

can, in one hemisphere, develop the theory that governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed, and at the same time inaugurate, support and defend in the other hemisphere a government which derives its authority entirely from superior force. And, if these two ideas of government cannot live together, which one shall we choose?

His answer was sufficiently explicit in the peroration, when he said:

We cannot afford to destroy the declaration of independence; we cannot afford to erase from our constitutions, state and national, the bill of rights; we have not time to examine the libraries of the nation and purge them of the essays, the speeches and the books that defend the doctrine that law is the crystallization of public opinion, rather than an emanation from physical power. But even if we could destroy every vestige of the laws which are the outgrowth of the immortal law penned by Jefferson; if we could obliterate every written word that has been inspired by the idea that this is "a government of the people, by the people and for the people," we could not tear from the heart of the human race the hope which the American republic has planted there. The impassioned appeal, "Give me liberty or give me death," still echoes around the world. In the future, as in the past, the desire to be free will be stronger than the desire to enjoy a mere physical existence. The conflict between right and might will continue here and everywhere until a day is reached when the love of money will no longer sear the national conscience, and hypocrisy no longer hide the hideous features of avarice behind the mask of philanthropy.

Mr. Bryan took the same ground regarding the democratic policy at the Jackson day banquet on the 7th at Chicago that he had taken in Cincinnati; and ex-Gov. Altgeld, in an eloquent speech at the Jackson day banquet on the same day at Omaha, a speech pitched in a high moral key, endorsed the same policy. Another speaker at the Omaha banquet was Congressman Sulzer, a Tammany democrat of New York city, who is mentioned as Tammany's choice for democratic leader in the next house. Mr. Sulzer placed himself in his speech squarely upon the Chicago platform.

But Richard Croker, the "boss" of Tammany hall, has taken pains to outline a democratic policy diametrically opposed to that advocated by Bryan and Altgeld. He wrote a letter on the 6th to the New York papers in which he opposed the free coinage of

silver at 16 to 1 as a dead issue, and advocated expansion. On the latter question he said: "I believe in holding whatever possessions we have gained by annexation, purchase or war."

Wm. A. Poynter, as governor of Nebraska; Roger Wolcott, as governor of Massachusetts; Chas. S. Thomas, as governor of Colorado; Lewellyn T. Powers, as governor of Maine; Frank Rollins, as governor of New Hampshire; and W. E. Stanley, as governor of Kansas, have been inaugurated since our last issue. Among the governors' messages read to legislatures were those of Stephens, of Missouri; Thomas, of Colorado; Stanley, of Kansas; Ellerbee, of South Carolina; Mount, of Indiana; Wolcott, of Massachusetts, and Pingree, of Michigan. Pingree's message was largely devoted to the subject of equal taxation, though he took occasion to attack the colonial policy proposed by the Spanish treaty. He also severely scored the improvident granting of street franchises. His remedies for this were twofold; first, reference of street franchises to popular vote; and, second, municipal ownership of street car systems. As to the latter he said:

The arguments in favor of municipal ownership are too many to be stated here in detail, but a few may be briefly stated: (1) The taking out of the control of the council of a matter which has always, in large cities, been the most fruitful source of municipal corruption. (2) The tendency of a public plan to give the greatest consideration to the lives and comfort of passengers. (3) The tendency of such a system to confine the tracks to as few streets possible, instead of, as in the franchise system to cover as many as possible. (4) The reduction of fare to as low a point as is consistent with the cost of maintenance.

The governor of Vermont, on the 11th, appointed Chief Justice Jonathan Ross, of the state supreme court, to the vacancy in the United States senate made by the death of Senator Morrill; and the following candidates for United States senator have been agreed upon by caucuses of the dominant party in their respective states: Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, republican, Massachusetts; A. J. Beveridge, republican, Indiana; Senator J. C. Burrows, republican, Michigan; John Kean, republican, New Jersey; Senator Joseph R. Hawley, republican, Connecticut; Senator Hall, republican,

an, Maine; and Senator C. D. Clark, republican, Wyoming.

The legislature of Delaware, which had not been able to organize last week after 54 ballots for speaker, succeeded in organizing this week on the 91st ballot. The democrats with 12 members finally united with the regular republicans who had 11, and thus defeated the so-called "union" republicans who had 12. Other legislatures to organize since our last issue are those of Indiana, Nebraska, Missouri, Massachusetts, Texas, Kansas, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and West Virginia.

The extraordinary session of the Kansas legislature, the proceedings of which were noted in these columns last week, came to a close on the 9th without further legislation than that already reported.

Proceedings were instituted on the 5th in the supreme court of Ohio, by the attorney general of the state, for the forfeiture of the charters and the dissolution of the Standard Oil company. Eight instances of violation of charter are specified as grounds for the forfeiture proceedings. The attorney general has for several weeks been engaged in procuring evidence upon which to base these proceedings, and the company has thrown a great variety of obstacles in his way. He asserts among other things that he has positive proof that the company, in the midst of the investigation, burned several boxes of books containing incriminating entries. Two weeks have been given the company in which to answer the petition for forfeiture of its charters.

Across the water, the Dreyfuss trouble in France has broken out in a new place. The sensational resignation of the president of the civil section of the court of cassation has thrown Paris into an uproar again, and fears are expressed that in this judge a revolutionary leader will be found. On the 8th it was first reported that M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, the presiding judge referred to above, had resigned his office but refused to assign a motive. On the 9th, however, he published a statement in which he charged a conspiracy on the part of the criminal section of the court of cassation, which has the Dreyfus case under consideration, to exonerate Dreyfus. He declared, also, that his resignation was intended to