

have called this special session of the legislature. And I have called it at this time to give the committee a reasonable chance to prepare their reports.

The conflict in Colorado between the judicial and the military authorities (p. 40) came before the Supreme Court of the State at Denver on the 26th, upon a writ of habeas corpus under which the president of the miners' union, held in military custody, was produced before the court. The military authorities raised the point that the judiciary have no jurisdiction, and this point is to be passed upon by the court on the 5th of May. Application for release on bail meanwhile was denied. Regarding that question the court said:

If the liberty of the petitioner alone were involved we should probably resolve the doubt in his favor, admit him to bail and determine the question of jurisdiction afterward. But the head of the executive department of the State has stated in the return of the writ that in his solemn judgment peace and tranquility cannot be speedily restored in the county of San Miguel, unless the petitioner remains in the custody of the military authorities. Therefore, the matter involved affects not only the liberty of the petitioner, but the peace of the people of San Miguel County and incidentally the tranquility of the people of the entire State.

The Supreme Court on the same day granted to the military officers a stay of execution on the judgment of the district court fining them for contempt (p. 25) upon their refusal to produce their prisoners before him on writ of habeas corpus. The portentous circumstances out of which this Colorado controversy arises are impartially told in McClure's Magazine for May, by Ray Stannard Baker, who has specially investigated them as the representative of that magazine.

Regarding the Asiatic war between Russia and Japan (p. 39) there are abundant rumors, but the only news of importance appearing to be probable is a report from Liaoyang, confirmed by a dispatch from St. Petersburg, that in the night of the 25th-26th, the Japanese effected a crossing of the Yalu river at an indefinite point south of Wiju. Subsequent re-

ports are to the effect that at least two crossings have been made, one to the north of Wiju.

NEWS NOTES.

—President Loubet, of France, visited Rome on the 24th.

—Ammirus Darrow, father of Clarence S. Darrow, died at Chicago on the 24th at the age of 86. He had been active as an abolitionist in the '50's and as a greenbacker in the '70's.

—The National Municipal league held its 10th annual meeting at Chicago on the 27th. Lawson Purdy, of New York, discussed the subject of "Municipal Taxation" at the evening session of that day.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the New Panama Canal Co., held in Paris, France, on the 23d, a resolution ratifying the sale of the Panama canal (p. 9) to the United States for \$40,000,000 was adopted with only five dissenting votes.

—Ex-President Cleveland has been appointed to the Princeton university lectureship endowed by the late Henry Stafford Little. His first lecture, to be delivered on the 2d, is to have for its subject "Circumstances of the Chicago Riots of 1894."

—The railroad strike in Hungary (p. 41) is reported to have been suppressed. On the 25th a public gathering in sympathy with the defeated strikers was ordered by the police to disperse, and upon refusal the police poured a volley into the crowd, killing 24 and wounding many more.

—The city council of Chicago at its meeting on the 25th, hurriedly called in the afternoon, instead of the evening as usual, passed an order regarding the traction question (p. 7), calling upon the mayor to confer with "the officers of all traction companies whose franchises expire July 30 last," regarding the granting of new franchises.

—At Odd Fellows hall, Philadelphia, on the 24th, Emma Goldman delivered her address on "The Tragedy of Woman's Emancipation," which the police had forbidden on the 10th, suppressing the meeting (p. 35), and no police were visible. The hall was crowded and the meeting absolutely orderly.

—The British House of Commons, on the 22d, by a vote of 238 to 199, passed the second reading of the trades union bill. It legalizes peaceful picketing, amends the law of conspiracy in connection with trade disputes, and protects trades union funds against legal process for damage caused by the action of members of such unions. The bill is an outcome of the judgment of the court in the Taff Vale railway case (vol. v., pp. 515, 729), in which the Railway Men's union was ordered to pay heavy damages for picketing and interfering with non-

unionists. Premier Balfour opposed the bill.

—The central committee of the Socialist party of Chicago has voted to expel from the party the Socialist alderman, William Johnson, elected a year ago (vol. vi., p. 6). His offenses are alleged to be refusing to introduce Socialist party legislation in the city council, introducing "graft" measures for personal gain, accepting annual railroad passes, repudiating Socialist party principles, and introducing a measure in the city council to permit aldermen free street car transportation. Before the expulsion takes effect it must be affirmed by referendum.

PRESS OPINIONS.

BRYAN'S CHICAGO SPEECH.

Chicago Chronicle (pluto-Dem.), April 25.—The speech delivered by Mr. Bryan in Chicago on Saturday evening is deserving of notice only because if fell from a man who has been the candidate of a great party for the Presidency. Maltitious, dull and vain, its publication is all that is necessary to its refutation.

Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.), Apr. 24.—The only question that Mr. Bryan leaves open is as to what candidate he will support. He mentioned none that he could approve. He was emphatic and definite as to the candidates he would oppose. The logic of his speech points to one candidate only—and that is William J. Bryan, the twice defeated, the hopeless.

Chicago Tribune (Rep.), April 27.—When, after the downfall of Napoleon, the Bourbons were restored to the throne of France, they started in again to misgovern in exactly the same way that their ancestors had done. The lessons of the French revolution were lost upon them, and it was said of them "that they had learned nothing and forgotten nothing." This saying may be applied to William Jennings Bryan. He seems to insist that the Democratic party shall seek the Presidency on issues which the people have twice disapproved. This may be sincerity, but it is not politics.

New Haven Union (dem. Dem.), April 25.—He shows what Hill's object in this campaign is, what use he is making of Judge Parker and what selfish motives are behind the Parker boom. It is all Hill or Belmont. There's no Parker. This is becoming generally recognized throughout the country and the Parker movement on that account is practically at a standstill to-day. Democrats do not want Hill as dictator. They don't want any man who has been pushed to the front by Hill. Read that speech in which the selfish purposes of the gentlemen behind the Parker movement are mercilessly laid bare. It was a great effort and is fearless, clear and comprehensive as it is great.

Cleveland Plain Dealer (Ind.), Apr. 25.—Why did Mr. Bryan consider it worth his while to hire a hall in which to repeat this already twice told tale? It has been supposed that he had a medium of his own through which to enlighten the public as to his personal opinions. Can he induce people to lend him their ears only by traveling to Chicago and speaking his piece in a hall hired at his own expense? Is the Commoner losing circulation or influence? To those familiar only with the surface indications of current politics the necessity of such a declaration as that in Chicago is not apparent. Mr. Bryan evidently sees the shadow of a coming event.

Buffalo Enquirer (Dem.), April 26.—But Mr. Bryan directs a vituperative assault against Judge Parker, a man whose character and record are worthy of all admiration, and in whom the State takes an honest pride. He speaks scornfully of the New York platform, which the Democracy approves as an accurate and sound summary of standard principles. Furthermore, the Nebraska statesman impeaches the good faith of the Democratic