

justice, or that could not be easily controlled by the local or state authorities, for the federal troops can do nothing that the state troops cannot do.

I repeat that you have been imposed upon in this matter, but even if, by a federal construction, it were held that the conditions here came within the letter of the statute, then I submit that local self-government is a fundamental principle of our constitution. Each community shall govern itself so long as it can and is ready and able to enforce the law, and it is in harmony with this fundamental principle that the statute authorizing the president to send troops into states must be construed; especially is this so in matters relating to the exercise of the police power and the preservation of law and order.

To absolutely ignore a local government in matters of this kind, when the local government is ready to furnish assistance needed, and is amply able to enforce the law, not only insults the people of this state by imputing to them an inability to govern themselves, or an unwillingness to enforce the law, but is in violation of a basic principle of our institutions. The question of federal supremacy is in no way involved. No one disputes it for a moment, but, under our constitution, federal supremacy and local self-government must go hand in hand, and to ignore the latter is to do violence to the constitution.

As governor of the state of Illinois I protest against this and ask the immediate withdrawal of the federal troops from active duty in this state. Should the situation at any time get so serious that we cannot control it with state forces we will promptly ask for federal assistance, but until such time I protest, with all due deference, against this uncalled for reflection upon our people and again ask the immediate withdrawal of these troops. I have the honor to be, yours respectfully,  
JOHN P. ALTGELD,  
Governor of Illinois.

**CLEVELAND'S REPLY IN JUSTIFICATION.**

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., July 5, 1894.—Hon. John P. Altgeld, Governor of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.—Sir: Federal troops were sent to Chicago in strict accordance with the constitution and the laws of the United States, upon the demand of the postoffice department that obstruction of the mails should be removed, and upon the presentations of the judicial officers of the United States that the process of the federal courts could not be executed through the ordinary means, and upon competent proof that conspiracies existed against commerce between the states. To meet these conditions, which are clearly within the province of federal authority, the presence of federal troops in the city of Chicago was deemed not only proper, but necessary, and there has been no intention of thereby interfering with the plain duty of the local authorities to preserve the peace of the city. GROVER CLEVELAND.

**ALTGELD'S FINAL RETORT.**

To the Hon. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.—Sir: Your answer to my protest involves some startling conclusions and ignores and evades the question at issue—that is that the principle of local self-government is just as fundamental in our institu-

tions as is that of federal supremacy.

First—You calmly assume that the executive has the legal right to order federal troops into any community of the United States, in the first instance, whenever there is the slightest disturbance, and that he can do this without any regard to the question as to whether that community is able to send ready to enforce the law itself, and, inasmuch as the executive is the sole judge of the question as to whether any disturbance exists or not in any part of the country, this assumption means that the executive can send federal troops into any community in the United States at his pleasure, and keep them there as long as he chooses. If this is the law, then the principle of self-government either never did exist in this country or else has been destroyed, for no community can be said to possess local self-government if the executive can, at his pleasure, send military forces to patrol its streets under pretense of enforcing some law. The kind of local self-government that could exist under these circumstances can be found in any of the monarchies of Europe, and it is not in harmony with the spirit of our institutions.

Second—It is also a fundamental principle in our government that except in times of war the military shall be subordinate to the civil authority. In harmony with this provision the state troops are ordered out to act under and with the civil authorities. The troops you have ordered to Chicago are not under the civil authorities, and are in no way responsible to them for their conduct. They are not even acting under the United States marshal or any federal officer of the state, but are acting directly under military orders issued from military headquarters at Washington, and in so far as these troops act at all it is military government.

Third—The statute authorizing federal troops to be sent into states in certain cases contemplates that the state troops shall be taken first. This provision has been ignored and it is assumed that the executive is not bound by it. Federal interference with industrial disturbances in the various states is certainly a new departure and it opens up so large a field that it will require a very little stretch of authority to absorb to itself all the details of local government.

Fourth—You say that troops were ordered into Illinois upon the demand of the postoffice department, and upon representations of the judicial officers of the United States that process of the courts could not be served, and upon proof that conspiracies existed. We will not discuss the facts, but look for a moment at the principle involved in your statement. All of these officers are appointed by the executive. Most of them can be removed by him at will. They are not only obliged to do his bidding, but they are in fact a part of the executive. If several of them can apply for troops, one alone can; so that under the law, as you assume it to be, an executive through any one of his appointees, can apply to himself to have the military sent into any city or number of cities, and base his application on such representations as he sees fit to make. In fact, it will be immaterial whether he makes any showing or not, for the executive is the sole judge, and nobody else has any right to interfere or even inquire about it. Then the executive can pass on his own application—his will being the sole guide—he can hold the application to be sufficient, and order troops to as many places as he wishes and put them in command of any one he chooses, and have them act not under the civil officers, either federal or state, but directly under military orders from Washington, and there is not in the constitution or laws, whether written

or unwritten, any limitation or restraint upon his power. His judgment, that is, his will, is the sole guide, and  
(Continued on Page 16.)

**Patent Secured** OR FEE returned. FREE opinion as to patentability. Send for guide book and what to invent. Finest publications issued for free distribution. Patents secured by us advertised free in Patent Record. **SAMPLE COPY FREE.** Evans, Wilkens Co., Dept. F, Washington, D. C.

**For 25 Cents a Day Our "Man of All Work"**  
Never tires, Works Day or Night, Wind or Calm, Rain or Shine.  
A hired man that takes no vacation and never kicks.  
**Complete 1 1/2 H. P. ENGINE \$75**  
Every Engine Absolutely Guaranteed.  
This Engine is complete with water, gasoline tank, both tube and electric igniters, piping and all fittings and connections, mounted on base, ready to run. Pumping attachment as shown in cut \$10 extra. Starts or stops in a moment. All set up when you receive it ready to operate, and a child can run it. Absolutely safe. No fire, no explosions, no danger of any kind. Can be moved from place to place. The simplest and the best Gasoline Engine ever produced. Also 3 and 5 H. P. Engines at proportionately low prices. Fully described with large clear cuts in our Special Gasoline Engine Catalogue. With these engines you can churn, saw wood, pump water, shell corn, run creameries, printing presses, manufacturing plants, etc. The 1 1/2 H. P. will pump more water in a day than ten men. Requires little attention and furnishes the cheapest power on earth. Send for free Gasoline Engine Catalogue.  
O. L. CHASE MERCANTILE CO., Dept. O2, Kansas City, Mo.

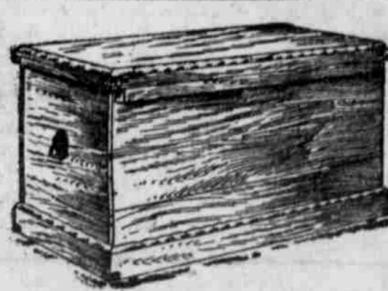


**SAMPSON**  
**Telephones**  
Don't Cost Much, Write for the Electric Book.  
**AMERICAN ELECTRIC TELEPHONE CO.,**  
Chicago, Ill.



**OUR GENERATORS**  
**Our Transmitters**  
**RING LAST**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**HIGH GRADE TELEPHONE APPARATUS.**

**Every Woman**  
**Wants a**  
**Moth Proof Cedar Chest**  
Made of TENNESSEE RED CEDAR  
24 x 25 x 44 \$14.  
Freight Prepaid to any Point.  
May be returned at our expense if not satisfactory. Write us to day.  
**The Myers Company, Nashville, Tenn.**



**LIFE AND SPEECHES OF**  
**WILLIAM J. BRYAN.**  
Illustrated, Octavo, Cloth Bound, Published in 1900  
Nothing later in print. A limited number of copies, while they last at \$1.25. Postage Prepaid.  
Address G. H. WALTERS,  
2245 Vine Street, Lincoln, Neb.

**The Prairie Farmer.**  
**A Leader**  
**Among Agricultural Papers**  
Published Weekly at Chicago, Ills. Subscription Price, \$1.00.  
**Special Offer:** THE COMMONER AND PRAIRIE FARMER } Both 1 year... \$1.00  
All Prairie Farmer subscribers will also receive the Home Magazine monthly supplement. Send orders to The Commoner, Lincoln, Neb.

**Gen. Chas. Dick,**  
Ohio's famous Congressman, writes:  
"There is no remedy so efficient for headache as Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. Cure and prevent. Sold and guaranteed by all druggists. No opiates. Non-laxative. Never sold in bulk. 15 doses 25 cents.  
Dr. Miles' Med. Co., Elkhart, Ind