



"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS. NEUTRAL IN NONE."

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## HONESTY IS THE WINNER.

### Green Goods and Hopkins Lose the First Send Off of the Great Battle.

### The Noted Confidence Man Deserted by Those Who Knew Him from His Youth.

### Committeemen Stand by the Great Governor Whose Name and Fame Are World-Wide.

Hopkins is dead. He ought to be dead. About his admission to Democratic headquarters there was some wrangling.

More wrangling and at last Samuel P. McConnell, representing the silver men, and Mr. Moran, on behalf of the honest money men, were invited to the stand. Each was given fifteen minutes in which to set forth his views. Mr. Moran was the first to speak. His address was an eloquent plea for fair primaries.

"I feel grateful for this courtesy to me as a representative of the honest money committee," he said. "We are here as a committee of Democrats representing a very large number of Democrats in the city and county. I have a petition very largely signed—by several thousand, indeed—asking for what I now ask. What we desire is that the primaries to select delegates to the coming county convention be honest and fair. Our sole object, hope and desire is that you will see to it that you furnish to the Democratic voter an opportunity to record his vote under conditions absolutely fair. To that end we ask you to direct that primaries in all districts shall be held under the Crawford law. Judge McConnell and his friends come forward and say they represent the free coinage of silver element. Now we represent the opposition. We are opposed to the free coinage of silver at 10 to 1. This is a difference on a question of principle. This does not involve personal abuse. It ought to be settled upon principles of fair play. This difference can only be settled at a fair primary—giving each side a fair opportunity to get the opinion of the body of Democrats.

"Any primary held outside the Crawford law may be unfair. If held under the law the judges who act do so under the obligation of an oath. Not only must these judges take the vote under an oath—more, they must count it and return it under the obligation of an oath. To the end that we shall have an honest poll and an honest count and an honest return, we think it will secure absolute fairness if you permit primaries under the Crawford law and give us half the judges. Upon that condition, I am authorized to say we will pay the expenses of all the judges. This does not involve any question of men. I think my course is now, as always, a disinterested one. The only object I have in view is the success, the glory of the party we all love. We should stand, above all things, for honest primaries and honest elections. The Democratic party cannot afford to stand for what is unfair or wrong. The power opposed to us—the Republican party—with their corrupt methods will down us if we are not fair and honest. In the name of our party, in the interest of decency, honesty and justice, I ask you to carefully consider and treat with fairness the report which we present." (Applause.)

Mr. McConnell's speech was of a vastly different type from Mr. Moran's. It was aggressive and uncompromising from the start.

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen," he said, "I do not appear before you in the capacity of a paid attorney. I do not come here representing clients among whom are bankers, capitalists and retired merchants. I bring no bags of money to enrich the coffers of the Democratic committee. I represent the class that go to the polls and express an honest principle by their votes. I have nothing to say against the gentleman you have just heard, but he has come here to-night as the mouthpiece of political managers. He represents men who have been deposed—men who were once in charge of the party organization. I do not come here associated with men who have manipulated primaries, but represent those who want fair primaries. I believe in the constitution of the Democratic party. That

constitution insures fair primaries, and I believe in standing by it. I see no reason why this committee should be bribed in order that the constitution may be obeyed, and I do not believe this committee will accept the bribe. The men who really represent the men who offer to bribe this committee sat in conference with me and offered to co-operate with me. I see standing near the door of this hall the man who, when a candidate for the United States Senate, was in favor of a bimetallic currency."

This shot at Franklin MacVeigh created a stir and Mr. MacVeigh shot back promptly, "that is what he is yet." The gavel of the chairman killed the rest of Mr. MacVeigh's reply.

Mr. McConnell continued: "A petition has been laid before this committee to which a large number of names are attached. I do not know how the names were obtained. I have talked with a gentleman who told me his name was signed to the petition and that he did not sign it or authorize the use of his name. He told me the names of two of his neighbors were signed to it, and since coming into this room another gentleman has informed me that his name was attached to the petition without his knowledge. I do not say that Judge Moran has any knowledge of such work. I know he would not approve of it. Let us run our primaries honestly. Let us not accept anything from these gentlemen who offer us bags of money. The plan is to get control of the machinery of the party. I protest against the proposition in the petition. Give these gentlemen a voice. Count every vote they put in the boxes, but don't accept their money bags."

After the cloud of dust raised by the controversy regarding proxies had subsided and Mr. Trude had uttered his favorite joke as to the danger those who carried valuable watches were in, the question came up as to hearing the delegations that were knocking at the door. Chairman Gahan directed the Secretary to read a letter he had received from the Honest Money League. It was signed by the following: T. A. Moran, chairman; F. MacVeigh, Wm. T. Baker, C. H. Schwab, J. W. Doane, Julius Grinnell, John R. Walsh, John Cudaby, Theo. Oehne, Walter S. Bogie, John A. King, Rudolph Brand, W. D. Kerfoot, Z. P. Brosseau, C. H. Wacker, M. J. Wentworth, J. Donnersberger, F. S. Winston, P. O. Stensland, H. S. Robbins.

The communication asked that the committee be given an opportunity to be heard on the question of fair primaries. The reply of the Chairman to the effect that he would be glad to hear from the committee was also read.

Then John McGillen made a motion that the committee be heard. Thomas Casack said there was another delegation that wanted a hearing, and he moved that each side be given fifteen minutes. The Secretary had been searching for the communication from the silver people. He finally located it and it was read. It was signed by S. P. McConnell, William Prentiss, A. O. Sexton and Carter H. Harrison. It was a bit blunt and strongly insinuated that the honest money movement was a scheme of E. F. Cullerton and John P. Hopkins to get control of the party organization. Chairman Gahan had trouble in preserving order, as the two factions of the committee were worked up to the highest tension. An interloper added to the excitement by crying "Fire!" He was hustled out by a policeman. Then Casack's motion was carried and Mr. Moran and ex-Judge McConnell were given seats on the platform. A letter from Carter H. Harrison Jr., protesting against turning the party organization over to Hopkins was read and Col. Donovan smiled. Then John McGillen became very troublesome to Chairman Gahan. He insisted that ex-Ald. Colvin and a delegation representing the Colvin Democratic Club of the Twenty-second Ward be heard. This was not on the regular program. Mr.

Trade apparently thought he saw a good chance. He said: "I would like to hear from my friend Colvin on easy money—I mean sound money."

Mr. McDonald came to the Chairman's rescue. The situation was getting warm, and Gahan appeared as if he preferred to be in any place rather than at the helm of the Democratic party of Cook County. Mr. McDonald spoke of the dignity and strength of the Democratic party, and moved that the ex-Alderman be heard, but that he be cautioned not to indulge in personalities and follow in the footsteps of the other two speakers. His reference to personalities was exceedingly amusing to the committee. McDonald said he wanted to hear a real orator.

McGillen put a hypothetical case to the chairman as to how he would feel if it was a Thirty-second Ward delegation. Secretary Burke and Captain Farrell, Colvin's political enemies, kept putting stones in McGillen's way. Farrell got a motion to table McGillen's motion, though, together with a communication McGillen held in his hand and had not read. Farrell moved to table and Peabody tried to force a roll-call, but Gahan finally ruled the whole motion out of order as having been disposed of.

Then Colonel Donovan introduced the primary resolution, and the war was on. An attempt was made to sidetrack it because the communication from the gold and silver people had not been disposed of. It failed. Then Powers got in his substitute and backed it up with a speech. Colonel Donovan followed and Cullerton returned a broadside, but his cause was doomed. He pointed out the real meaning of the Donovan resolution. Joseph P. Mahoney spoke for the resolutions, and Lynden Evans against them.

While the discussion was hottest Washington Hering announced he had a proxy, and a great tangle followed. There had been a fight over proxies earlier in the evening, and the committee had decided that where two proxies were handed in from the same committeeman the one of the most recent date must be accepted. Mr. Hering's bore date of 9:55 o'clock, p. m., May 5. It was given him by Committeeman Quindell as he left the room. A man named Kibber bobbed up with one he had obtained a week ago. A long discussion followed. Finally Mr. Trude paved the way for a decision from the chair stating that in case a proxy had been given for the meeting the principal, although he was present at the roll call, had no right to invite himself in. Consequently the proxy Mr. Hering held was of no effect. Mr. McKinney relieved the situation by moving that no leaved proxies be considered, and it was carried. Trude and Cullerton had a little argument, and after it was ended and the roll was called, the Powers resolution was knocked out by the following vote:

Yeas—Hopkins, McDonald (C.), Hurley, Mulrooney, Donahue, Legner,



HON. JOHN P. ALTGELD  
Is His Own Platform.

Kunz, Conron, Powers, McGillen, Brandecker, O'Malley, Murphy, Evans, Quinlan, Kinnars, O'Rourke, Bulger, Solon, O'Donoghue, Emerich, Ryan, Corrigan, Austin, O'Brien (W. J.), Sugg, Murray, Marsh, Temple, Ryan, McIntosh, Asay, Martin, Peabody, Stoelke, Fanks, Cossitt, Kreff, Harms, Holmgarten, O'Connell, Walsh, Sullivan (C.), Lawson, Robinson, Miller, Monk.

Absentees—McConnell, Brennan, Schulz, Koots, Claus.

Nays—Lapsley, Dorman, McDonald (T. P.), Martin (C. J.), O'Brien, Martin (Chas.), Burke, Fitzgerald (S. N.), Moore, Rolf, Butler, Fitzgerald, Farley, Lewke, Klein, Gosselin, O'Connor, Harker, Hanton, Donovan, Farrell, Sullivan, Hughes, Lanchart, Heckenga, Sabath, Edgar, Prindiville, Flannigan, Kuecht, Quinn, Conzolin, Kenna, McAlister, White, Ludden, Miller, Morris, Eldred, Edgar, Larney, O'Brien, Casey, Russell, Byrne, Moriarty, Sherwood, Gahan, McDonald (M. C.), Hannahan, Carmody, Kern, Dullard, Loeffler, Dunn, Casack, Burns, Curran, Nugent, McAndrews, Considine, Schwab, Fitzsimmons, Kipley, Jampolis, Hall, O'Leary, McCarthy, Welmer, Huertner, Stockwell, Vebne, Quindell, Sigwalt, Matthews.

Col. Donovan's resolution was then adopted and the committee adjourned.

W. F. Harrity, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, has notified the members of the local committee who pledged the payment of \$40,000 to secure the national convention for Chicago, that the money must be paid before May 15. The last time Mr. Harrity was in Chicago one-fourth of the amount was paid to him, leaving a balance of \$30,000.

Under an arrangement effected at that time the remainder was to be paid in installments, and the last payment was to be made May 1. Joseph Donnersberger said yesterday that the deferred payments were not made because the money had not been collected from the subscribers.

"I think there will be no trouble about raising the remainder of the money," Mr. Donnersberger said. "All except \$14,000 of the amount has been subscribed and I think every dollar will be collected. We are now canvassing for new subscriptions to make good the shortage. The national committee has not pressed us for the money, but I have no doubt that it will be forthcoming whenever it is needed."

Mayor Swift was the recipient of a check for \$30,000 signed by President G. H. Wheeler, of the Chicago City Railway Company. This money is the fulfillment of a provision of the agreement entered into between the company and the Mayor when the latter signed the ordinance allowing the company to come as far north in Clark street as Washington street with their trolley line. The company paid the city \$25,000 at the time the ordinance was accepted and Thursday paid another \$25,

000, which will make \$80,000 the company has paid on account of the Clark street grant.

County Treasurer Kochersberger has paid the city \$1,200,000 as part payment of the money due the city for city taxes collected by himself. The money is being conserved by Comptroller Wetherell to meet those demands on the city which require cash payment. This is principally in the payment of salaries.

The corner of La Salle and Madison streets has become postal junction, and the signal men of the cable lines have been made transfer clerks. All the mail originating at the North Side stations intended for the stations along the line of the Milwaukee and Madison street cable lines is exchanged at the passing points of the three lines, instead of being sent to the general post-office for distribution. The transfer system is part of the general scheme to advance the delivery of mail in the city.

The Chicago Real Estate Board held its regular monthly meeting in the board room. None but regular business was transacted. The Committee on Public Service reported on the special assessment department and recommended that it be continued. In the report the committee said: "We believe that the department is one of great value to the members and advise its continuance." It was voted by the board to continue the department. A number of new members were elected, among them being H. H. Kohlhaas, Elbridge G. Keith and John G. Shortall. A committee was appointed consisting of W. W. Brand, J. F. Donnell and W. O. Green for the next informal dinner, which will be held at Kinsley's, May 18.

A meeting of the Chicago Blaine Club was held at the Great Northern Hotel. Resolutions indorsing the Republican nominees at Springfield were introduced. Considerable argument was aroused by the action of P. T. Barry, who tried to tack an indorsement of McKinley to the resolutions. After much debate the amendment was withdrawn and the resolutions were passed. On motion, it was decided that the Blaine Club should attend the St. Louis convention in a body in an effort to secure the nomination of Thomas B. Reed for President.

City Clerk Van Cleave is slated for the secretaryship of the Republican State Committee, and he will probably be elected without opposition when the committee meets for reorganization. The choice is a concession to the Cook County machine, which, in the retirement of Dr. Jamieson as Chairman, is practically giving the management of the State campaign to the country members. Van Cleave is at present secretary of the county committee, as well as president of the First Ward Republican Club.

## ALTGELD IS ALWAYS HONEST.

### The Noble Words of the Governor on All Questions of Vital Importance.

### The People Should Read His Message on the Administration of Justice in Large Cities.

### Shows Up the Evils of Government by Injunction and Unjust Revenue Laws.

The Democrats now have a chance to decide whether they want to carry Cook County this fall or not.

With Gov. Altgeld at the head of the ticket Cook County will go Democratic by 25,000 majority.

The whole county ticket will be carried through with him.

The labor vote and the great independent vote will be with him to a man.

The State's Attorney,

The Recorder,

The Coroner,

The Superior Court Clerk,

The Circuit Court Clerk,

The Appellate Court Clerk,

The County Surveyor,

The County Commissioners,

The President of the County Board and a number of minor offices will be Democratic.

But no other man than Altgeld can carry Cook County.

And, therefore, if Altgeld does not head the ticket the offices named will be filled by Republicans, and all the patronage now possessed by the Democrats will be lost.

The gold brick faction is working might and main for victory.

All the chattel mortgage sharks, usurers and money lenders, interested in making money scarce and interest rates high, have contributed to the Happy Hop campaign fund.

The Democracy of Cook County must choose between Hopkins and defeat and Altgeld and victory.

His platform is his record, and his ideas in reference to the burning questions of the day are given in the following extract from his last message to the Legislature:

**Factory Inspection.**

As our population increased and new machinery was added, a great many thousands of children were employed in certain factories of large cities to do the work formerly done by adults. They received only a pittance; and while the work in some cases was light, they all worked long hours and it was soon found that they became dwarfed in both body and mind, often being already old before reaching the age of maturity. In some factories there were no safeguards against accidents, and employees were being crippled and sometimes killed. In others the sanitary conditions were such as not only breed disease but to foster immorality, boys and girls being often obliged to use the same filthy closets.

Again it was found that the working of long hours in a factory by women in the end unfitted them for the duties of home and of motherhood, in consequence of which their children were weak and often deformed and there was growing up a generation of young men and women who were inferior both physically and mentally, and the standard of American womanhood and manhood was being lowered. These conditions called for a remedy. The question was not new. All civilized countries have had to deal with it. England found all these conditions seventy-five years ago and Parliament passed acts to remedy them. Those acts were based on the ground that it is the duty of government to prevent degeneration of its people, that the law of self preservation alone requires this, for an inferior people must go down before a superior, both on the field and in civil life. These acts of Parliament were resisted by nearly all the wealth and by the Church of England. It was claimed they would ruin the British Empire, but Parliament made new investigations and passed still more stringent measures, until after a struggle of fifty years it had perfected the most comprehensive system of factory legislation in the world. Some of her greatest statesmen now consider this one of the grandest achievements of the empire. All the civilized countries of the old world and the older and more advanced States of our country have adopted similar legislation.

Following these examples the last General Assembly passed an act to

remedy the evils complained of. It has now been in operation a little over a year and a half, and while it is in many respects crude and imperfect, and, in a few exceptional cases, have done an injustice, yet it has accomplished much for humanity. The foul sanitary conditions have almost been wiped out. More protection against accidents has been enforced, and the scene of thousands of little children stunting their lives by working ten hours a day in a factory, doing the work of adults for a mere pittance, no longer disgraces the State.

**Women in the Public Service.**

This administration has taken a new departure by appointing a number of women on important boards and to other positions. While this was not good politics, from either a personal or party standpoint, it was believed to be eternally right, and was done solely on the ground of justice. The array of women who are obliged to earn their own bread is constantly increasing. At best they have a hard struggle to maintain themselves. Justice requires that the same rewards and honors that encourage and incite men should be equally in reach of women in every field of activity. And I am glad to report that they have met every reasonable expectation. As a rule, they have done their work well.

**Penitentiaries.**

Owing to the panic and the consequent paralysis of business, every State in the Union has met with very great difficulty in keeping its prisoners employed. In a number of States in which the contract system still prevails, convicts have been offered at 40 cents a day without meeting with any employer. Some of the officials of this State visited a number of the large penitentiaries in the States east of us, and everywhere found hundreds of convicts idle. The health of the prisoners, as well as the highest moral and economic considerations, require that they should work. In Illinois every convict has been kept steadily at work with the loss of scarcely a day. The contract system has been prohibited by the Constitution, but before this was done a number of contracts had been made which did not expire until October, 1894. Formerly, from 250 to 400 men were sometimes employed in one industry, thus producing an amount of goods which seriously affected the market, and thus competing directly with outside free labor. The commissioners and officers appointed in the spring of 1893 were instructed that they must, first, comply with the Constitution and abolish the contract system entirely; second, that the prisoners must be worked on State account, and, third, that enough new industries must be introduced into the prisons so that the number of convicts working at any one industry might be reduced to as nearly 100 as possible, thus making the competition with outside free labor the minimum. This policy has been carried out. Owing to the severe business depression it was exceedingly difficult to establish new industries; the great majority of manufacturing establishments outside of prisons were obliged to shut down because they could find no market for their products; but in spite of these obstacles, the prison officials were obliged to go ahead and they have met with a remarkable degree of success.

It is to be deprecated that convict labor should in any way, even in the slightest degree, be brought in competition with free labor. To reduce this competition to the minimum, the present system has been adopted. Every consideration of humanity emphasizes that the convicts should not be allowed to remain in idleness, and if this consideration did not control it would be unjust to the tax-payers to make no effort to secure some revenue from the work of the prisoners. If the Legislature can suggest a plan better than