

and physically. In this country, with its magnificent resources awaiting development, and its abundant opportunities in every direction to develop abilities and win success, there is no excuse for poverty. But for the drink evil there would be no poverty to speak of."

When Mr. Donnelly says that poverty is caused by an unequal and unfair distribution of wealth, he merely describes a condition without touching the reason for it; though what he says is obviously true. Mr. Depew's opinion, that a lack of aggressive qualities is a cause of poverty, embraces truth, but it is too narrow to cover more than a small portion of the ground. Mr. Porter's statement that a lack of thrift is a great cause of poverty, is true, but that it also is too narrow to cover the ground is shown by the lives of millions who are fed and clothed only by their unflagging industry and skill in making a little money go a long way. That political liberty of the masses is necessarily a cause of poverty among them, as stated by Mr. Adams, can only be true when that liberty includes a disposition to practice oppression and wrong.

In answer to Henry Clews it is sufficient to refer to the millions who spend a lifetime without knowing what it is to be comfortably fed and clothed, who yet never taste intoxicants. The great financier is mistaken. He has not touched the chief cause of poverty, though he has named one of the leading forces that produce it.

While there is truth in what each of the gentlemen above quoted have said upon the subject, neither of them, nor all of them combined, have disclosed the principal reason for poverty. Injustice is the great cause of poverty.

The mighty who have shown pride in exercising their power to oppress, will be reached after and pursued by the operation of Justice until they are overtaken; and the poor, who have been made their victims, will be made to share in the stores of wealth which the earth contains. Every true cause of poverty which philosophy can assign is generally traceable to the absence of Christian morality; and if philosophy were as wise as it should be, it would teach that there is a time fixed beyond which injustice will not be known among men on the earth.

PARIS, March 29.—A French gunboat has been sunk at Rochefort by collision with a man-of-war.

A GRAND CHARACTER.

NOTWITHSTANDING his faults, history will recognize in Bismarck one of the greatest minds of modern times. He has, in his old age, been thrust aside by his sovereign, but he is Bismarck yet, a man of expansive mental grasp and indomitable will. He retires from public life as grandly as he figured in it, taking the statement regarding his exit as true.

He casts away his decorations as baubles light as air, or as dim scintillations of departed prestige. They meant something to him when he could view them as tokens of appreciation for devoted service done for his beloved Fatherland. Take away the actual recognition of his mighty work and the ornamentations were of no more worth to the great statesman than so many pieces of stone.

"No more uniforms or medals for me. You have forced me into retirement where I shall wear a frock coat, and I only need my iron cross." Truth is more striking than fiction, for no grander or more dramatic passage occurs in Lytton's *Richelieu*. The iron Chancellor is stung to the quick by the ingratitude of the young emperor, who announced that he intended improving his talents for the advancement of Germany, and that those who came in his way, in the form of obstacles, might expect to be dashed to pieces. It appears that Bismarck was one of the supposed barriers in the path of the youthful monarch, as the smashing operation was soon applied to him.

But few men have attained to such distinction or shown so much capacity to consolidate state affairs as the retiring chief of the German ministry. As an artist sees before him in vivid imagination, the picture he proposes to paint upon canvas, Bismarck beheld, in his mind's eye, a united Germany. By force of will and power of intellect, he carried out his conception and it became a reality. Now the man who, under Providence, made Germany what it is, is thrust into obscurity by a young autocrat who appears determined to treat men greater than himself as mere machines to carry out, right or wrong, his imperious will. In making the attempt he operates against a fixed principle in mental philosophy, as he will doubtless sooner or later discover.

If Caprivi, Bismarck's successor, is the style of man he is repre-

seented to be, his service in the new position he has assumed will be of short duration. He is credited with stating that it would be impossible for him to sacrifice his honest opinion at the caprice of the crown. So long as his conscientious view and the caprice of the crown are in harmony, there will be no trouble between himself and William. When that unanimity breaks the Emperor is bound, according to his announced intention, to dash Caprivi to pieces, after the manner in which the retiring chancellor was treated.

McKAY REMOVED.

The fight for Federal offices in Utah, with its successes and reverses, keeps steadily on, and some of the features are decidedly interesting. Last week it was the contest over the marshalship, where a war is being waged by the district attorney's office against the confirmation of Marshal Parsons. Now Judge McKay, from being the attacking party, lies in the position of having suffered an irretrievable defeat. Three years ago, when the Dickson-Ireland-McKay regime were in power, there appeared in Salt Lake a government examiner, Mr. D. A. Fisher. He investigated matters, and made his report, which served a purpose then by creating some vacancies; and now, after a three years' sleep, when it had been almost forgotten, it comes forth with such suddenness as to create somewhat of a sensation. This fact was announced in the following *Herald* special:

Washington, March 24.—William McKay, assistant United States district attorney at Salt Lake, has been dismissed from the service upon instructions issued by Attorney-General Miller a week ago. This may or may not be news in Salt Lake, but it was not until today that the facts became public here.

When I spoke with the attorney-general regarding the matter today, that gentleman replied: "McKay was dismissed because of his bad record. It seems that three years ago Mr. David A. Fisher, an examiner of the department of justice, made a report upon McKay's administration of the office of United States commissioner, the existence of which I have only recently been made acquainted with. Had I seen the report earlier, McKay would never have been appointed to any office under the administration. The report is a severe arraignment of McKay's official and personal integrity, and this, coupled with repeated complaints concerning him which have been made to the department during the past year, have warranted me in dropping him from the rolls."

By the courtesy of the attorney-general, I was permitted to read the report made by Examiner Fisher. It is very long and recites with pre-