

ministration and instead adopted the following resolution :

"The retention of our new possessions and the extending of all the blessings of liberty and the higher civilization that we enjoy to such possessions, providing them with a government that will be generous to them and just to us."

General Lew Wallace: "When the President recommended free trade with Puerto Rico, that was William McKinley speaking from his heart; when he urged Congressmen to eat their utterances and vote for a duty on the industries of the island, going and coming, that was Mark Hanna, the great Ohio suspect."

Ex-Governor Washburn, of Minnesota, in writing to McCall: "It seems to me that the position taken by you is absolutely sound. For one I can see no reason why we should impose a duty on sugar coming from Puerto Rico any more than we should on sealskins and salmon coming from Alaska. I believe, in a word, that your position from a constitutional standpoint is absolutely correct—and I can hardly think the supreme court would ultimately take any other view. Further, even if there were no constitutional inhibition, it seems to me very unwise, and very bad policy for this government, at this time to discriminate against the poor people of Puerto Rico, who have recently come under our flag; and, moreover, to my mind it is little less than an outrage. The 'sugar trusts' and the 'tobacco trusts,' are undoubtedly able to take care of themselves, and why not give these newly acquired citizens a fair chance in the world?"

Ex-Attorney-General Smith, of Indiana: "It is conceded that Puerto Rico constitutes part of the territory of the United States, and that our title to it was acquired under the treaty making power of the constitution; and it follows, therefore, that the moment the title passed from Spain to the United States the constitution extended itself over every part of the island. Any attempt by congress to segregate the constitution and extend a part of its provisions to our island possessions is a violation of the letter and spirit of that instrument, amounting almost, if not quite, to an overt act of treason. We took these people from choice, not compulsion, and by that act we extended to them the protection of our constitution. If we have made a mistake in adding this territory to our country it is not too late to correct it."

Kansas City Star, Expansion Ind: "Reduced to its simplest terms, the statement made by the Cabinet member, on the dictation of the President, signifies that the administration is still attached to the fetish which has been pelted so vigorously by the public since the enactment of the Puerto Rican tar-

iff bill, and that it has reconciled itself to the idea of sacrificing justice and national honor by way of conciliating the protection pirates, who plunder the consumers of the country to fill their own pockets."

Chicago Times-Herald, Rep.:—Not since the speech of Senator Proctor setting forth the harrowing sufferings of Cuba under Spanish misgovernment has American sentiment been so universally aroused as at the present moment over the bill to exclude Puerto Rico from free access to American markets. Indignation mingles with the amazement of the republicans throughout the country that their representatives should be so dead to popular opinion as to flout it."

Boston Correspondence, Springfield, Rep.:—"A sardonic wit, who had a grudge against a politician devoted to the practice of shyster law, once found a woodturner's sign, and affixed it, directly under his foeman's law office sign, so that they blended as follows:

Jehonidab Griggs, Attorney.
All kinds of Turning and Twisting Done Here.

New York Tribune, Rep.:—More presidents have been beaten by trying to please everybody than by obeying their own convictions of duty.

Chicago Inter-Ocean, Rep.:—The Puerto Rico tariff bill is a substitution of Imperialism for the Expansion approved by the American people.

Philadelphia Telegraph, Ex.-Rep.:—The demand that Puerto Rico shall be compelled to pay customs taxes on its commerce is puerile and discreditable. What is infinitely worse, it is a demand which if complied with, will stultify this nation. The proposition to set up a new and unheard of tariff system for the island of Puerto Rico is a stupid piece of folly, economically speaking, but what should condemn it utterly is that it involves an act of injustice and a violation of the good faith of this nation utterly intolerable to the good sense and right feeling of our people.

Portland Oregonian, Rep.:—Why shouldn't Puerto Rico be treated like Hawaii? The greed of protected Trusts on the Atlantic seaboard is the obstacle.

Philadelphia North American, Rep.:—The present condition of Puerto Rico would have been absolutely incredible and inconceivable to Americans of two years ago. We thought we knew our own hearts, and we should have said with entire confidence that wherever our flag went it would go as a messenger of benediction. Has a year and a half of empire stripped us of all the fine feelings of humanity with which we went into war for Cuban liberty, and turned us into a race of mercenary oppressors?

Senator George Frisbie Hoar:—A duty

on exports is forbidden by the constitution, and the proposed duty of 15 per cent on goods from the United States and Puerto Rico would be a violation of that prohibition.

Ex-Speaker Reed:—The attempt to make three-quarter citizens out of the Puerto Ricans is certainly original.

Senator Cushman K. Davis:—What is the reason that this tariff rate, anomalous, unheard-of, unprecedented, and temporary, should be applied to Puerto Rico while the other day a bill was passed in the House appropriating \$2,000,000 for Puerto Rico from the Treasury?

From General Miles' proclamation on invading the island:—Puerto Rico under the American flag will enjoy the same privileges and the same immunities as the citizens of the United States and Territories of the union.

Ex-President Harrison: "I regard the bill as a most serious departure from the right principles."

PATERNALISM. After reading the article, "Books, Breeches and Boots," would say, why not suggest a remedy? We have the other kind of school books furnished by the trust at very high prices and new kinds required every few months. The books of the older children are not allowed to be used by the younger children. We do not know that the scientific apparatus which the principal gets, and which is not needed in school, are furnished by the trust, but we know we must pay for many books, and many school children abuse their books.

Yours truly
S. E. RUSSELL.

Pentwater, Mich., March 15, 1900.

The chief traffic official of the Santa Fe told a meeting of Kansas shippers the other day that the railways could defend a radical advance in rates "on account of the overdose of prosperity from which we are suffering." Increase of business has brought great increase in the expense of doing business. It will cost the Santa Fe \$250 a mile more to operate its roads this year, according to the same official; which means nearly \$2,000,000 more than last year. Fortunately, however, the earnings are likely to fully keep pace with the expenses.—The Railway Age.

F. A. Sterling is telling a story illustrative of the wit of his brother-in-law, Jos. Choate, ambassador to the court of her gracious majesty. Mrs. Choate told the story to her brother in a letter.

The Choates were breakfasting at Windsor castle, a few weeks ago, and boiled eggs were served. By some mischance, Mrs. Choate dropped an egg upon the floor. She was horrified. Seizing her husband's arm, she exclaimed:

"Oh, Joe, I've dropped an egg! What shall I do?"

"Do?" said Joe. "Why, cackle, of course."