

**PERSONAL.** Brigadier-General Victor Vifquain, the hero who captured the batteries at Blakely, an outpost and fortification of Mobile, during the civil war—who was commended for valor on the field by General Canby, thanked by congress and given a medal in commemoration of his efficient gallantry, is just returning home from Cuba as colonel of the third Nebraska, having entered the present service under Colonel William Jennings Bryan and Governor Holcomb, who liked military experience in all his colonels.

General Vifquain was twice appointed to the consular service by President Cleveland, once as consul at Colon and again as consul-general of Panama. And he was twice removed from that service and twice succeeded by officers of the Confederate army. The first removal was by President Harrison when Vifquain was superseded by a Confederate captain, and the second removal was by President McKinley, who appointed a Confederate general to succeed Vifquain. How "the boys in blue" are loved by the g. o. p.!

**THE CHICAGO RIOTS.** President Grover Cleveland called out the military and put the mob at Chicago to flight, extinguished the fires of incendiarism, restored order and reinstated the supreme sovereignty of the law.

For that act he was voted the thanks of the United States senate and the house of representatives and the legality of that act was, without a dissentient voice, affirmed by the supreme court of the United States.

Thus the right and duty of the executive head of this government, as defined and maintained by Grover Cleveland, during the revolt of anarchists in Chicago in 1893 have been recognized and confirmed by the highest legislative and judicial authorities of the republic. And that confirmation by congress and the supreme court is unanimous and irrevocable.

But Altgeld, Bryan, Senator Teller of Colorado, Tillman of South Carolina, and all the rioters and mobocrats themselves denounce that riot-suppressing act of President Cleveland and condemn the law, the courts, the writ of injunction and any and all other legal processes which may be invoked to subdue riots, quell mobs and wipe out anarchists.

But let it be remembered that the Chicago platform of 1896 condemned in terms the action of the federal authorities in bringing to an end the Chicago riots, by means of the military power of the United States, used to enforce the mandates of a federal court. Upon that platform Tom Watson and Bryan were candidates for office. Both men denounced the maintenance of law and

order and with Altgeld preached tumult, disrespect for laws and courts. And now in the year 1899 the same gentlemen are posing as the only patriots in the United States who have a thorough understanding of the needs of popular government.

As recently as April 12 there comes from the ever-vocal Bryan an ultimatum, issued as from the headquarters of a commanding colonel in Cuba, telling who may and who may not enter the democratic party. Listen to this venerable sage!

Hearken unto this experienced and successful lawyer whose innumerable clients everywhere throng in myriads to praise him.

Give ear to this financier whose earnings and management of money, by the miracle of a mouth, have given him fortune and fame as sun and storm give blush to the rose.

In listening awe bow before this great gunless soldier, who in powderlessness and pomp was photographed a warrior, but only proved himself, outside of Cuba, invincible in peace, invisible in war. He remarks:

The doors of the party are always open to receive new additions, whether they be new converts or former members of the party. To err is human and those who erred in '96 have only to admit it and subscribe to the party creed in order to be taken back into the party. They may dissent from some portions of the platform, as some did in '96, and yet subscribe to the platform as a whole.

I have found among the democrats no hostility toward those who wish to return provided they recognize that the democratic party now has a platform that is satisfactory to the democrats. A democrat who comes back merely for the purpose of fighting against the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, will not find the party congenial. Those who recognize that they erred in '96 are not likely to insist upon prominence in the party management until they have had time to bring forth works for repentance. If they do aspire to prominence they will have to convince their associates of the sincerity of their purpose to aid the party in its fight against plutocracy.

The only unwelcome guests are those who deserted in '96 and still claim to be better democrats than those who remained with the party, and who demand the surrender of the Chicago platform as the price of their return. Only those who are willing to stand upon the last platform ought to have a part in the writing of the next platform.

St. Peter seems not to be the only master of keys and doors with plenary power to let in or keep out callers, visitors and guests.

"To err is human," but Bryanarchy never errs. Is Bryanarchy human?

"Only those" who are willing to stand upon the Chicago platform, saith this St. Peter—the supreme doorkeeper of democracy—can come in! Who, among

gold democrats, has intimated that anybody would make declaration of fidelity and adherence to Bryanarchy for the sake of sitting down at the feast of fallacies?

The patriotic men who aligned themselves for the principles promulgated at the Indianapolis convention of 1896, which nominated Palmer and Buckner will never, never surrender to the vagaries and sophisms of Bryanarchy.

#### JURIES.

It is important in the administration of justice that juries, both grand and petit, be drawn in exact conformity to the spirit and letter of the law. Good citizens should study into the methods and investigate the means by which jurymen have been, or may hereafter, be drawn.

Personal liberty, the rights of property and even life itself are jeopardized by any other method than the lawful and fair and square method of organizing the juries of courts.

It is time that every decent citizen who loves liberty and justice should awaken to the importance of legally selected juries.

#### RAILWAY LIFE AS A CAREER.

The April issue of New York Railroad Men contains a number of expressions of opinion from well-known railway officers in reply to the following list of questions:

1. What are the present opportunities for young men in railway life?
2. What effect does the tendency to consolidation in railroads have upon such employment?
3. In your opinion, what department of the railway service gives best promise of success?
4. What kind of training will furnish the best preparation for success in railroad life?

There is remarkable unanimity in the replies to the first question, as to the opportunities for young men in the service. What the tenor of these replies is the following extracts will show:

Roswell Miller—They are better than they have been.

W. H. Truesdale—As good as they ever were for the right kind of men.

E. T. Jeffery—Better than ever before.

G. L. Bradbury—Better than ever before.

John F. Wallace—Better than they have ever been.

J. M. Barr—Were never brighter.

C. H. Chappel—Competent men always in demand.

Russell Harding—Never better or brighter.

G. W. Stevens—Very good.

F. D. Underwood—Under certain conditions, better than ever.

As to the effect of consolidations on employees the almost universal testi-