command of the army, investing the control thereof once more, as well as its administration, in the hands of the Minister of War, thus rendering it again an instrument of party polities.

King Leopold is just at present the object of the most bitter denunciations in the Belgian parliament, owing to his attempt to secure legislation authorizing the savings banks of the country to invest in the Chinese schemes of which he is the active promoter and chief. If these schemes come to grief it will, therefore, be the poor and working classes in Deleium who will pay the olper, instead of the King. Since the public denum tation of the Congo borrors, for which he is so largely responsible, he has tired of the surname of "Leopold, the African," and now hank-

Asiatic.' Prince Ferninand of Bulgaria seems to ave inherited more than any other of the descendants of King Louis Philippe of France, his grandfather's fondness for double dealing and intrigue. For, al! posed until quite rethough he lins ently as the vassal in all but name, of the Czar, and as entirely subservient to ifs wishes, and as devoted body and soul to Russia it has been discovered by the latter's agents that the Prince is nt in the most active and confidential correspondence with the Sultan, having withdrawn from Sofia to his country place at Euxinograd, apparently with the object of attracting less atntion to the coming and going of special messengers

Now, Russia, together with Austria and England, is engaged in bringing pressure to lear upon the Porte to compel it to introduce the promised reforms into Masselvula. and thus remove the "raison d'eta for the impending insur-In fact, the relations between ection. the three great powers in question and the Turkish government are the reverse of mordial just at present, owing the threads addressed by them to Sultan, in order to compel him to live up to his promises about Macedonia. and thus avert a revolution which might precipitate a full-fiedged European war.

The discovery, therefore, that Prince secret and active corre-Ferdinand Is in spendence with the Sultan, is, to say the us and calculated to create doubts at St. Petersburg as to the sincerity of his professions of loyalty and Czar. His grandfather, devotion to the King Louis Philippe, lost his French throne precisely on account of his in-Whether this section is ability to refrain from double dealing, and because, having forfeited the confidence of everyone in turn, nobody would trust him any longer. It will be the same way with Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, whom the late Emperor of Russia was always wont to denounce as a prince without even a vestige of honor or the slightest regard for his plighted

word.

The situation at Sofia is, indeed, complicated just at present. The Danef ford Courant.

cabinet, which, like old Zankof, the president of the national legislature, is ompletely Russophile, insists on complete obedience to the Czar's commands that Bulgaria should abstain from enouraging agitation in Macedonia until the Sultan has proved his inability or disinclination to carry out the projected reforms. These views were not, ver, shared by Gen. Paprikoff, the min ister of war, the intimate friend of the Prince, and looked upon as his personal representative in all recent cabinets.

* * * Paprikoff is a Macedonian at heart, and eager for armed action in Mace donia. He recently demanded an increase of \$3,000,000 in the war estimates on the ground that in view of the mili tary preparations by Turkey and by it was absolutely necessary that the Bulgarian army should be prepared for all eventualities. The cabinet declined to consent to any such sum being devoted to armaments at the present moment, declaring in the first place that the finances of the nation were in such desperate condition that it would presipitate bankruptcy, while the voting of any such sum at this functure would constitute a flagrant deflance of the Czar and of the other two powers who had insisted on Bulgaria abstaining for the present from any encouragement to the Macedonian agitation. Thereupon the minister of war resigned. But the Prince continues to profess the utmost affection and intimacy for the general.

* * * The position of the Prince it must be onfessed, is one of much difficulty. He is expected to obey the peremptory commands of the Czar. Theoretically he veil with which certain phases of his should be absolutely loyal and devoted to the Sultan, who is his suzerain as far as Bulgaria is concerned, and his sovereign with regard to the Eastern Roumellan portion of his dominions. His principality is bankrupt. He is under jected to the penalty of minor excommunication by the Pope and debarred from the sacraments for violating his pledged word in causing his eldest boy to be converted from Catholicism to the Orthodox Greek rite, and he is threatened with assassination by the leaders of the Macedonian revolutionary movement unless he plays their game and favors them and their policy. Thanks to Gen. Paprikoff his army is wholly Macedonian in its sympathies a large portion of the officers and men being

Macedonians. Add to this that he is keenly ambitious to add Macedonia to his dominons, and to proclaim himself King of Greater Bulgaria, and it will be seen that the condition of affairs is, to say the least, complicated, and that the Prince is very far from being a free agent. He is in much the same predica ment as Napoleon III, whose life was in constant danger at the hands of the Italian carbonari, owing to his neglect to fulfill his promises made to the leaders of the movement to which they longed. If at any moment Prince Ferdthand appears to the Macedonian revolutionists to be playing them false, his assassination will speedily follow at

Besides the great open space there are squares, planted with trees and flowers, in every district of the city. Some of them are so small that they do not figure on the maps of Paris, as, for instance the Square de la Trinite, which, limited in size as it is, can, nevertheless, boast der column is the largest single stone of plots of grass, flowers, trees and a fine drinking fountain. Another such spot is the garden in which stands the Paris with the allied sovereigns, as a Musee Galliera; in fact, similar squares are scattered all over Paris and its suburbs, providing room near home for children to induige in the healthy occupation of making sand castles and other such pastimes. The newly arranged Cours-la-Reine consists of a continuous series of shady pathways bordered by flower beds, extending alongside the river from the Pent de la Concorde to th Pont de l'Alma. It has also been decided to transform the Champ de Mars into garden, so as to form a continuation of the Jardins du Trocadero, with the Seine flowing between. All this is evidence of a fixed determination to beautify the city, and it also shows to what extent Paris is prepared to go for its luxuries. It must, however, be remarked that no outlays could be more democratic in character than the expenditure incurred upon public parks and gardens, and that, if these outlays help to make Paris a paradise for the foreigners who visit it and spend money in it, they are of immediate and permanent benefit to the mass of the population.-Architectural Record.

NO SLOUCE OF A SIGHT. The sporting reporter is the fellow

for mixed and poetic metaphors when the editors let him loose. See what he telegraphed about the trial trip of the new Shamrock: "It was an inspiring sight to see the challenger, keen thoroughbred of the seas, running fleetly as some equine prototype under the snaffle. She fairly ate the water." Isn't that a dandy? A real "equine prototype" eating water is no slouch of a sight.-Hart-

GOSSIP OF POLITICS

The Hon. Albert J. Heverldge apparently takes about the same view of the mayoralty contest in Indianapolis that Hon. Joseph Benson Foraker does of the battle now waging in Cincinnati beween Mayor Fleischmann and the Hon. M. E. Ingalls. He regards the outcome as one of national significance, as Senator Foraker considers the result in Cincinnati one of far-reaching effect upon the Republican party.

These two statesmen, so accustomed to dealing with great problems, are unable to limit their endeavors to a mere local campaign, and even in a contest where the issues involved concern the paving of streets, the construction of sewers the enactment of municipal regulations for public safety and public health, they see in the result a momentous effect upon the election of a President of the whole country next year, and are able to discover in the outcome of a mayoralty campaign forebodings of good or ill to the tariff, the trusts and a dozen and one questions with which Congress and the Executive have to deal.

Senator Beveridge presided over the convention which renominated the Hon. Charles A. Bookwalter for mayor of Indianapolis. He succeeded in routing the Fairbanks forces, who desired another man, and in the exultation of victory the junior senator delivered a somewhat remarkable speech. It was a good speech, for everyone who ever heard the bril liant young Hoosier statesman knows that he never makes any other kind, but was, to say the least, somewhat peculiar under the circumstances.

Had it been delivered at the Repub lican national convention after the Hon Theodore Roosevelt or some other had been nominated for the Presidency, it would have been heralded as a great of fort and no doubt printed far and wide throughout the country. It might have been the sounding of the keynote of the campaign, for it dealt with all the great national questions of the day. The Senator told what had been done during he Administrations of the late President McKinley and President Roosevelt, and what Congress had accomplished, Cuban reciprocity, of the building of the isthmian canal, of the glory of the flag, of peace and order in the Philippines established by the Republican party, in short, of almost everything except matters pertaining to the local ontest for mayor of Indianapolis. It must have reminded some of those who heard it of the speech once delivered by the late Roscoe Conkling in support of James A. Garfield for the Presidency, in which he never once mentioned the name of the candidate.

Concerning the speech, the "Indianap-

lis News" is moved to say; "We conclude from a careful reading f the speech of Senator Beveridge that f the Hon. Charles A. Bookwalter is not ected mayor next October the Monroe doctrine will be overthrown, the open foor will be slammed shut in China, the anti-imperialists and Aguinaldo will wrest the Philippines from us, the German Emperor will seize the Danish West ndies, the gold standard will be abolshed, and William Jennings Bryan will be elected President next year. There was in the speech the merest mention of Bookwalter and of the present city administration.'

* * *
The Lorimer-Durborow Congress elecon contest is playing a lively second to the Harrison-Stewart mayoralty fight Chicago, and is demanding a share of public attention. The Hon. "Billy" Lorimer is having a hard time to get back to Congress. On the face of the returns he received a majority of approximately 1,000 votes, and the certifirate of election was issued to him, but his opponent, who is also a former member of the House, brought contest, and the fight is now even more fierce than it was before election day.

Mr. Durborow charged frauds, and demanded a recount of the ballots. An njunction was asked for by Lorimer to prevent the election commissioners rom recanvassing the returns. Judge Hanecy granted it, and the ballots were to be destroyed. The Democrats, however, took the matter before nother judge, who said that the ballots should be recounted and backed up by a guard of 275 of the biggest policemen on Chicago's force, the comnissioners went to the city hall and took possession of the votes, and Judge Hanecy's injunction was brushed aside as if it were no more than a discarded

The matter has not been settled owever, as a truce has been declared and agreed to by both sides until April order that the trouble may be averted until after the municipal elec-

An analysis of the vote by which the New Hampshire house of representaives passed the license bill shows that 35 Republicans and 83 Democrats voted or the bill, while 70 Republicans and 4 Democrats voted against it. Of the ity members 121 voted for the bill to 8 against, while the town members stood affirmative to 76 negative. sponse to a general popular demand, the local option to the cities as well as the

THE ALEXANDER COLUMN. The young King of Italy is a good judge of art, and on his visit to the Czar was struck by nothing so much as the Alexander column before the winter palace in St. Petersburg. His own capital possesses the famous Trajan and tonine pillars, besides 15 great Egyptian monoliths shaped hundreds of years before Moses was born; but the Alexanever cut and polished by human hands. It is said that when Alexander I entered victor, he looked up at the Vendome col-

umn, bearing Napoleon on high, "God forbid!" the young Emperor exclaimed, "that I should ever occupy so giddy a place! No man is worthy of it. To me it seems profane. I have learned the littleness of even the greatest of

mankind." After his death his brother, Nicholas I remembering his words, decided to erect unique monument to his memory. He gave orders that a shaft 84 feet long should be cut from the granite rock. Impossible as the feat seemed, it was more than accomplished. From the moun tain was cleared a stone 100 feet long, which the literal-minded quarrymaster quickly reduced to the required length An eye-witness says that Victor Emmanuel III of Italy looked at the magnificent shaft wistfully. Rome is building a huge monument to his grandfather. Will it, when finished, bear comparison with that great shaft topped by its bronze figure of religion, erected to the memory of the Czar who was great enough to be humble?-Art Amateur.

THE GREAT SOCIAL DETERRENT. Publicity is today the great social deterrent from social crimes. Men and women who would risk the law and who have no fear of the disgrace of a divorce court, soon over, hesitate when the headlines over another's secret sin remind them of the pillory on which the newspaper today lifts those by whom offenses come, raising them before a million readers, naked, bare and disgraced, suffering worse from publicity than the penalties of slow, halting and uncertain law.-Philadelphia Press.

TARIFF REFORM TO BE AN ISSUE

White Says It Is the Paramount Question.

Democrats Must Come to an Understanding to Try to Forget Petty Differences.

Sum White, chairman of the Demo eratic State Central Committee, at the Albany convention, soiced the sentime at of the people of his political persuasion in an appeal to the party to attack the living issues of today and forget the differences of the past. He said, in part:

The Democratic Party. The Democratic party has for more than a dozen years been torn asunder by warring factions, internal dissensions, useless bickerings, criminations and re-criminations. The time has come for plain speaking, for it is a condition that confronts us and not a theory. Let us reason together on the best method of putting our house in order against the coming of the day of responsibilities; for surely is the day of the overthrow of unconstitutional and special lege rule near at hand.

Trend Toward Tariff Revision. The tendency of the times toward tar-The tendency of the times toward tariff revision is a sure indication of wiis to come. Those who control
dictate the platforms and policies of
opposition are the very men who a
reaping the unearned benefits of the tariff. They will never permit the re-formation of the tariff if they can pre-vent it, and the people can expect no relief from tariff burdens until they fise in their might, appealing to

rise in their might, appealing to the liv-ing principles of true Democracy. It is not true that the Democration party is without issues. It meeds to but step once more on the old platform of its fundamental principles, and appeal to the safe, sound and conservative busi-ness element; to the element which pro-duces something, has something and is something; to that element known as the "middle classes," the commercial element, the property element, the think-ing, working patriotic element; in short, the plain people, who ask but for the protection guaranteed under the Constitution-the protection of life, liberty and

Between Extremes. Let our party take the great middle ground between all extremes, appealing to American individualism, self-sustain-ing and self-supporting manhood, giving all possible encouragement to those en-gaged in the acquisition of property and wealth by honest labor, intelligence and industry; and guaranteeing all protec-tion possible in the peaceful enjoyment of the fruits of such labor and individual effort, and the party will then save this nation from drifting away from the ancient moorings of the Constitution into dangerous and unknown seas.

Strike at the Trusts.

I do not mean to say that all tariff duties should be removed, for it is nec-essary to have a revenue to pay the run-ning expenses of the government, but all duties should be removed from monopoly and trust-manufactured articles. Out of the eternal principles of Democracy can and should be constructed in 1994 a platform broad, strong and Demeratic enough to hold every Democrat In this country, and one, too, which will restore to us the lost confidence of that class of citizens who own their own homes, their own farms and their own business; in other words, that class known as the great middle class of our

Though the night may have been dark for Democracy, though the storm of pas-sion may have driven it into strange and unknown seas, though it may almost stranded upon the hidden rocks. though its crew may have been torn by mutiny and dissension, yet, as the storm-tossed mariner turns to his compass to guide him into a harbor of safety, so midst all its dangers and perils. ocracy has but to turn to the Constitu-tion as its compass to guide it once more into familiar seas of success, prosperity

and happiness.

The time is ripe for the Democratic party, with its past history of conserva-tism, to declare and demand that life, liberty and property shall be protected and preserved. That the government not interfere in private business s of the people. That paternalism shall not interfere in private business affairs of the people. That paternalism has no place in our system of government. That all laws shall be vigorously enforced for the protection of all classes, rich and poor alike. That all combinations of capital or individuals, in restraint of trade, are contrary to public policy and inimical to the preservation of the republic. Let the party demand could rights to all and special privileges. of the republic. Let the party demand equal rights to all and special privileges to none. Let it facilitate competition by a removal of unjust tariffs, and by so doing in part, at least, destroy mo-nopolies. Combinations of capital have become a menace to our institutions, and opposed to these, and as a natural outgrowth of them, are the combinations of labor. The most difficult question before the American people for solution today is that presented by the two op-posing factions, combined capital and combined labor. The Democratic princi-ples of individual right and individual iberty affords the only solution.

Party of Progress The Democratic party must be a party progress. It cannot, and ought not, of progress. It cannot, and ought not, to survive as a mere party of negation and opposition. It must propose some-thing and do something. It must de-mand that all questions of governmental policy be settled in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution and the Delaration of Independence. should not thresh over last years

straw, but should turn its attention to the ever-living present. No matter what differences of opinion may have disturbed the may have disturbed the harmony at Democratic councils, and rent the part asunder; no matter if some of us were "Gold Bugs" and some of us were "Silver Bugs." No matter if some of us were in favor of the retention of the Philipin favor of the retention of the Philippines and some were opposed. These questions are not now before the American people for settlement. They have been eliminated; they are behind us. Let us not look back. Let the dead past bury its dead. Let us live in the living present, looking onward into the future, leaders in the march of progress.

A Great Opportunity.

The Democratic party has a great opportunity. Will it grasp it, or will it continue to hover over the dead ashes of the past? Has it had enough of dissension, strife, humiliation and defeat? Does it still wish to pursue the suicidal polley of kicking against the pricks? Let policy of kicking against the prices: Let the Democratic party in its next national platform declare itself in unmistakable terms against paternalism and central-ized power, trusts and monopolies, and reckless extravagance and un-American tendencies. Let it go forth to do battle once more as a ro-united party, against class legislation, extravagance and mis-rule; and so surely as the night follows the day, the millions of people in this iand who believe in progress, commercial freedom, commercial expansion, in tariff revision, in just and equal taxation, in the abolition of trusts, in equal rights to all and special privileges to none, in the protection and preservation of individual rights and opportunities, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, in republican institutions, and a broad Amerconstitution of the United States, in re-publican institutions, and a broad Amer-icanism which knows no North, no-South, no East, no West, no rich, no poor, will rally to the support of the standard and sweep the party into power, to the end that it may save and pre-the ever-living principles of Thomas ferson and the Democratic party.