THE HIGHWAY OF REFORM

STATE Y

Dr. Parkhurst Points Out the Way to Municipal Parification.

MORE PATRIOTISM, LESS PARTISAN HIP

The Evils of City Government Cannot Be Eradicated Without Arousing the Popular Heart and Putting Aside Party and Place Bunters.

In response to an invitation from the Marquette club, an organization actively pressing municipal reforms in Chicago, Rev. Dr. Parkhurst of New York delivered an address in the Auditorium Wednesday evening. The experience of the leader of the reform crusade in New York eminently qualifies him to speak on a subject of grave importance to every community. The evils against which he battled successfully exist in a lesser degree in every city of the land. Individuals and organizations cry out against them and make spasmodic attempts to eradicate them. But so effectively are the powers of evil entrenched that peristent and consistent attacks, aggressive, unrelenting warfare, are necessary to accomplish the results sought. Having accomplished them, organized, eternal vigilance must be maintained to prevent the victory becoming "Like Dead Sea fruit that tempts the eye

But turns to ashes on the lips.' Dr. Parkhurst's address was in part as follows:

"The questions that are most deeply agitating the public mind this year, and that will continue to agitate it probably for many years to come, are not national ones, but municipal. We have reached a period that may be designated 'the renaissance of the city.' The remarkable concentration of population at urban centers has operated to accentuate the municipality; and to such degree has this concentration reached, and so largely are material values and intellectual energies accumulated at these points, that we may almost say that the real life of the nation is lived, and throbs itself out, at these centers, and that the nation is going to be increasingly what our municipalities make be determine that it shall be.

You understand, as I do, that my object in coming here and discussing the municipal problem is not to rescue your city. You will have to do that yourself.

whether the corruption that has fastened upon your municipal vitals is one that shows itself prominently in the matter of election frauds, or in that of blackmailing, or in that of city contracts, or in that of police malfeasance, or in your judiciary, ferior or superior, makes very little differ-ence. It is the municipality that is diseased. do not mean the mayor; I do not mean the aldermen and judges. It is the municipal condition that you have to aim at. If you have a mercenary judge, or a blackmailing police officer, displacing him does not touch the heart of the matter. Rad municipal heart of the matter. Bad municipal condition can put new corrupt judges on th bench just as fast as you can impeach the old ones. Lopping off the tops does not embarrass the roots. There is very little use in doing anything unless you are prepared to do the whole. Spasms of virtue are I think quite as racking to the system as chronic in-

The inquiry I put to you, therefore, is Are you prepared to make a thorough job of it? That is the first question you have to answer. Do you ask how long it will take? We have only begun yet in New York. All the cartoons of dead tigers with which our illustrated journals have fooled their readers since the 6th of November last are simply the product of an overheated imagination. And even if the tiger were killed, there is a whole menagerie full of other beasts which if more respectable, some of them, are just bloodthirsty and keep their incisors in

pains it takes to accomplish it, you will have will have to, or your city will go utterly to to regenerate your city. That word is a quoation from Presbyterian theology, but answers the purpose well even if it is. It means more than reformation. Reformation denotes a change of form only. generation means a change of heart, the inauguration of a new quality of municipal motives and impulses. If you say this is dealing with the ideal, of course it is dealing with the ideal. What do you propose to deal with? You are not going to win except by the pressure of a splendid enthusiasm, and will start no popular enthusiasm by any ures. Remember, if you please, that I am not speaking to you along a line that I have myself trodden. Municipal mending, ing, cobbling, will not move the popular heart, and it is by the pressure of the aroused popular heart you are to be saved, if you are to be saved. Now, how are you going to do

MANY OBSTACLES ENCOUNTERED.

"When we began work in February, 1892 everything was against us. The difficulties were so gigantic as to be inspiring. I have known what it is to climb precipitous Alpine peaks that were so nearly up and down that the ugly obstinacy of the pile refreshed me, recuperated me and filled my legs with a nervous irritability and muscular inspira-tion that easily carried me up over the rocks, perpendicular and all. That was something way we felt when we started out in Everything was in the hands of the enemy. Mayor, aldermen, commissioners, district attorney, police justices, all banded together in solid, organized resistance to assault, and the town in all its better elements either so asphyxiated by the foul miasmatic air it had been so long respiring, or so appreciative of the difficulties of the

of a supine resignation.
"I had been requested to take the presidency of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, vacated by the death of Dr. Howard Crosby. I consented to the arrangement provided the society would quit quiddling with small matters, such as arresting saloon keepers for selling beer to minors, and commence gunning for big game, such as gambling shops patronized by police captains and disreputable houses frequented by the judiciary. My conditions were accepted, and we started in. The opening gun of the campaign was fired in the shape of a sermon preached from my pulpit February 14,

situation as to be prostrated in the apathy

'It would take an unpardonable amount of time and be of no service to you to con-tinue with any detail of the three years' events. The community knew the condition of things throughout the city, but had no feeling of it. There was conscience enough, but so far as these matters were concerned, it was not sufficiently supple to be prac-tically available. The clergymen were not interested in the movement except to the extent of intimating from time to time in a general sort of a way that a minister's duty is to preach the gospel. However, we believed in the people, and kept at our work of discovering the facts and publish-ing them. We knew, or thought we knew, that when this process had been continued long enough something would give way. "Our society suffered some pretty hard

raps at the hands of the police; among others, our detective was arrested and thrown into jail on the charge of blackmail. The object of this move was to discredit our work and to prevent his interfering with their practice of blackmail. Our police and yours, I see, are cut from the same cloth, they are so sorry to have people do wrong that they are self-sacrificing enough to do all the wrong themselves, so as to save others the bother of the iniquity.

HELPED BY THE NEWSPAPERS. "All these proceedings kept the town irred up. We availed every opportunity get some new facts into the air. All this helped the newspapers, and they requited us by turning round and helping us, or if they did not help us they blackguarded

sharpen my pen, mix up a concoction of gxalic acid and vitriel, write a complaint against the captain in question and send against the captain in question and send copies of it to the mayor, the public officials, the newspapers—and the New York Sun. And that was what did it. Facts did it. We did not bother with theories, but tried as nearly every day as we could to get some fresh facts into the papers for the citizens to flavor their coffee with at breakfast. We were a good deal of a nuisance in a way at least, we were teld so sance in a way—at least, we were told so— and I think that those who told us were sincere; but we knew we were right and kept doing it just as we kept going to bed at night and getting up in the morning. There was nothing particularly difficult about it. It required no special genius except the genius a dog shows in fastening to a root—the genius of hang-to-it-lyeness. It is the genius of anglo-it-venes. It is the drilling into granite—the granite may be tough, the drill may be dull and the hammer light, but if you keep pounding and live long enough you are sure to get through. You can do the same thing here and you will get the same results, only, as will have to bore into your city council, riddle I said before, while there may be just as your police force, put your police courts great thickness of a stratum to drill through into the criminal box and let daylight clear here. I am confident that it is not so knottily organized as it was with us.

"When finally the thing had been pushed so far that people began to be ashamed of themselves, and of each other, to live in a city that was governed by a crew of ban-ditti that would be a disgrace to Turkey and a brood of libertines that would have been refused naturalization papers in Go-morrah, they sent up to Albany and obtained an investigating committee, and the

whole world knows the rest.
"I would not like to address you in any such terms as would be offensive to you, but I want to say that how much you will accomplish here in Chicago will depend entirely upon how much you are willing to sacrifice. You will have to pay for everything you get; and it is not money that I am thinking of either. I wonder how many there are in this great city that are willing to take their coats off and keep them off until they die, or till Chicago is redeemed? That is what will do it, and it is the only thing that will do it. You will have to take your life in your bands and your com fort and your ease in your hands and conquer a victory step by step. There is no call for the dilettante or the dude. Reform clubs are numerous and they have large enrollments, but somehow they do not succeed in saving their city. There is no short cut to municipal salvation. You cannot win it by the prestige or the wealth of reform organizations, municipal leagues, civic clubs or by whatever other name the institution may be distinguished. You will avail nothing except to the degree that you fling your personality and all that it stands for directly against the oncoming tide of evil, even at the risk of being inundated and swamped by it. If this language is more strengous than fits into your predilections, you have only yourselves to blame for it, for I came here at your bidding, not my own. If you have any object in life that means more to you than the redemp-tion of Chicago I would counsel you to keep out of the municipal regeneration business. It is to be gone at in the same way as that in which the Dutch saved Holland and our revolutionary fathers enfranchised America. REFORM IS AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

"You have got to pay for the thing all it is worth, and you have got to pay for it in the expensive coin of your own personal tissue. There is nothing funny about it. You will not live any longer for it. You will not rest better nights nor eat with a better appetite daytimes. It is feasible, but the circumstances are a good deal what they were in the old days when the children of Israel wanted to reach the promised land. There were the Anakims, and they would have to be met and beaten down, and there was no fancy device for doing that except to club them down; and that they had no grit for, and so they wasted thirty-eight years zig-zagging through the wilderness. But post-pone it as they might, the pinch came, and the Anakims had to be met. You may zigjust as good tune.

"It is not well to discourage people, but it is always wholesome to face the entire situation. To use an illustration that I have used a great many times at home in order to accomplish anything that is really worth the proud of, and if you do not do it, somebody

"The movement with you will not be a question of numbers though. The influmunicipal destiny are not arithmetical. It has always been achieved in the first instance by small inorities. 'One man shall chase a tho s just as true here as it was in the days f Israel. If I knew that there were ten of Israel. men in all this city with good heads, honest hearts, indomitable pluck and thoroughly appreciative of the situation, that wer prepared to lay themselves upon the municipal altar, with the same steady eyed unserve with which Savonarola gave himself to the world, there is nothing on earth or in hell that could defeat you. That is the rinciple upon which history has always een administered, and in all likelihood al-

ways will be. SIDE ISSUES MUST BE AVOIDED. "It is quite closely akin to that to say that if you are going to do thorough work you will have to be most punctilious in avoiding all side issues. Whatever the movement with which I have been associated in New York has been able to accomplish has been due to the fact that we have kept to a straight line and have refused to be sidetracked. The one object we had in view was the breaking down of Tammany hall by showing the collusion between Tammany's police department and the criminals. We imply wanted a good city government administared on business principles and con-ducted according to the requirements of the

en commandments, and every other considration had to go by the board. The personal investigation of disorderly ouses with which, in February of 1892, the movement was initiated, was not a crusade against disorderly houses, but against Tam many's vicious methods of protecting and en-couraging disorderly houses. It was Tammany we were after, and not the disrepu italized itself; and all the hypocritical curses heaped upon us by the police commissioner and Tammany chiefs for persecuting the poor, frail unfortunates, was unmitigated rot, and known by the police officials to be such. We had no interest in the social evil, no more did we have interest in the gambling evil or in the violation of excise. Those were simply three points at which we tried to jab our daggers into Tammany's vitals, and we jabbed it, we did. We tried to show not that crimes existed and ought to be broken up, but that Tammany was working in with the criminals and that therefore Tammany ought to be broken up. And we did show it; at least we began to and the

Lexow committee finished it 'And I want to tell you that all the promand I want to ten you take an officials inence that was given by Tammany officials and their friends to the work done by our society in connection with disorderly houses was done for the purpose of confusing the was done for the purpose of confusing the issue, shifting the attention from themselves to us, and working our activity as a kind of moral umbrella to ward off the dropping storm from their own unprotected heads. Tammany journals obfuscated the air with such religious consecutiveness that it was a good while before the issue became clear; but when it became clear, the people were with us, and are there today. So that when were alread and some of the immune animal be as a strict of the world at large. Statistics custom house and others—the domestic country of the immune animal be as a strict of the world at large. Statistics custom house and others—the domest of all, especially in the community in which Judge Allen resides, is a stricter attention on the part of each man to his own business and a diminished occupation with the affairs of the world at large. Statistics—custom house and others—the domest of all, especially in the community in which Judge Allen resides, is a stricter attention on the part of each man to his own business and a diminished occupation with the affairs of the world at large. Statistics—custom house and others—the community in which Judge Allen resides, is a stricter attention on the part of each man to his own business and a diminished occupation with the affairs of the world at large. Statistics—custom house and others—the community in which Judge Allen resides, is a stricter attention on the part of each man to his own business and a diminished occupation with the affairs of the world at large. Statistics—custom house and others—the community in which Judge Allen resides, is a stricter attention on the part of each man to his own business and a diminished occupation with the affairs of the world at large. Statistics—custom house and others—the community in which Judge Allen resides, is a stricter attention on the part of each man to his own business and a diminished occupation with the affairs of the world at large. Statistics—custom house and others—the community in which Judge Allen with us, and are there today. So that when reporters came to me to ask my opinion as to the proper method of dealing with the social evil, I told them to go home and mind their business or words to the results.

WARY OF POLITICIANS.

"I speak of all this because too much con sideration cannot be given to the matter of working with an eye single to one end. It is working with an eye single to one end. It is impossible to do two things at the same time and half do either of them. And there is nothing that has come nearer to making us nothing that has come nearer to making us immune to diphtheria as above described will prevent the development of the disease. At society) than the attempt to import into the a later crusado political and partisan considera disease. tions. Whatever advances we have made in my own city, we have arrived at that point— at least the rank and file of our citizens have or if they did not help us they blackguarded us, which, in a way, answered the same purpose, for it kept the thing in the air and held people's attention fixed upon it. We were careful not to let more than a week go by without giving the public someting fresh. We secured the indictment of a captain and our society stock cent up. We failed to convict him and stock went down. But people kept talking about the matter. They knew there was a good deal in it, and they began, after about a year

and a half, to feel that there was a good deal in it. They were beginning to get their moral blood up. Public conscience had been chafed so long it was beginning to feel sore.

"We would scour a whole precinct, make anywhere from twenty to sixty solid cases against gamblers and the keepers of disorderly houses, then publish a list. All of the papers would publish it. Then I would sharpen my pen, mix up a concection of specific positions are intelligence, adaptedness and positions are intelligence, adaptedness and honesty. Such a condition of things would

be purgatory to the politician, and chronic crucifixion to the bosses. But it is meat, drink and no end of dessert to the rest of us. 'When it came time to make up the slates last summer, the party leaders beat their drums till the ground shook, and the party organs worked their diapasons till the sea roared, but the people called them down and ground their heel into all political fooling; and our new mayor proposes to run New York as he would run any other business— in the interests of decency and the stockholders. PROBE NEEDED, NOT PLASTER.

"In the materful from various sources that has come into my hands to be used as 'pointers' in shaping my address to you this evening, considerable has been said about 'elevating the tone' of your community. There is something in that way of pharsing things that is liable to be misleading. The first thing you have to do is not to elevate but to tear down, and rip to pieces; you through your assessors' office. 'Elevating tone' does not quite touch it. So far as 1 can learn, you have no tone that is worth elevating. It is like our police force that is to be reorganized. I tell our people that they cannot reorganize rot. When mortification has begun to set in the most considerate. ion has begun to set in the most considerate thing that can be done is to hand the re mains over to the offices of the undertaker. "I am not counselling on your part any procedure different from the one we have been curselves prosecuting. The first step toward putting up a building is to dig down to excavate. Architecture is of no accustil you have touched solid bottom. U existing circumstances, therefore, I beg of you not to talk of 'elevating' your 'tone.' Drop it. Of course, all of this performance will create a stench. Well, we know our way what stench is. We have had the moral sewers of our municipality open now for about three years, and metaphorically speaking, during the past six months we have depended on surface drainage exclu-sively; and I have sometimes feared that when we come to reach pure air again the shock of the change will be so great as to asphyxiate us. But it is your only way out. Better make thorough work of it than to play the dilettante with it and do it in in-

POPULAR HEART MUST BE TOUCHED "While of course this enterprise will best e prosecuted by a limited number, on the principle that the auger needs to be smallest at the point where it enters, yet it is a mat-ter wherein you need the backing of all classes so fast as you can get it. Let me aution you to make your movement com-rehensive enough to win the confidence and upport of every stratum of society. ill have to touch the popular heart or you

"Our success in New York was due to the fact that our movement was learned to be also in the interests of the poor, the dia-tressed and of those who were born, or whose parents were born, on the other side of the sea—in Germany, Italy, Poland, Russia; and it was the votes of that class of people that made victory possible last No-vember. If you are going to win the hearts f these people you will have to go into it as matter of heart and not merely as a mat er of policy. You understand that it is the from the present situation, and you will draw them from bad alliances by demonstrating to them the practical advantage that will accure to them from contracting alliances hat are better.

"I say if you will put the whole matter in simple and transparent shape before the less prosperous classes of your city and show them that decent people will look more care-fully after their interests than the rascals and blood-suckers will that are befriending them now, you will win from them all the backing that your cause needs and deserves. "The sense of personal responsibility for the quality and trend of the municipality one may happen to belong to should be counted the axis of all civic virtue. That is the best kind of civic club that I know of. Not one that simply indulges in discussions of civic eccountability. Any man in this city who is knowing to official crookedness and gives no sign of it to that extent is himself criminal

and ought to be blacklisted. NO CONFIDENCE IN POLITICIANS. "With special emphasis let me urge i "With special emphasis let me urge it upon you to pray to have your reform movement delivered from the influence and partic ipation of professional politicians as you would pray to have it delivered from the And I am not speaking hree years ago, and certainly there is not anything of it in me now. We are dealing with matters here that concern the deepest nterests of yourselves and your children and that not only embrace the weal of your city, but extend out and forward and inter-twine themselves with the destiny of the na-Everything in all this business de ends on the solidity and everlasting im-soblity and the unmarketable righteousness of the men you tie to. Therefore, skip this sort of creature I have just designated as you would skip satan. Never give them your confidence, never repose upon them any of the weight of a critical situation ne of them sharers with you in your move-

"If I were to mention the hardest lesso that I have had to learn during the past three years it would be that of the damnable dangerousness of a professional poli

HOW SERUM IS DEVELOPED.

The Methods Pursued to Obtain the Diph theritic Specific.

The new treatment of diphtheria is a practical application of the latest advances of experimental bacteriology, says Harper's Weekly. The general facts upon which it is based are briefly these: Certain bacteria when developing in the organism of an animal or man, produce an albuminoid poisen called a toxine, which, circulating in the blood, causes disease. For example, the Klebs-Loefler bacillus, growing in the throat of a child, generates a toxine that produces the systemic condition called diphtheria If some of these bacteria be removed from organism and placed in artificial media, such as broth, under proper conditions, they will grow and multiply and produce the same toxine as before. This toxine may now be separated from the bacteria by filtration. and if introduced into an organism by in-oculation it will produce the disease as readily as if it had been formed in the organism But the virulence of the disease thus produced will vary with the quantity of the toxine injected. Moreover, if the first dose given is so small as to produce only

punity doses many times larger than could possibly be borne at first. In the case of the diphtheria toxine for In the case of the diphtheria toxine, for example (obtained, as has been said, by growing the diphtheria bacillus in meat broth), if fifteen drops of the filtrate containing the toxine be injected into a vein of a horse, the animal will be severely poisoned.

a few days later without producing a corre

until at last the animal receives with im

If now a vein of the immune animal be opened and some blood withdrawn, the scrum of that blood (the other constituents being emoved) may be injected into the system of another animal or human being without ill effect, and the animal or human being thus inoculated becomes immune to the disease, in virtue of the inoculation. More than that, if the organism inoculated had already acquired the disease, the inoculation, within reasonable limits, is curative. For example, if a

These are the facts as applied in the new serum treatment of diphtheria.

CONCENTRATIONS OF WEALTH

Are They Either Unjust or Detrimental to the Public Welfare?

A SYMPOSIUM OF NEWSPAPER OPINION

Pertinent Questions Propounded by a Kansas Judge and the Replies of Four Preminent Journals-Remedies Proposed.

Hon, Stephen H. Allen, associate jusice of the supreme court of Kansas, sought light on questions of current interest, and naturally turned toward the press for the desired illuminant. The following note was addressed by him to various editors:

Will you please favor the public through your columns with your views on the followng questions?

Are the existing concentrations of vaswealth in the hands of individuals either unjust or detrimental to the public welfare? If courts you answer yes, what remedy do you pro

2. How much is annually paid to citizens of foreign countries for interest, dividends, rents and profits on investments in the United States? Will the public interest be best promoted by an increase or reduction of this annual payment? How would you bring about the change you favor?

Of the prominent journals which responded to the request, the opinions of a few will be found instructive and interesting. The New York Sun says: 1. The existing concentrations of vas

wealth are not unjust or detrimental. On

the contrary, they are good, useful, and pro motive of social progress. 2. We don't know, and we don't care par icularly. The only change we would wish for would be to pay all our debts in full just as soon as we have promised to pay them. The great thing is to keep our engagements; and, if we have made any silly ones, a question on which we do not express any opinion, to take care and not emmit the same foolishness again.

The New York Evening Post replies in de

No cheating for us!

We print elsewhere an interrogatory com nunication from a Kansas judge, which be gins by asking whether "the existing con-centrations of vast wealth in the hands of individuals are unjust?" The answer to this de-pends on the meaning we attach to the word justice." If we mean, "Have all these con-entrations of vast wealth been lawfully and onestly acquired?" we answer, in many cases probably not. But this is as true of small fortunes as of large. It is, in a measur true of all property. A large proportion of all the property in the world has been acquired. at least in part, by means which the strict-est moralist must condemn, or, in other words, "unjustly." The object of churches, schools and works on ethics is to keep down this proportion as much as possible. The possibility of completely extirpating unjust methods of acquiring property is hardly a

subject for speculation among practical men. The socialist plan of collectivity has to contain a vast army of officials, who would be no honester or more efficient than the rest of mankind, and would undoubtedly steal and lie in the old fashloned way. We owe our immense fortunes in this country to the sud-den development of untouched resources in various fields, aided, no doubt, very often by chicanery of some kind, but there is no the disease. The maker of a large fortune is, as a rule, a man who has had more sagac is, as a rule, a man who has had more sagac-ity than other people in discovering and sup-plying a public want. To despoil such men would deprive us of services of inestimable value to civilization, even if some of them be knaves. To despoil his children would discourage all other fathers of like talents and

opportunities.
To the question whether such fortunes are "detrimental to the public welfare," we answer, as a rule, no. The portion of the income spent in luxury is considered waste by economists, but it does employ labor, and, through encouragement to the arts, is often presents great difficulties and may introduce conditions as hurtful as remedial. The an come from large fortunes except through nvestment in some enterprise useful to the oublic, as is proved by the profits or inter-est, and the owner is apt to be a man skillful n finding out what the public wants, and herefore a good man to have control of large sums of money. The one way in which such concentrations of vast wealth do become injurious to the public welfare is their use in esisting blackmail at the hands of poor poliicians and legislatures. They are used freely n debauching legislatures and buying up office holders for defensive purposes. The remedy for this is, however, in the hands of

he poor. Second. "How much is annually paid to itizens of foreign countries for interest, tc., we do not know. The amount is certainly We are quite sure it is never pair unless it is honestly due on loans or investments. A large amount that is honestly due is never paid, owing to the failure of enterprises or the dishonesty of managers. hink the public interest would be promoted by the increase of this annual payment, be it would show both that more foreign capital (our great want) was flowing into the ountry, and that our industries were flour-We would bring about this increase shing. by the establishment of a sound standard of value, acknowledged to be such by all the world, partly by increased honesty n the management of our various industrial enterpfises, partly by improvements in city governments, the present condition of which rightens foreigners, and partly by the abstinence of congress and state legislatures from attempts at barbarous and blackmailing legislation. The notion which many people especially populists, undoubtedly have, that he foreigner who draws an income from American investments can do something to us if he does not get his money, is a halluci-What happens is that he goes with nation. out his money, and swears at us, while we enjoy the commodity which his wealth has

Let us say, also, that, strictly speaking, we send very little money abroad. This is one of the major populist errors. We pay our debts abroad by the expert of goods. People who owe money in Europe, buy bills of ex-change from dealers, who exports goods to meet the exchange, so that the debt is really paid in European money. Our net exports liness, a larger quantity may be introduced of gold last year were only, in round num-bers, \$4,500,000, of silver \$37,000,000, while sponding effect, and progressively larger doses may be administered from time to time our exports of goods were \$\$47,000,000, and we were producers both of gold and silver. If the people of Kansas had spent as much the laws of trade and exchange, which are really laws of human nature, as they spent in listening to populist harangues, Kan perous, as well as a more respected commu

do more or less mischief in democratic countries, because they help to concest the fact that the trade, commerce and industries of a country are made up of thousands or millions of individual transactions, on each the best authority in the world-the man who is to prefit or lose by it—has passed judgment. We owe most of our "crazes" to the notion that every voter ought to say about the way everybody else does his

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Express gives the fol-To the first question asked by Justice Al-

just or not-a sufficient answer is that, de-spite many violent and unwarrantable acts

will control great properties. In other words, they will be immensely rich. But tlat re-sult is the logical outcome, for the time being, of the free field for competition. Now, what has come about in such a natural way, can hardly be called unjust, if we look at it

hilosophically.

But these concentrations of wealth may in many cases, be detrimental to the public welfare. If they practically own legislatures, surely they are detrimental. if they charge exorbitant prices for their products, as can be done if the concentration has gone to the extent of forming monopolies and pools, they are detrimental to the public welfare. To remedy the first mentioned condition there seems to be but one way, and that is to elect incorruptible legislatures. Exorbitant prices are not to be feared until the stage of monopolies at agreements has been reached. The government supervision of some sort seems to be called for to protect consumers. We have that supervision in the case of railroads, imperfect as it is. It may fairly be questioned whether the great industrial monopolics, such as those in oil and sugar, should not be regulated to some extent by the national government. Public accounts, showing the erament. Public accounts, showing the profits of the business, and reasonable prices We have been discussing the subject from

the point of view of production, rather than from that of the mere possession of great wealth by private individuals. From the second point of view it is probable that the ommunity does not suffer so much as do the possessors themselves. There is a bright side to the possession of large wealth by individuals. It makes possible the application of large sums to objects which could not be satisfied with even a great number of small contributions. This is true especially of gifts to educational and benevolen

The second question asked by Justice Allen is not easily answered. It is impossible to secure complete and accurate statistics upon the question of the total amount of annual payments by the United States to foreign countries. The amount of American ecurities held abroad has been stated to be in the vicinity of \$3,000,000,000, but this, of course, does not represent the total of property here owned abroad. Regarding debts on the whole, a good thing for creditor and debtor, we may say that an increase of our indebtedness to foreigners will be a benefit, not an injury, to our business in-terests. The ownership of land in the United States by foreigners is a different question, but we cannot see how it offers any sprious objections.

The way to bring about a transfer of the ownership of property from Europe to this country is simple in theory, but hard in prac-tice. It undoubtedly is possible for the people of this country to get richer with the passing years. In time it will be possible to own everything in the United States ourselves. but we may not think it worth while to do it. Investments today are world-wide in their range, and they are not likely to be come less so.

The views of New England are reflected by he Springfield, Mass., Republican as fol-

If by "unjust" is meant the acquirement of these large fortunes through fraud or the operation of unequal and unjust laws we should have to say that some and probably much of the existing concentration of wealth is unjust. How many of these large fortunes have been acquired, for example, through the employment by railway man-agers of inside knowledge of the company's affairs in stock speculation? Quite a numer. How many through the promotion by orporation managers of subsidiary enter rises to be bought for the corporation by themselves from themselves at an enormous profit to themselves? Quite a number. How many through the granting by common carriers to favored merchants and producers of special and secret rates? Quite a number notably the Standard Oil trust and dressed meat syndicate fortunes. How many through the operation of high tariff discriminations? of Andrew Carnegie cure for this which would not be worse than which is now admitted by the New York

These are a few conspicuous causes many large fortunes acquired by fraud or through the operation of unjust laws. The list could be extended, but this is enough. We would propose as a remedy the repeal of the unjust laws, the close public restric-tion of the operations of quasi-public corporations, a closer guardianship of public franchises and the Institution of systems of public or independent accounting. There are other conspicuous causes of large fortunes less easy to deal with. Land monopoly is orivate exploitation of great national re-sources like coal and copper, and silver and gold, and other mines is another, but public wnership, by impairing the stimulus to inlividual effort, might do as much harm as good. Patent privileges is another cause but the same objections may be urged against their abolition.

Are these fortunes detrimental to the public welfare? That depends. A French economist gives us the best answer: "The greatest fortune that can be imagined, if it is the product of labor, without fraud or violence, is an increase of wealth and a benefit to society. The smallest fortune which is the result of fraud or violence is a public scandal." And the same may be said of ortunes springing from palpably unjust laws A university built up from a Standard Oil rust fortune or a Pacific railroad fortune Such wealth arouses popular discontent and corrupts public morals. On the other hand the fortune which comes from genius in the organization and direction of rces, or from the invention and patent of a steam engine or telegraph or telephone or other device of inestimable value to the must be counted of no harm to

society. To the second general query of the hon orable justice we must say it is not and cannot be accurately known how large our debt to foreigners is, or what is the annual charge paid on it. We think, however, that the public interest will not be harmed by a reduction of it, and would not particularly be promoted by an increase. Was Kan sas benefited by the enormous investment of eastern capital in that state in the decade 1880-9? Did it not promote gance, unhealthy speculation, inflated values, over extension of enterprise and the dulling of the edge of thrift and husbandry? Has not popular dissatisfaction and discontent and individual hardship and often ruin been brought about by the inevitable reaction? But a moderate use of outside capital would have been a benefit to Kansas. And so of the use of foreign capital in the United States. We have doubtless had too much of it for our own good, and it has caused the same cylls which an over-abundance of eastern capital produced in Kansas. We must think the public interest would be fully as well promoted by a reduction as by an increase of the foreign artificial means or the debasement of the value standard. Natural causes operating to level the earnings of capital here as com-pared with abroad will do the work as fast

SPOILED MACREADY'S ORATION.

An Unusually Strong Pinch of Snuff Made

the Corps Sneeze on the Stage-When Macready was a young man classical drama in blank verse held on the stage, says London Figaro. One of these was 'Aemilius; or, the Fall of Rome." Aemilius was played by an actor named Pope, and the exigencies of the play required him to be brought on the stage on a bier, supposedly dead, and Flavius, acted by Macready, spoke an oration over the body. Pope was an inveterate snuff-taker, and just before going on one night he borrowed a pinch from one of the stage attendants. He was accustomed only a mild invigorant, but the tobacco was the flery Welsh stuff. does his does his army of "supers," and Macready began:

"Thou last of the Romans, thy bleeding country calls thee in vain. Time and for-

tune may do their worst. Here, to Macready's astonishment, Pope's face began to work, and then came a sneeze len-whether the existing concentrations of from the dead Roman that shook the flies wealth in the hands of individuals are un- Macready started as if shot, and the audi-

BASHFUL ANTHONY HOPE.

The Grand Inquisitor of the Fair Sex Trembies Before a Debutante. The other day a charming Boston woman who passed last summer in England told a ery amusing story of Anthony Hope's father. It appears that at an excessively smart luncheon given by a high dignitary of the church the lady found herself scated next a small and evidently very shy clergyman. So timid did her neighbor prove that during the first half of the meal he kept his face rigidly averted, never once opening his lips. After making several ineffectual attempts to ngage the little gentleman in conversation the friendly foreigner was surprised to have him turn and in an agitated voice inquire

whether Americans ever read novels.
"Novels!" she exclaimed. "Why, yes, indeed; more than most people."
"Do they care for British authors?" he "Do they care for British authors?" he asked, starting nervously, with a little jerk and gasp after each word.
"Alas! I fear we are very unpatriotic in

that respect," the lady replied. "We are grossly addicted to English fiction." "How about Anthony Hope? Do they care

for him?" whispered the little minister in a tremor of feeling. "How unfortunate that I've never even heard his name. But I'm glad you have told me about him, for on my way back through town I'll order a lot of his books sent home. By the way, who is he? Do you know this new writer?" The speaker glanced up to see her neighbor's face fairly beam with emotion as he answered tremdously:

"I should think I did, madame. Anthony Hope Hawkins is my only son." Then wax-ing eloquent and confidential Rev. Mr. Haw-kins continued: "You can't think what a queer sensation it gives one to have a plair son turn out to be a live genius. You see, I'd had a whole houseful of nice daughters that were fust like other people's children and then suddenly here came Anthony and



before his mother and I knew what he was about the boy was famous and had whole world talking about him. But splendid! splendid! very nice." And d endid! splendid! So unexpected and so y nice." And during the remainder of meal the small gentleman rubbed his hands and smiled in guileless ectasy. But this same literary gentleman, the pride of his parents, is causing no little dis

erbance in certain directions.

Not long since a party of clever women who were discussing Anthony Hope's stories, agreed that it was scarcely proper for a man to know as much about their sex as the author of "The Dolly Dialogues" evidently does. His easy familiarity with the inner mest recesses of the feminine mind and heart is amazing. Women have read his heart is amazing. Women have read his books with greedy interest; they realize what an unblushing exposure he has made of them and are as yet undecided whether to adore or despise him. Unquestionably there is an element o

danger in such candid revelations of emo tional subtleties that have been regarded heretofore as inviolate mysteries. Women heretofore as inviolate mysteries. ask each other anxiously whether the fine flavor of their fascinations may not vanish if Mr. Hope persists in taking mankind be hind the scenes and cold bloodedly explain-

and his knowledge of the world of women was confined to his mother's quiet rectory, drawing room and the companionship of several demure elderly sisters. Those gay scintillating butterflies, like delicious Lady Dolly, CINE CO., cor. William and John sts., New York.

were creatures of a vivid fancy, unassisted either experience Mr. Hope studied law, was admitted to the bar, established himself in professional chambers and then forgot all about his chosen calling. For ten long years he sat in his shabby little office, spinning airy romances of social intrigue that breathe the very bounce of aristography fivelity.

quet of aristocratic frivolity. Never having come in contact with a mon-daine, he divined her by instinct, guaged her capacities and knew precisely what she would say and do under any given circumstances seems scarcely credible that imagination alone supplied each detail with this infallible accuracy. The delineations of the exquisite old beau of Lady Dolly and Mrs. Hillary are all brilliant literary etchings of rare artistic

Anthony Hope wrote for ten long discour-aging years before the slightest recognition of his work came to cheer him. He worked of his work came to cheer him. He worked with passionate enthusiasm all week, and, as a great lark, Sunday afternoon had tea with his quiet English sisters, consuming toasted muffins and the mildest type of rectory gossip. Thus he lived and toiled, and not until "The Prisoner of Zenda" made its author famous did he ever attend the most

innocuous form of literary gatherings.

When the Dialogues had gone into many editions and was the talk of the town, an admirer, acquainted with Mr. Hope's anomalous inexperience, arranged that he should meet a very vivacious elegante, as nearly like Lady Dolly as London society could afford. It was very funny to see the diffident Mr. Hope, his face wreathed in bashful smiles, drinking in the lady's gay chatter and evidently in an ecstacy of pleasure. It was having his characters vivified with life before his eyes.

The novelist is a tall, slender man, whose

shoulders are slightly stooped, his head de-cidedly hald and manners reserved, yet deightful, by reason of the profound deference e pays to the opinions and remarks of other copie. MILDRED EVELYN. Dr. Jennie M. Taylor is the first person

dergyman, and is working in Africa as a missionary and dentist. Philadelphia Record: The girls at the telephone exchange love to tell a phoney

o go to a foreign land as a dental mission

She is the daughter of a Methodist

or Grippe, Colds, Infineusa, Catarrh, Pains and foreness in the Head and Chest, Cough, Sore Throat, General Prostration and Fever. In curing the Cold prevents Pneumonia, Diphtheria and often wards off Consumption. "77" is a preventive and cure.

Taken early cuts it short promptly. Taken during its prevalence, prevents its in-

Taken while suffering, a relief is speedily realed, but its continued use is necessary until every vestige of the disease has disappeared; reapse is dangerous "77" will "break up" an obstinate Cold that hangs on."

GRIP IS RIFE.

he Mattrea ment of a Merchant f.eaves flim with Catarrh, White a Sweet Singer's Voice is Saved by Seventy-Seven. There are thousands of cases of Grip. he contrast in the result of treatment.

A prominent merchant living on the upper west de was taken with La Grippe. He was treated by an eminent physician, who prescribed quinine and phenacetin. After a week in bed he was Hoarseness, as AFTER EFFECTS.

hind the scenes and cold bloodedly explaining how every wire and spring works to produce sentimental effects. He turns the tender female heart inside out, dissects it scientifically and suggests at least that its component parts are gas, vanity and deceit. The situation is alarming and embarrassing for gentlewomen.

In view of his cynical strictures, it is amusing to know that this grand inquisitor of the sex is the very shyest of men.

When Mr. Hope wrote "The Dolly Dialogues" he had never met a grande dame, and his knowledge of the world of women was confined to his mother's quiet rectory.

Voung Man!

Would you like to get married? Do you imagine that it requires a deal of wealth to go to Housekeeping? Come in and see what we can do for you for \$100. or \$150, or \$200; and then we don't want the money, either. Marry that girl you have set your heart on and settle down. You can settle up with us for your outfit gradually as your earnings come in.

Bargains This Week

We Submit a Few Rattling Bargains to Reduce and Clean Out Stock.

3.Piece Bedroom Suits \$11.75 | Window Shades Eiro, antique finish, 20x24 bevel plate 2-Piece Bedroom Suits \$7.50 Elm, antique finish, bestead 4 feet high, commode dresser with 20x13 Mantel Folding Bed

Solid front, elm, antique finish, with best supported wire springs. Good Mattress Soft and comfortable and not full of Sateen Bed Comforters

How nice you feel with several spare comforts piled upon the shelf. Good Gray Blankets 90c a pair Buy them and your investment will pay you 300 per cent next fall.

Large Easy Arm Rockers \$1.48 You will laugh at the price when you see it. We bought all the factory had. Ladies' Cane Sewing Rockers Hard wood, antique finish.

8-Hole Gem Pans Tumblers per dozen A great tumble in price. Folding Ironing Boards Cuspidors 18c Brown ware, decorated by hand. Ingrain Carpets

All wool, prevailing colors.

Makes you laugh, don't it? Irish Point Lace Curtains per Pair \$2.85 When you see them you will whether they are cheap or not 140 Hand Lamps Complete with chimner and burner. There are occasions which you need several extra ones. Japaned Fire Shovels Why not have a shovel for every stove and fireplace? Hardwood Extension Tables 6-foot, \$3.50; 8-foot, \$4.50. Japaned Dust Pans Cheaper than dirt. 250 Carpet Hassocks Good carpet, assorted patterns. Can Openers All malleable fron. Large and Small Dippers Have some extra ones for the chil-dren to lug off. Table Knives and Forks Per

Coccide bandles, 6 knives and 6 forks.

Revolving handles, made of fine pol-ished maple.

Complete with rollers and fixtures.

The spring roller alone is worth the price.

Smyrna Rugs

Set

Rolling Pins

Terms Cash or Easy Payments.

Open Saturday Evenings Only.

