

The Chicago Eagle.

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HENRY F. DONOVAN.

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NOTICE.

THE EAGLE can be ordered at Chas. Macdonald & Co.'s literary emporium and book store, 55 Washington street, and at all first-class news stands throughout the West.

OUR SPRINGFIELD BUREAU.

THE EAGLE will maintain a Bureau at Springfield this winter in order to keep its readers well posted on the work of the two branches of the Legislature, as well as on the political situation and the various phases of the Senatorial fight.

FOR BETTER ALDERMEN.

It should be the aim of every good citizen to help next spring to return to the City Council the best men available to represent them in that body. As at present constituted, the City Council contains about the poorest class and quality of aldermanic timber that was ever sent there. Many of the wards might as well be represented by cigar signs as by men who now pretend to discharge the duties of civic fathers. The voices of some of these men have never been heard in the Council chamber except when voting aye upon some boodle measure. As for the improvement of the wards, the introduction of local measures of value—in fact, the interests of their constituents generally—they never seem to bother about such things. Now such men in the position of aldermen are a positive detriment to the community. They retard the growth and improvement of the city, and are a drag on the wheels of development. The Eagle could name more than a score such men whose terms expire next spring, and all or nearly all of whom will be coming up for re-election again. The voters of the wards should see to it that these men's records are raked up and discussed. Men who on every measure introduced before the City Council are on file. The ward clubs and precinct organizations should have them in their hands, and citizens should be able to discuss these points rather than the political views of the outgoing aldermen or the new men seeking election. After all, it makes very little difference what the political complexion of the City Council is, for politics or political questions have really no place in that body. Occasionally, of course, difficulties arise between a mayor and council when the chief executive belongs to a different party from the majority of the council, but justice compels the statement that the legislative wing of the municipal government of Chicago has seldom taken an unfair advantage to hamper the executive wing or interfere in any of its rights or privileges. During the past few months there have been now and then some unworthy attempts to make political capital at the expense of the Mayor. These, however, were confined almost entirely to the small fry members of the Council, and were never pushed to the limit of falsehood. They were also the exception to the rule. The Council has no patronage to dispense, and its political complexion is, therefore, of no importance to any party. For these reasons the Eagle urges that the question of the political affiliations of the candidate for aldermanic honors should not figure in any comparison with that of his personal fitness for the position sought and his character for honesty and integrity. Chicago will need an honest and capable City Council next year. Whether the present city administration or some other one is elected to office in the spring, it will have a hard task in steering through the financial shoals and quicksands that will be in its course. The watchful eyes of a careful and conservative body of aldermen will be needed as a check upon the executive end of the administration in order that the city's affairs may be so conducted as to bring it back to the full standard of financial credit to which it had attained and from which it has fallen recently through many and varied causes. The Council being the body

empowered to make the appropriations, and through its finance committee to say how the city's funds shall be expended, is enabled to keep control of the city funds and to run its affairs within its financial resources. For these reasons we submit it is the duty of the citizens in every ward in the city to see to it that they are represented by active, capable and conscientious men. The dead timber should be lopped off, and there is a superabundance of it in the present Council. Let there be a general house cleaning in the civic body next spring.

M. BRENNAN ON POLICE REFORM.

On the subject of police reform, Chief Brennan says: "To abolish the evil wrought in a police force by political influence is the most important question to be discussed by this convention. The relation of the police force to the political elements which exist in all communities where a police organization is maintained is of the utmost interest to the public at large. That the effect of political influence in a police force is pernicious we all know. We know because we have learned in our own experience that the position of chief of police is utterly devoid of power or action when his plans and wishes for the policy and management of his force run counter to the aims and methods of the local administration of which he may be a part. For their activity or inactivity in politics the police are abused with unfailing regularity at each and every election. The policeman is just a plain, ordinary man. He is not an angel, nor is he inclined to make heroic sacrifices in the cause of municipal reform, especially when he knows that his salary must be passed upon and provided for by vote of the City Council, one-half of whose members are generally candidates for re-election each year.

"The average police officer comes from the lumber walks of life. In most instances he owes his appointment on the force to the political influence of some friend. He generally has a family to support and educate. Often he is paying for a little home for his children, and, as a rule, he is earning better pay than he could receive in any other vocation for which he is fitted. All these things conspire to induce the police officer to do whatever may tend to confirm his tenure of office. The man who has attained his appointment by political influence believes that should any attempt be made to discipline him his political patron will save him from punishment. No man can have such notions and remain a good officer. Under the present system every officer is made to feel uneasy about his position as each succeeding two years roll by, and a new administration is to be elected, because he knows that majority candidates invariably promise to divorce the police from politics, which divorcement generally results in the discharge of officers supporting the defeated candidate. He knows that a score of scheming politicians are after his place for some partisan worker, hence the police officer of rank is not to be envied.

"As to a remedy for these evils I would suggest that all plans must follow the single principle that the control of the police be taken entirely from the hands of politicians. The details matter little. Where the power be lodged is immaterial, provided it be as far as possible from the reach of politicians. The police force of any city should be as entirely non-partisan as is the United States army. An inflexible rule that appointments shall be made for fitness only and promotions for merit only should prevail. The greatest care should be taken in selecting men for the service, but a man once appointed should be secure in his place during good behavior and his tenure of office should depend on his efficiency as an officer and his courtesy toward the citizens, who are his employers. So long as political leaders can use the police, so long will they do it, be they Democrats, Republicans or Populists. The remedy is to take from them the power of interference in the management of the police force. This, in my opinion, can only be done by providing for the organization and maintenance of the force by statutory enactment.

"In large cities a non-partisan civil-service commission appointed by what-soever authority, for the purpose of controlling appointments and promotions would, in my opinion, accomplish that end. Also an impartial trial board composed partly of commanding officers and partly of disinterested citizens conversant with the law and the rules and regulations of the department would insure to every police officer charged with violation of the rules or other offenses a fair hearing, and at the same time give satisfactory attention to complaints of citizens."

INVESTIGATING THE POLICE.

There does not, after all, seem to be much in the cry for police investigation recently raised by a few extreme partisans in the City Council. One would imagine at the time the matter at first came up that the police force had been turned loose upon the people with orders to deprive citizens of their liberty, to imprison voters who did not vote a certain way, to bludgeon men at the polls and elsewhere, and in fact to get toward the citizens of Chicago generally like so many Basil Bazzooks or Zulu savages. Men arose in their places in the Council chamber and denounced the city administration in all the moods and tenors. The streets of Chicago were represented as being overrun with criminals and the city as being in a most deplorable condition generally. Investigation has been asked for, and it has been had. The result has demonstrated that there was nothing in the outcry but wind and buncombe. A few ignorant police officers no doubt have transgressed their duties and they have been punished. Citizens who have been illegally deprived of their liberty still have their remedy in the courts of law against any scoundrel who may have been instrumental in thus depriving them of their rights on election night or any other night. Of course, the hue and cry in the Council served its turn. It furnished certain unthinking Aldermen with campaign thunder. It is a pity, though, that Aldermen when in-

dulging in attempts to create political capital should not be patriotic enough and possessed of sufficient civic pride to pause before thus acting to consider the permanent effects of such a course upon the city. There is not one of these wild-eyed partisan attacks—and The Eagle denounces Democratic tactics of this kind as heartily as Republicanism—that does not tend to blacken the reputation of Chicago abroad, and furnish food and material for unfriendly critics. They injure the credit and standing of the city. Does a little cheap temporary political buncombe pay for such permanent effects?

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

Mayor Hopkins never did a more popular act in his life, either in his private or public capacity, than when last Monday night he sent to the Council for confirmation the appointment of James McAndrews as Building Commissioner. In some respects the Democratic city administration now coming to a close has not been particularly happy in all of its appointments. By this we do not mean to say that these appointments were not good; on the contrary they were all or nearly all excellent, but the misfortune about it was that so many of them were men who from one cause or another were unable to remain at their posts and serve out the full term of their office. The retirement of these cabinet officers has in almost every instance been a loss to the city, inasmuch as the outgoing official carried away with him a knowledge, garnered of experience not possessed by his successor. Since the election of Carter H. Harrison we have had three commissioners, three corporation counsels, two commissioners of public works, and three building commissioners. In the matter of the appointment now under discussion, however, the change will not be a loss, but a gain to the city. James McAndrews is a man eminently qualified to fill the position to which he has been appointed, and this change in departmental government will be the exception to the rule above noted. Besides being a man thoroughly qualified by business training and experience for the office of Building Commissioner, Mr. McAndrews is a courteous and affable gentleman, a stalwart Democrat, a man who takes a laudable interest in the affairs of his native city and the party to which he belongs, and a thoroughly respected citizen generally. Commissioner McAndrews will make hosts of new friends for the city administration, and help to bring back those who had for one reason or another become estranged.

MR. FIELD'S LATEST POEM.

Mr. Eugene Field's latest poem, "Joe's 'Fore Christmas," is the drawing card of the Christmas issue of the Ladies' Home Journal. Like all other productions of Mr. Field, this charming piece of character verse is very good, and the fact that it is appreciated is best attested by the great demand for the number of the magazine containing it.

THE GRAIN INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

A dispatch from Springfield, dated Tuesday, said: "The Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission at its meeting to-day considered the advisability of reducing the force in the grain inspection department at Chicago, fifteen men to be taken from the office of the third assistant and helpers' forces. This would save the State \$2,000 a month."

The grain office at Chicago is no good either to the business or the political community. The Grain Inspector, George P. Bunker, is an honest and able man.

But his assistants? "Windy" Jenkins is the leading assistant in the office, and he is a bird. The only thing that he never makes first is his jaw. From long practice on chewing gum, and in talking about himself, his jaw is practically indestructible.

The grain office is kept in existence that such men as Jenkins may hold jobs. The Legislature should abolish it.

WHAT BECAME OF IT?

If Mr. Eugene N. Bellar, who signs himself "Secretary of the Central German-American Democratic Association of Cook County," will send to the Eagle a statement showing how and for what the money given to that club by the regular Democratic organization of Cook County was spent, the Eagle will be glad to publish it.

The Eagle would also like to know how much money the C. G. A. D. A. received from outside the regular Democratic committee, and what was done with it.

Inasmuch as the regular Democratic committee, of whose labors Mr. Bellar speaks so lightly, paid for all of the regular campaign works in the various wards, the reply will be looked for with great interest.

SAD, BUT TRUE.

It is a remarkable fact that almost all, if not all, offshoots retiring from the positions to which they have been either appointed or elected invariably find that the office in question was beset with all kinds of trials, tribulations, difficulties, snares and pitfalls, and that they are glad to get out. Judging from the epistolary valentines of most retiring officeholders, the wonderful taxpayer must usually feel that the latter is a self-sacrificing, unselfish, public-spirited fellow. The humble citizen, must as a general thing entertain a feeling of veneration as well as respect for the retiring officeholder, and be imbued with a deep sense of obligation to the gentleman who has condescended to accept the \$1,000 or \$5,000 a year attached to his civic job, and battle with the world, the flesh and the devil in the interests of suffering humanity till courage failed and patience ceased to be a virtue. One of the latest effusions of this kind contains the following passage: "My place has been rendered unbearable through all kinds of evil influences constantly tending to draw one away from the path of right and duty. It is a relief to get away from it."

Now it is really too bad that innocent

young men should be thus burdened and driven from the public service by the minions of the Evil One. Just as a change, though. The Eagle thinks it would be refreshing if one of these outgoing gentlemen would say he was sorry to lose a good berth; that he would hold on to it longer if he could; and that he left with a feeling of gratitude for the excellent advertising and consequent increase in his private business that the appointment had brought to him.

That the art of war in modern times is more and more reducing itself to the art of finance we have lately had many facts to remind us afresh. War, in truth, is only another name for financial speculation on a great scale. If Japan whips China she stands to win \$200,000,000, which she will exact as "indemnity"—that is, as a return on her investment. Military glory continues to be a fine thing in the eyes of mankind, but without an accompanying amount of hard cash when all is over it partakes too much of the nature of a barren idealism. At any rate the finance ministers who have to provide the funds for securing the glory keep a sharp eye on the gold when they hope to get along with it, and, if it comes to a choice between the two, are disposed to say with Omar Khayyam, "Take the cash and waive the rest." Even such "war scares" as those caused by the death of the Czar, when it was first seen to be impending, or the threat of complications between France and England, or the troubles of the French in Madagascar, throw the stock markets into a shiver, and show how war in a commercial and industrial world is like blood-poisoning in the body. When hotheads begin to talk about the need of fighting off Russian assaults on Afghanistan the bankers and merchants at once begin to ask who is to provide the \$20,000,000 necessary to send a British army there, or the \$100,000,000 which would be required to keep it there a few months. Down go the stocks until the official assurance comes that there is "nothing in it."

When last summer an appeal was made to Mr. Pullman for arbitrator his peremptory refusal was based on the grounds that his company could not raise wages in any event, because it would then be operating at a loss; that the chief reason for keeping its plant in operation at all at such a period was that employees might be kept in some work even though the work was poorly compensated. Concerning this point—the nub of Mr. Pullman's contention—the strike commission first mentions the 2 per cent. quarterly dividends drawn by the stockholders, and bluntly says:

"In its statements to the public, which are in evidence, the company represents that its object in all it did was to continue operations for the benefit of its workmen and of tradespeople in and about Pullman, and to save the public from the annoyance of interrupted travel. The commission thinks that the evidence shows that it sought to keep running mainly for its own benefit as a manufacturer that its plant might not rust; that its competitors might not invade its territory; that it might keep its cars in repair; that it might be ready for resumption when business revived with a live plant and competent help, and that its revenue from its tenements might continue."

Mr. Pullman's argument—or that which his representatives urged on his behalf—has lacked an official answer. This answer is both official and extremely candid.

The St. Louis, the first native fruit of the new policy inaugurated by the act of May 10, 1892, should be accepted as only an earnest of greater fleets to come. While the thronged ferry that the new boats of the American Line will traverse is by long odds the most important stretch of ocean on the globe, there yet remain so many distant seas, never chafe the waters into foam, so many trade routes where the flutter of Old Glory never catches the sun, that the dearest aspiration of all who saw that proud hull launched, and all who read of the scene, must be that her comrades will flock after her like gulls, as many and as fleet. The inspiring example of two such liners breaking records over the combined Broadway and Piccadilly of the ocean should be enough in itself to arouse American merchants. Ocean commerce, like all other forms of trade, is emulative as well as competitive and grows out of a nation's pride as well as its enterprise. One St. Louis will in time make twenty such, plying across both Atlantic and Pacific, making a class by themselves like that of which the English marine can boast. With the St. Louis and the St. Paul to the front, moreover, the many smaller American-built steamers that now ply a coastwise trade to the South American ports will be given a leader and it will at once be seen how efficient a nucleus we already possess of a sea-going steam fleet.

One of the latest improvements in public service has just gone into operation in Orange, N. J., to the surprise and delight of a part of the population and the dismay of another part. This improvement consists in utilizing the ordinary water-pipes as a means of supplying fresh fish. One Italian family received a live eel, weighing one pound and three-quarters, and were happy. Another family, on account of the forecasts not being properly fitted for the delivery of fish, permitted their eel to die in the pipe. As one of the advantages of this proposed method is that fish will be fresher than usual, this was a failure. But when the system is fully elaborated with properly contrived faucets, this will not occur. For the present the supply is restricted to eels on account of the shape of the pipes, but if the system is found to be successful with eels, pipes will be gradually introduced equal to the delivery of the largest-sized suckers and codfish steaks.

Young Lochinvar may have been all right in his day, but he would not amount to much now. He was too theatrical in his love affair. They do such things more quietly and in better taste in these days. A Rhode Island man ran away with another man's bride a few days ago, but he did not make any

such fuss about it as Lochinvar did. He did not ask the bride to kiss any goblets and he did not yank her onto a horse, well knowing that at best that would be an ungraceful proceeding. That is not the way with modern Lochinvars, such as Willie Wilcox, of Rhode Island, proved himself to be. Willie simply put on evening dress and went to the wedding of Miss Mollie Baker to Addison H. Smith. When he got an opportunity he whispered to the bride to meet him back of the old factory or some other equally convenient place, and then strolled away. There was no fuss, nothing theatrical about it. Everything was done quietly and in order. She slipped out of the back door, met Willie and they went away together. Later they sent a note to the groom wishing him health and prosperity and telling him not to worry about his bride. Such is young Lochinvar up to date.

There is a great field for the new paper that is to be started in the City of Mexico. We are not prepared to discuss the financial features of the scheme, but from a news view it ought to be a magnificent success. Of course it will have a column of "Revolutionary Jottings," or something of that sort, in which to record the trifling incidents of the section of the world in which it is to be published. The fact that it is to be located close to the seat of perpetual war is an advantage, also. A war correspondent can be kept constantly employed, moving from one Central American or South American republic to another, as one war is ended and another begins. It is always an advantage for a paper to be published close to localities that furnish good, lively news, and that is where the paper projected for the City of Mexico will be particularly strong. We predict that the items that may come under some such heading as "The Latest Wars" will be spicy reading.

A jury in Judge Brentano's court, at Chicago, engaged in the trial of a burglary case found the defendant not guilty, although, it is said, the evidence of guilt was conclusive. The Judge was greatly incensed at the verdict, but under the law he could do nothing else than accept it and order it to be recorded. However, he punished the jurors who were responsible for what he regarded as a plain miscarriage of justice by fining each of them the amount of his pay and discharging the entire panel from further service in his court. While Judge Brentano may have stretched his authority a little, if he follows the precedent he has established there will be few verdicts of acquittal in criminal cases tried before him. Let the jurors once understand that they get no pay unless they return a verdict of conviction and the prisoner, whether guilty or innocent, will hardly be permitted to escape.

The Indian is really becoming civilized. According to a dispatch from Rushville, Neb., Red Horse, a well-known Pine Ridge Indian policeman, was killed in a tepee at the camping grounds north of the tracks. Plenty Bird clubbed him to death because he interfered in a row between him and his son, Fast Thunder. Plenty Bird is in jail. This has a real civilized ring to it. The man who interferes in a family row always gets the worst of it, and the circumstances in this instance were such that it might have happened in Chicago or New York or even Boston. It shows that the red man is rapidly learning the ways of the white man, and there need be no fear for his future.

July 11 last William Fitzgerald incautiously shouted "scabs" at some Federal soldiers who, it will be remembered, were in Chicago at that time. For this he was speedily arrested, cast into jail on a charge of inciting insurrection, and then forgotten. The other day he managed to get word to the United States District Attorney that he would like his case tried or otherwise disposed of. Naturally he was immediately discharged. There is a favor of European, even Russian, methods about the incident which is not pleasing to the American taste.

Caprivi left his great office, it is now said, with \$125 in his pockets, and nothing in the bank. He, perhaps, gave all his thought to performing his great duties, and none to making a fortune. This type of man always fails.

The coroner of Fayette County, Ohio, has held for murder Sheriff Cook and Col. Colt, who commanded the militia during the Washington Court House riot. The rest of the country will take that coroner for a 24-carat ass.

Some unregenerate rascal has stolen Corbett's \$10,000 diamond championship belt. If he is apprehended we hope to see him receive the severest penalty prescribed for petty larceny.

A 16-year-old girl has been sentenced to the Ohio penitentiary for horse-stealing. It being her seventh offense. That sort of a record is rapid enough for Chicago.

If the woman just arrested in New York for swindling milliners is sharp she will arrange to be tried before a jury consisting wholly of married men.

A Japanese correspondent writes that the Mikado is a "very humane man." We doubt it; humane men don't chase folks and scare them nearly to death.

The Government has discovered that it has leased 50,000,000 worthless postage stamps. Such business should be stamped out.

General Booth declares this country "owes him \$35,000," and he has come over to pound it out of us with a bass drum stick.

About the safest way to make money backing a horse is to get a job driving on a dump.

A California pugilist has been killed in the ring. This is about the worst we recall.

Put on your rubbers; it is a hard job to put off pneumonia.



HON. D. R. CAMERON, of the Illinois St. Andrews Society.



HON. ANDREW J. GRAHAM, The Popular West Side Banker.



HON. FRANK AGNEW, Who Polled the Greatest Vote of any Democratic Candidate for County Commissioner.