

HISTORIC TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 15.)

It being purely a matter of discretion, his decision can never be examined or questioned.

This assumption as to the power of the executive is certainly new, and I respectfully submit that it is not the law of the land. The jurists have told us that this is a government of law, and not the government by the caprice of an individual, and, further, instead of being autocratic, it is a government of limited power. Yet the autocrat of Russia could certainly not possess, or claim to possess, greater power than is possessed by the executive of the United States, if your assumption is correct.

Fifth—The executive has the command not only of the regular forces of all the United States, but of the military forces of all the states, and can order them to any place he sees fit; and as there are always more or less local disturbances over the country it will be an easy matter under your construction of the law for an ambitious executive to order out the military forces of all of the states and establish at once a military government. The only chance of failure in such a movement could come from rebellion, and with such a vast military power at command this could readily be crushed, for, as a rule, soldiers will obey orders.

As for the situation in Illinois, that is of no consequence now compared with the far-reaching principle involved. True, according to my advices, federal troops have now been

on duty for over two days, and, although the men were brave and the officers valiant and able, yet their very presence proved to be an irritant because it aroused the indignation of a large class of people, who, while upholding law and order, had been taught to believe in local self-government and, therefore, resented what they regarded as unwarranted interference.

Inasmuch as the federal troops can do nothing but what the state troops can do there, and believing that the state is amply able to take care of the situation and to enforce the law, and believing that the ordering out of the federal troops was unwarranted, I again ask their withdrawal.

JOHN P. ALTGELD.

—The Chicago Daily Tribune, Tuesday, May 3, 1904.

Gladys In The Garden.

Now Gladys takes her flower seeds
And puts them in the ground,
Most lovingly she tucks them in
And pats the earth around.
She almost smells the fragrant bloom,
And she can hardly wait
For sun and rain to do their work
And make them ger-mi-nate.

It doesn't matter in the least
How lame it makes her back,
Or whether, when she straightens up,
She hears her knee-joints crack,
For Gladys loves all things that grow,
She loves the little seeds,
And even has, I think, a shy
Affection for the weeds.

Now watch her shoo the neighbors'
hens

Who come across to scratch!
And see her oust the dogs and cats
With vigor and dispatch!
Behold her try to educate
Her own vivacious pup
And hear her joyous comments when
The seeds at last come up!

Well, here's success to Gladys, and
May luck her toil attend!
May sunshine warm her plantlets, and
May gentle rains descend
To help them to perfection and
To bring them into bloom,
And may they fill her summer with
A wealth of rich perfume!
—Somerville Journal.

my temperance is a business proposition just like their own. I have a saloon under my headquarters. If a saloonkeeper gets into trouble he always knows that Senator Plunkitt is the man to help him out. If there is a bill in the legislature makin' it easier for the liquor dealers I am for it every time. I am one of the best friends the saloon men have—but I don't drink their whisky. I won't go through the temperance lecture dodge and tell you how many bright young men I've seen fall victims of intemperance, but I'll tell you that I could name dozens—young men who had started on the road to statesmanship, who could carry their districts every time and who could turn out any vote you wanted at the primaries. I honestly believe that drink is the greatest curse of the day, except, of course, civil service, and that it has driven more young men to ruin than anything except civil service examinations.

"Look at the great leaders of Tammany hall! No regular drinkers among them. Richard Croker's strongest drink was vichy, Charlie Murphy takes a glass of champagne at dinner sometimes, but he don't go beyond that, although he has been a saloonkeeper. A drinkin' man wouldn't last two weeks as leader of Tammany hall.

"Nor can a man manage an assembly district long if he drinks. He's got to have a clear head all the time. I could name ten men who, in the last few years, lost their grip in their districts because they began drinkin'. There's now thirty-six district leaders in Tammany hall, and I don't believe a half dozen of them ever drink anything except at meals. People have got an idea that because the liquor men are with us in campaigns our district leaders spend most of their time leanin' against bars. There couldn't be a wronger idea. The district leader makes a business of politics, gets his livin' out of it, and, in order to succeed, he's got to keep sober just like in any other business.

"Just take as examples 'Big Tom' and 'Little Tim' Sullivan. They're known all over the country as the

Bowery leaders and, as there's nothing but saloons on the Bowery, people might think that they are hard drinkers. The fact is that neither of them has ever touched a drop of liquor in his life or even smoked a cigar. Still they don't make no pretenses of bein' better than anybody else and don't go around deliverin' temperance lectures. 'Big Tim' made money out of liquor—sellin' it to other people. That's the only way to get good out of liquor.

"Look at all the Tammany heads of city departments. There's not a real drinkin' man in the lot, although there's a saloonkeeper or two. Oh, yes, there are some prominent men in the organization who drink hard sometimes, but they suit the men who have power. They're ornaments, fancy speakers and all that, who make a fine show behind the footlights, but ain't in it when it comes to directin' the city government and the Tammany organization. The men who sit in the executive committee room at Tam-

many hall and direct things are men who celebrate on apollinaris or vichy. Let me tell you what I saw on election night in 1897, when the Tammany ticket swept the city: Up to 10 p. m. Croker, John F. Carroll, Tim Sullivan, Charlie Murphy and myself sat in the committee rooms receivin' returns. When nearly all the city was heard from and we saw that Van Wyck was elected by a big majority, I invited the crowd to go across the street for a little celebration. A lot of small politicians followed us, expectin' to see magnams of champagne opened. The waiters in the restaurant also expected it, and you never saw a more disgusted lot of waiters when they got our orders. Here's the orders: Croker, vichy and bicarbonate of soda; Carroll, seltzer lemonade; Sullivan, apollinaris; Murphy, vichy; Plunkitt, ditto. Before midnight we were all in bed and next mornin' we were up bright and early attendin' to business, while other men were nursin' swelled heads. Is there anything the matter with temperance as a pure business proposition?"—New York letter to Boston Transcript.

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Extraordinary Temperance Lecture.

Senator George W. Plunkitt, the Tammany sage, delivered from his bootblack rostrum in the county courthouse today a temperance lecture which is out of the common. "I told you some time ago how to succeed in politics," he began. "I oughter have said then that no matter how well you learn to play the political game, you won't make a lastin' success of it if you're a drinkin' man. I never take a drop of any kind of intoxicatin' liquor. I ain't no fanatic. Some of the saloonkeepers are my best friends and I don't mind goin' into a saloon any day with my friends. But as a matter of business I leave whisky and beer and the rest of that stuff alone. It's a matter of business, too. I take for my lieutenants in my district men who don't drink. I tried the other kind for several years, but it didn't pay. They cost too much. For instance, I had a young man who was one of the best hustlers in town. He knew every man in the district, was popular everywhere and could induce a half-dead man to come to the polls on election day. But regularly two weeks before election he started on a drunk and I had to hire two men to guard him day and night and keep him sober enough to do his work. That cost a lot of money and I dropped the young man after a while. "Maybe you think I'm unpopular with the saloonkeepers because I don't drink. You're wrong. The most successful saloonkeepers don't drink themselves and they understand that

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