

privileges are for their pocketbooks every time. Now and then we see that something said of vested rights. Vested rights? Under what provision of the constitution or the laws is there any vested right in maintaining gambling privileges? Are we to recognize vested rights in the profits of law breaking? Or in apparatus, machinery and privileges for law breaking? Does the fact that the Legislature has failed to impose an adequate penalty for the commission of an offence create a vested right to continue in committing the offence?

Occasionally we hear men protest against what they call executive usurpation when they are brought to open battle in fair argument. They are not horrified by deals, by the cunning craft of skilled manipulators. How much they are willing to endure while the fundamental law and the rights of the citizen are being trampled when the executive lays before the people the merits of the cause in which they are interested in the manner in which they are interested has been evaded. It has been a fair field of argument. Those interested in maintaining gambling privileges have not wanted their champions to be deprived of an open contest.

Splendidly did the lower house of the Legislature declare itself. And most gratifying have been the successes thus far gained in the upper house. The record of the times has silenced critics and answered those who would cast aspersions upon the honor of the Legislature. Doubtless this is a time of struggle and a test—a time which tries men's souls. But I believe that unscrupulous opponents must fail. The desperation of the opponents of these measures is shown in their recent effort, at a critical moment, by cunning misrepresentation to throw into the controversy the respected name of the great dignitary of the church. Such tactics cannot succeed. The Legislature has but to read the constitution and his oath of office to know the fundamental law and the rights of the people of the state, and the efforts to obscure it have come to naught.

I saw the other day a statement which in substance amounted to this—that if a Republican Governor wanted to see the constitution enforced it was the business of a Democratic Senator to oppose it. That, I suppose, is called politics. That is a dirty business among some men, but it is not a business among Democrats who favor these bills call it otherwise. And I wish now to express my high respect for those Democratic Senators—one of them your esteemed fellow citizen—who, although these measures were recommended by a Republican Governor, could not but be enlightened or secured to vote against their duty and their conscience. They deserve to be held in the highest honor by the members of their own party and by the members of all parties. Their splendid example will not be forgotten by the people.

Not long ago I read in one of the newspapers an argument, in effect, that these measures were "unpopular" and that it might be considered proper to vote against them on this ground. It would be a sad thing if, in truth, it had become unpopular to stand by the side of the people. But on the contrary, it is a splendid evidence of the wholesome sentiment in this state, there has not been within my recollection a measure which has so deeply interested the people of the state, and which I believe would command in its support such a heavy popular vote as the measure to abolish the discriminations in favor of racketeering.

Here and there a few men of influence whose interests are antagonistic to this measure are making contrary appeals. But they know men of the people are for these measures irrespective of class. The farmers are for them; labor is for them; employers are for them; business men generally are for them; fathers and mothers and wives and sisters are for them; the conscience of the state is for them; and the time is not yet come when the conscience of the state can be safely defied. It is inexpedient to believe that it is inexpedient from a political standpoint to pass these bills. They know better. The highest expediency is to do right, and the party to which I have the honor of belonging never forgets to avoid an issue where the right is so plain and the people understand it.

I have heard nothing in the way of argument against these measures which is worthy of serious consideration in the light of the constitutional provision. Continued of the fundamental importance of obedience to the mandate of the constitution and of doing away with the iniquitous discriminations of the Percy-Gray act. I propose to maintain my position with regard to this reform, and in so doing I am confident that I shall have the continued support of the people of the state.

Preceding the Governor in the speech making was his father, the Rev. Dr. C. Hughes, who discussed "American Ideals." "The American ideal of government by law is in the name of the people," he said, "and the reason why we had to have written constitutions, not unwritten, as in England, is because with us the people are the sovereign and not, as in England, now the House of Commons and formerly the King." Gilbert Elliott, chairman of the league's committee on parks, compared the amount of park space in Brooklyn with that of Boston, Chicago, Cleveland and other cities. Money must be found for more parks, he said.

Ex-Senator George W. Brush contended that there was altogether too much legislation and that bad laws were bound to creep in when from two to three thousand bills were filed at Albany every year. He gave the Brooklyn League credit for starting the anti-gambling crusade.

James A. Cameron, a member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, told of the need of a university in that borough and of the efforts being made to get a representative institution. He asked that a committee of the league be appointed to urge this undertaking. The value of Jamaica Bay as a harbor for deep sea vessels was outlined by Henry A. Meyer, president of the Jamaica Bay Improvement Company. Other speakers were Lawson Purdy, President Daniel Rowland, Justice Stapleton and Henry Towne.

RACING BILL LANDSLIDE. Indications That 29 or 30 Will Vote for Hart Measure.

(By Telegraph to the Tribune.) Albany, April 6.—Indications now are that the Agnew-Hart anti-gambling bills will be passed by a vote of 29 or 30, and the vote may be considerably larger. Already evidences of a landslide are being encountered. The racing forces, while they still are working, are doing so apparently that they may have no reason later to reproach themselves with lack of diligence.

Senator Wilcox was back here to-night. He declined to say what his attitude would be beyond the phrase, "I'm a Republican." That in itself is taken as a promise to vote for the bills. Hughes men, strong supporters of the measure, say Wilcox is pledged to their support.

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Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St., New York

GET JACKSON EVIDENCE READ TO LAWMAKERS.

Investigation Seems Assured—Bitter Protest Against Jury's Action.

(By Telegraph to the Tribune.) Albany, N. Y., April 6.—Speaker Wadsworth of the Assembly and Lieutenant Governor Chandler, President of the Senate, handed down to-night and the presentment found by the grand jury for New York County against Attorney General Jackson and of the verbatim testimony submitted to that grand jury in regard to Mr. Jackson. The presentment and minutes were received in both houses with stormy debate on the question whether or not they should be ordered printed. The question was put to a vote and it was so ordered. The vote in the Assembly was 52 to 40, and in the Senate 22 to 16.

Attorney General Jackson sent another letter to the Legislature, which was also read. He protested against making public the minutes of the grand jury and urged that in justice to himself the Legislature take such action as will lead to the fullest investigation of any official conduct, to the end that if any wrongdoing be found, it may suffer therefor, or, if none be found, the insinuations made against him may be declared without foundation, and be expunged from the records.

In view of this letter and the attitude adopted by the minority, a legislative investigation of the Attorney General's office seems assured. The Attorney General, Mr. Palmer, in the Assembly, denied the majority not to investigate Jackson. "I will be the first man to move such an investigation, if I am permitted to," he cried. Assemblyman Hammond, the acting majority leader, in his argument for printing the documents, said he thought Judge Foster must have considered sufficiently the wisdom of sending the documents to the Legislature before he acted. Mr. Palmer retorted that it was practically an insult for the grand jury to send to the Assembly for its consideration material on which it had not been able to base an indictment. "They thrust this in our faces," he said.

The Senate, by a vote of 21 to 17, rejected a resolution offered by Senator Grady, minority leader, to appoint a committee to investigate the Attorney General's conduct. "I think we can trust the Assembly to do its duty," said Senator Raines. **JURY'S ACTION CONDEMNED.** The New York County Grand Jury was rated for its action in making public the minutes by both the majority and minority leaders. "It is a charge that reflects more upon the intelligence of the grand jury than the integrity of the Attorney General," said Senator Grady.

Senator Grady was particularly bitter because the testimony had been sent to the newspapers subject to release, and intimated that the Governor gave it out. He said he knew neither Speaker Wadsworth nor Senator Raines would give it out. This is said to be the first time in the history of the state that a grand jury has asked and caused its minutes to be made public when no indictment had been found. Mr. Jackson asserts positively that such action is without precedent, and goes to the question whether the grand jury has not committed a misdemeanor in taking the action it has, and whether Speaker Wadsworth, the Lieutenant Governor and the clerks of both branches of the Legislature are not guilty of assistance in the commission of a misdemeanor.

The grand jury minutes consisted of the testimony of Frank White, formerly First Deputy Attorney General, and that of Mr. Jackson himself. Mr. White's testimony consisted of an account of a conversation had with Mr. Jackson after the court had allowed him \$12,500 as fees for his services as receiver for the Hamilton Bank. He testified that the Attorney General in that conversation said to him: "I think it would be all right for \$2,500 of this to go to the other man." Mr. White said that he told the Attorney General "that is preposterous," became highly indignant and excited, and to use his own words, "flew up in the air right away." He said he did not know whom Mr. Jackson meant by "the other man," and that there was no understanding or agreement of any kind about the receivership of the Hamilton Bank.

There was complete silence when Speaker Wadsworth and Lieutenant Governor Chandler landed down the documents and instructed the clerks to read. Both branches listened with close attention. The presentment was read first. In it the grand jury spoke of "conflicting testimony," and asked that copies of it and the minutes be sent to both houses of the Legislature and the Governor for action. **FRANK WHITE'S TESTIMONY.** The minutes began with Mr. White's testimony. After telling of his appointment as receiver and the beginning of his conversation with Mr. Jackson, he said: "I don't think it extraordinary for a man that has been in the habit of getting pretty decent fees from other men to get the amount I got for my receivership fee." "Well," he said, "I think it would be all right for \$2,500 to go to the other man. And I said, 'I won't entertain any proposition of that kind. This allowance is mine; it was made by the court, and I intend to keep it.' And I got very much excited. There was a great deal said after that, but that was the substance.

"I think he asked me who appointed me, I told him Judge Foster, and he said, 'I don't know the relations that existed between us for years. And I was very much excited and amazed at the proposition and raised my voice to a pretty high pitch and talked pretty rapidly, and told him that I did not want to hear any more and walked out of the room.' This is Mr. Jackson's version of the conversation. He came into the office and during the course of conversation I asked what was the final allowance he received. He started immediately to complain that the \$12,500 was not enough, and was talking in this strain when I said: 'I think you have received a great fee for your work in this matter; I think as a matter of fact, it was more than you deserve to get for a receivership.' I said, 'I don't think we ought to talk about it. There is talk of a legislative investigation. I am perfectly willing to have an investigation. I am perfectly willing to have it.' It occurred to me then, for the first time, that he had not told me before that I was about to ask him for some of his fee, and I said, 'I want a part of your fee' and he said something to the effect, 'Well, I don't know. I got angry at that, and I haven't seen him since.' Mr. Jackson then told of the talk he had with Mr. White over the telephone after he had heard what he was supposed to have told the grand jury. Mr. Jackson continued: "I never said anything that could be construed this way by anybody else. The only thing I said of a similar nature was when he suggested that there was going to be a legislative investigation. I suggested this idea. 'Why, you haven't got to divide with anybody else.' And he said to the effect, 'I'll be damned. I have earned every penny of this and ought to have more.' **JACKSON'S MONEY TROUBLES.** The Attorney General then switched to his financial condition. He said that the state only allowed him \$1,000 a year for traveling expenses, making his total salary \$6,000, which meant less than what he got as assistant district attorney for Erie County. He said that by any wrongful act I could have made money in the last year, said he, "but I haven't received the wrongful penny." He said he had been harassed by some light debts, but invited the closest scrutiny of his financial receipts. Continuing, he testified: "I haven't looked at my bank account. I don't believe there is anything there from any other source, except from my salary from the state, unless perhaps there is some little money that I have loaned, and that has been repaid by my being down here and not being able to get back to Buffalo. I had a car, and I have no other property, so it is very easy to find out whether I have made any money or not. Now, during that time I made any money or not. Now, during that time I was paying upon account \$5 or \$10, as I could give to my family, and I have not one of these things as they came along, and that is after I had been in business quite awhile, and I could have been in a half million and nobody would have known about it. You can find it I have been taking funds, and if anybody wanted to inspect them if anybody of this sort to the contrary, you can try me for perjury, and I recognize all my rights and liabilities in this respect."

The Attorney General told the jury he was dissatisfied with the manner in which the charges had been made, that he believed there was bad faith in those who were trying to discredit him, and that they were presenting charges without real cause. For this reason, he said, he did not want to "expose his hand" by making a full defense until he learned more about the charges, for he thought it would be an unfair advantage over him. "I know that this inquiry," he said, "has been conducted primarily for the press. Testimony, affidavits and all that sort of thing have been handed out to the press that was never admissible in a courtroom and was well known to any lawyer as incompetent." His enemies, Mr. Jackson said, had searched the city and state for any misstatements upon his part that might be brought before the grand jury. Continuing, he testified: "Now, that has been the attitude, after I was put into the Ice Trust case, against me and anybody connected with my office, and without any formal charge as I say, being presented, I believe both state and city have been searched for rumors against me. It is that business men of New York and I am assuming that you are representing business men, and I ask you if that is a square deal for a state official to come down here as he would have been in a half million and nobody would have known about it. You can find it I have been taking funds, and if anybody wanted to inspect them if anybody of this sort to the contrary, you can try me for perjury, and I recognize all my rights and liabilities in this respect."

Recalling his position in the Ice Trust matter, Mr. Jackson said he had no feeling whatever against Mr. Jerome. "Now, while that investigation was going on," he said, "the District Attorney turns round and informs me that he thought I had been a party to the Ice Trust matter, and that information had been lodged with the District Attorney against him, and that Mr. Jerome's office investigated him 'on some rumor or other about my office.' 'It never developed,' said he, "until I was ordered to proceed in the Ice Trust case; and although that investigation has closed, we have brought against him another criminal charge brought against me by the State." Mr. Jackson then gave the history of his receivership appointments, and said that Mr. White had been appointed by Judge Betts at White's own request, and that he had expressed his satisfaction over the appointment. Referring to criticisms of him for having appointed employees of his office, he said he was bold and capable, and knew "that he could turn his back upon them and go about his business." He also defended his action in the Oriental Bank matter.

FAVOR MR. HUGHES FOR PRESIDENT. Chenango County Republicans Praise National and State Executives.

Belmont, N. Y., April 6.—At the Republican County Convention held here to-day, J. P. Aldis, George J. Skinner, A. B. Burdett, P. E. Kane, Charles G. Nash, Benjamin D. Haight and Charles J. H. O'Brien, Frank Pierce and E. E. Poole were elected delegates to the Congress convention for the 30th District, and were instructed for the present meeting to support the nomination of William H. Taft, George J. Skinner, H. R. Follette, Millard McNeil, W. A. Shephardson, G. P. Putney, F. E. Holmes and George L. Page were named as delegates to the Senate convention for this district, and were instructed for the present incumbent, Jotham P. Ames.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the administrations of President Roosevelt and of Governor Charles E. Hughes. **HUGHES THE CHOICE OF ALLEGANY.** Belmont, N. Y., April 6.—The Allegany County Republican convention was held here to-day. Jesse S. Phillips was renominated for a ninth consecutive term in the Assembly. Dr. George H. Witter, of Wellsville, was advanced as Allegany's choice for state Senator to succeed E. Percy Hooker, of Geneva. Frank B. Utter, of Pithersburg, was endorsed for state committeeman in the 24th District to succeed Dr. Witter. E. E. Vreeland was endorsed for another term in Congress. Delegates were named for both state and Senate conventions. Resolutions were adopted endorsing Charles E. Hughes for President.

HOFFMAN HOUSE GETS AMENERS. Famous Benches To Be Moved from Fifth Avenue Hotel Across Street.

By unanimous vote of the directors at their annual meeting yesterday, the Amen Corner was transferred from the Fifth Avenue Hotel to the Hoffman House, across 24th street, there to remain until further notice. The four famous Benches sofas will be placed in a corner of the Hoffman House after suitably inscribed plates have been put on them.

The election yesterday took place in Parlor DR of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the scene of almost countless political conferences and meetings of the Republican state and county executive committees. Twenty-one directors attended. Harold McD. Anderson, of "The New York Sun," was elected president, to succeed Louis Seibold, who had served two years. Edward Gilmore was elected vice-president, John W. McDonald secretary and Luther B. Little treasurer. Informal speeches were made by Messrs. Seibold and Anderson.

The auction sale of the furnishings of the old Fifth Avenue Hotel will begin this morning, at 10:30 o'clock, and continue until everything is disposed of. There are nearly five thousand numbers in the sale catalogue.

MAKING UP "BIG FOUR" Woodruff Says Delegates Should Be Recognized Hughes Men.

State Chairman Woodruff said yesterday that the delegates-at-large from this state to the Republican National Convention should be recognized friends and adherents of Governor Hughes, and he predicted that the Republican State Convention on Saturday would make sure the delegation in respect from the state chairman asking that he indicate whom he wanted named as delegates-at-large. The Governor responded by saying that it should be left to the convention.

"When the convention meets on Saturday," said Mr. Woodruff yesterday, "we shall follow precedent and appoint a committee consisting of one delegate from each of our Congress districts of the state to select the four delegates and alternates-at-large, and the Presidential Electors. There is no slate and the selection will be left to that committee."

"I think we should send to Chicago the same men or the type of men that Governor Hughes would select if he had accepted my suggestion to make a selection. I would go back to my original list—President Schurman of Cornell University, General Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Mayor Seth Low and Frederick R. Hazzard, of Syracuse. Mr. Hazzard was a college mate of Governor Hughes, and the two men are intimate friends. I should not be surprised to see these men selected delegates-at-large. If that is done there could be no charge of bad faith or insincerity in support of the candidacy of Governor Hughes for the nomination for President."

Chairman Woodruff said that he had no intention of being a candidate for delegate-at-large, and he ventured the prediction that no one prominently identified with the state organization would be chosen. Brick bats are expected to-night in the Assembly district conventions where there were close primary fights last week. In the 12th District William Hahn, the Odell leader, won by a close shave. Charles B. Page, Elections Commissioner, will try to beat him out for the delegation to the state convention at the district convention to-night. An interesting convention will be that in the 15th, where the McCarren Gilman men will have things to say to each other.

TO OUST M'CARREN MEN. Fight On to Unseat His Delegates at State Convention.

The anti-McCarren men in Kings have received assurances from Temporary Hall that the McCarren delegates to the state convention will be expelled thereover an excuse offered and that the state committee will undertake to give Brooklyn a thorough housecleaning after the convention. If this plan carries the "antis" will have an excellent chance to further their cause to McCarren's hurt. Of the 17,000 enrolled Democrats the "antis" amount to 50,000 to help them at the primaries. These include the 20,000 men who usually vote the Independence League ticket and who are chiefly enrolled as Democrats and vote as such at the primaries. They are largely anti-McCarrenites.

But McCarren may count on enough votes to hold his own well in the majority of the 15th Assembly District, and the men who have been supporting him have about given up the fight and have promised to stand in the future with Navas Officer F. J. H. Kracke, the regular leader. State Senator Eugene A. Travis, who took the lead in the fight to keep the McCarren delegates elected on primary day from being seated at the state convention. He said that he would apply to Attorney General Jackson for the appointment of a special deputy to investigate hundreds of charges made by the anti-McCarrenites. Williams believes that he has enough evidence to shut out the delegates from today's Assembly districts in some cases.

To-day affidavits and other evidence will be submitted to the grand jury, and it is expected that a number of indictments will shortly be found against the McCarren poll officials. **BROOKLYN'S DELEGATES.** Republican Leaders Pick Men To Be Sent to Chicago.

The Republicans of Brooklyn have agreed upon the men they will select at the Congress district conventions on Thursday evening to represent them at the national convention. The tickets in the various districts follow: District Delegate. 2—Timothy L. Woodruff. 3—William Berry. 4—Lewis H. Woodruff. 5—Lewis H. Woodruff. 6—Alfred M. Schroeder. 7—Lewis M. Sweeney. 8—Reuben L. Haskell. District Delegate. 9—Lewis H. Woodruff. 10—James P. Connel. 11—William M. Calder. 12—Michael J. Dady. 13—Theodore J. Brennan. Mr. Berri is proprietor of "The Standard Union." Mr. Schroeder is a former Quarantine Commissioner and leader of the 6th Assembly District. Mr. Sweeney is leader of the 17th. Mr. Neal is leader of the 30th. Mr. Haskell is leader of the 23d. Mr. Woodruff is a member of the state executive committee from the 18th. Mr. Connel is leader of the 8th. Mr. Vass is a follower of State Senator Travis, in the 11th. Representative Calder is leader of the 12th. Mr. Dady is leader of the 1st, and Mr. Brenner is chairman of the Democratic party, a commissioner of jurors and the leader of the 8th Assembly District.

QUEENS DEMOCRATS ELECT DELEGATES Bernel Wins in Fight With Cassidy in 4th Assembly District.

The Democratic Assembly district conventions to elect delegates to the state convention, which is to choose four delegates to the Denver convention, were held last night in Queens. None of the delegations was instructed. There was a warm fight in the 4th District, as Joseph Cassidy, former Borough President, sought to capture the convention, which was controlled by Borough President Joseph Bernel. The former leader himself, ex-District Attorney Thomas Fox, Mark Lechner, Dennis O'Leary, Leonard Rouff and other Cassidy men were on hand and sought to influence delegates, but the effort to win a majority failed. On the first vote Ira H. Le Veon was elected chairman, and thereafter the Bernel faction controlled by a single vote. Le Veon, chairman, ex-Senator Luke Keenan and Frederick Skene, State Engineer, were elected delegates from the 1st District.

CATTARAUGUS REPUBLICANS ELECT. Salamanca, N. Y., April 6.—The Cattaraugus County Republican convention met here to-day and elected the following delegates to the state convention: A. T. Fincher, E. B. Vreeland, M. D. Johnson, N. V. Franconi, C. B. Nichols, Alton Jones, J. E. Alsenbush, E. J. Cheney, Herbert Rich, Henry West and M. E. Randall. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the state and national administrations.

BARBECUE KILLS A PLANTER. Montgomery, Ala., April 6.—J. H. Edson, member of the Montgomery revenue board and a prominent planter, died to-day as a result of poison of some kind in food eaten at a barbecue given by a political club on Saturday. Several others were mortally ill, but will recover. The presence of the poison in the food has not been ascertained.

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AMERICAN ART GALLERIES. Day 9 to 6. Evening 8 to 10. MADISON SQUARE SOUTH. NEW YORK CITY. NOW ON. FREE VIEW. To Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale Thursday & Friday Evenings of This Week April 9th & 10th, beginning promptly at 8:30 o'clock At Mendelssohn Hall FORTIETH ST., EAST OF BROADWAY (Admission by card, to be had free of the managers)

Notable Paintings BY THE GREAT MASTERS OF THE EARLY ENGLISH, DUTCH, ITALIAN, FRENCH and FLEMISH SCHOOLS From The Blakeslee Galleries. "This assemblage would equip a museum which would be a compendium of Art without additions for many years to come."—HERALD. "A collection of Paintings that not only live up to the fine traditions of the place where they are shown, but of the man who has brought them together."—PRESS. The Sale will be conducted by Mr. Thomas E. Kirby, of The American Art Association, Managers 6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

TAFT ANSWERS BRYAN "REVIVES DEAD ISSUES." Says Nebraskan Leads Democrats Against Their Will.

Omaha, April 6.—Secretary Taft rounded out the first day of his trip to Nebraska with a speech to-night at the Auditorium, where he was the guest at a dinner by the McKinley Club. He took occasion to place before the people the issues of the coming campaign as he views them, and, incidentally, to reply to the recent utterances of William J. Bryan when the Democratic leader criticized the action of the McKinley and the Roosevelt administrations for their policy in the Philippines.

The Secretary said that Mr. Bryan was not consistent in his utterances, because he had been the means in a large degree of bringing about the signing of the treaty of Paris, whereby the Philippines came under the control of the United States and he is now criticizing the action of the administration because of its efforts to teach the Filipinos the art of self-government.

The Secretary also dealt at length with the question of railroad legislation and individual combinations. The address was read from manuscript. William Allen White also spoke. Secretary Taft said in part: "The issues of the next campaign are to turn on the achievements of the McKinley and Roosevelt administrations, which still remain the subject for discussion between us and our Democratic friends. Rather, between us and the gentleman who still seems to have the power of leading the Democratic party against its will. We are to accept, not what the Democratic party does it intend to do, but what Mr. Bryan thinks it should do. We are to accept, not what the national campaign to be ended by the election in November next. Because Mr. Bryan still keeps alive controversies which we could not get away content to regard as settled, we have to go back and re-discuss matters which the verdict of history properly interpreted ought long ago to have been settled."

It is true that free silver and 50 per cent reduction for the time have been lost sight of, though I do not understand Mr. Bryan to have brought out that as a panacea should continued financial depression suggest to him its necessity. But, passing that over, Mr. Bryan has not got away which distinguishes McKinley's administration from every other—national expansion. I verily believe that four-fifths of the people of the United States are entirely content with the way in which Mr. McKinley and Mr. Roosevelt have worked out the problem of reconstruction to us by the way, but this does not prevent a fierce assault by Mr. Bryan upon Republican administrations for what they have done in the regard.

We shall continue to hear during the next campaign that we have departed from every constitutional principle and all the maxims of the Declaration of Independence in carrying out what has truly been the greatest altruistic policy ever attempted and executed by a civilized nation. Mr. McKinley and the Republican administration were forced into the war with Spain against their will. Without pretension we were called upon to search for our enemy ten thousand miles away to the far distant Philippines, and we could not get away. Thus it happened that when the treaty of peace was signed we had presented to us a problem the settlement of which has greatly affected our national policy.

It was then, if at all, that those who were opposed to expansion should have made themselves heard. Where did Mr. Bryan stand at that time? He used every effort to bring about a ratification of the treaty of Paris. Without him it could not have been settled. With his support it was ratified. And then, after we had taken over the sovereignty of the Philippines, he assumed the position of a guardian of the people of those islands and had taken the only course possible for the benefit of those people as our wards, we find him condemning the administration with unmitigated abuse as guilty of a crime.

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Notable Paintings BY THE GREAT MASTERS OF THE EARLY ENGLISH, DUTCH, ITALIAN, FRENCH and FLEMISH SCHOOLS From The Blakeslee Galleries. "This assemblage would equip a museum which would be a compendium of Art without additions for many years to come."—HERALD. "A collection of Paintings that not only live up to the fine traditions of the place where they are shown, but of the man who has brought them together."—PRESS. The Sale will be conducted by Mr. Thomas E. Kirby, of The American Art Association, Managers 6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

TAFT ANSWERS BRYAN "REVIVES DEAD ISSUES." Says Nebraskan Leads Democrats Against Their Will.

Omaha, April 6.—Secretary Taft rounded out the first day of his trip to Nebraska with a speech to-night at the Auditorium, where he was the guest at a dinner by the McKinley Club. He took occasion to place before the people the issues of the coming campaign as he views them, and, incidentally, to reply to the recent utterances of William J. Bryan when the Democratic leader criticized the action of the McKinley and the Roosevelt administrations for their policy in the Philippines.

The Secretary said that Mr. Bryan was not consistent in his utterances, because he had been the means in a large degree of bringing about the signing of the treaty of Paris, whereby the Philippines came under the control of the United States and he is now criticizing the action of the administration because of its efforts to teach the Filipinos the art of self-government.

The Secretary also dealt at length with the question of railroad legislation and individual combinations. The address was read from manuscript. William Allen White also spoke. Secretary Taft said in part: "The issues of the next campaign are to turn on the achievements of the McKinley and Roosevelt administrations, which still remain the subject for discussion between us and our Democratic friends. Rather, between us and the gentleman who still seems to have the power of leading the Democratic party against its will. We are to accept, not what the Democratic party does it intend to do, but what Mr. Bryan thinks it should do. We are to accept, not what the national campaign to be ended by the election in November next. Because Mr. Bryan still keeps alive controversies which we could not get away content to regard as settled, we have to go back and re-discuss matters which the verdict of history properly interpreted ought long ago to have been settled."

It is true that free silver and 50 per cent reduction for the time have been lost sight of, though I do not understand Mr. Bryan to have brought out that as a panacea should continued financial depression suggest to him its necessity. But, passing that over, Mr. Bryan has not got away which distinguishes McKinley's administration from every other—national expansion. I verily believe that four-fifths of the people of the United States are entirely content with the way in which Mr. McKinley and Mr. Roosevelt have worked out the problem of reconstruction to us by the way, but this does not prevent a fierce assault by Mr. Bryan upon Republican administrations for what they have done in the regard.

We shall continue to hear during the next campaign that we have departed from every constitutional principle and all the maxims of the Declaration of Independence in carrying out what has truly been the greatest altruistic policy ever attempted and executed by a civilized nation. Mr. McKinley and the Republican administration were forced into the war with Spain against their will. Without pretension we were called upon to search for our enemy ten thousand miles away to the far distant Philippines, and we could not get away. Thus it happened that when the treaty of peace was signed we had presented to us a problem the settlement of which has greatly affected our national policy.

It was then, if at all, that those who were opposed to expansion should have made themselves heard. Where did Mr. Bryan stand at that time? He used every effort to bring about a ratification of the treaty of Paris. Without him it could not have been settled. With his support it was ratified. And then, after we had taken over the sovereignty of the Philippines, he assumed the position of a guardian of the people of those islands and had taken the only course possible for the benefit of those people as our wards, we find him condemning the administration with unmitigated abuse as guilty of a crime.

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