

leges, with a corps of only half-educated professors and a collection of half-instructed students. The education of our youth would be better promoted if philanthropically-inclined people would contribute to the more complete endowment of colleges already existing. They would thus be enabled to raise their standard of scholarship and more nearly justify their claim to being institutions of learning.

MORE BLOOD. Secretary Root's craving for gore is almost insatiable. The slaughter of 1,000 Filipinos a week is a mere bagatelle, but a tantalizing morsel, to this modern son of Mars. According to the belligerent secretary we are about to become involved in a terrible conflict with European powers. In a recent public address, the fiery official of the war department astounded his hearers by announcing:

"No intelligent man can read the signs of the times today and not realize that the hour is coming, and coming before many years, when we, the American people, will be forced either to abandon the Monroe doctrine or fight for it. Should that happen, are we going to abandon the Monroe doctrine? Never. We may have to fight for it, but we can never abandon it. Should such a crisis find us unprepared, oh, what would we not give then for one hour of Ulysses Grant."

QUAY UNSEATED. Matthew Stanley Quay was denied a seat in the United States senate by a vote of 33 to 32. Owing to the failure of the legislature of Philadelphia to elect, Governor Stone appointed Quay to the vacant senatorship. Party lines were not observed in the vote. Thirteen republicans voting against the seating of the senator, while five democrats voted for. The personal popularity of Quay probably influenced the democratic votes in his favor.

Section 3, article 1, of the constitution thus prescribes the representation of the states in the senate and the manner of filling vacancies:

"The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years * * * and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."

The friends of Quay construed this provision to mean that the senate was required to have at

Wisely Construed. all times a complete representation from the states and to this end the governor is authorized to fill all vacancies that may occur. The

opposition claimed that this clause is restricted and the governor may appoint only to fill a vacancy created during the recess of the legislature and not one existing during a session when the legislative assembly had a chance to elect. The precedents of Corbett and Mantle support this construction. It would appear to be not only good law but is unquestionably in the interests of public policy. It would be establishing a dangerous precedent to recognize that the governor may appoint when the legislature fails to elect. Unscrupulous aspirants for the senatorial toga, unable to secure the required number of votes at the hands of the legislature, would only need prevent an election by creating a deadlock and receive from a friendly executive the honor the representatives of the people declined to confer. A premium would thus be placed upon deadlocks. The senate has wisely taken the proper course in adhering to precedent and placing a penalty upon a state, by depriving it of a representative, in case the legislators fail to agree.

RECIPROCITY. Reciprocity seems to be the principle which controls the relations of the executive and congress. Members of congress yielded to importunities of the President and supported the civil government bill for Porto Rico, which gives the President the power of appointing the executive council and judicial officers. The congressmen who thus so generously assisted the President are now demanding the appointment of their political favorites. The people of Porto Rico will soon know the meaning of a "carpet bag" government and will be able to appreciate the irreparable ruin inflicted upon the southern states by a like system of government by irresponsible imported officials. The "blessings" the Porto Ricans are now about to receive at the hands of the McKinley dynasty, will cause them to be all the more grateful for the privilege of local self-government, if they are ever granted it.

PHILANTHROPY. Benevolent assimilation is costly. The following is a statement of the total expenses of the Spanish-American war and the Philippine insurrection to date:

On account of the war department	\$255,000,000
On account of the navy department	69,000,000
Paid to Spain for Philippines	20,000,000
Interest on war loan to date	9,000,000
Increased expenses in departmental service in Washington	2,000,000
Total war expenditures	\$355,000,000

Our efforts at civilizing and Christianizing unwilling people have cost thus far \$355,000,000. The manner in which we are now trying to extend the blessings of the Christian religion does not give much promise of lessening the daily cost of our philanthropy.

DOUBLE DEVILTRY. It is instructive to notice how many of the same evils that followed in the train of the McKinley tariff are inflicted on us again under the Dingley tariff. The trusts which McKinleyism fed and stimulated are given a new lease of life and power by Dingleyism. Why not? The same power dictated the duties in each case, the power of organized wealth.

The late Mr. David A. Wells wrote eight years ago a brief and vigorous article on trusts, which we reprint today from the New England Almanac in which it first appeared. No one who has written upon the subject has grasped the situation with more thorough comprehension or exposed it more clearly than that wise student of public affairs and fearless champion of equal rights. The article is reprinted exactly as he wrote it. He maintained then what has been proved beyond question since, that the duties were enacted or kept on in order to maintain and protect a host of trusts in the United States which could otherwise have no existence. And he brought the question sharply forward "How did your representative in the last congress vote?" That is the question which voters should now be asking. Did he vote protective duties to favor the trusts which have been bleeding the American people, and, if he did, will the people trust him again? Will a new candidate vote to remove those favors, and, if not, will the people trust him at all?

Other questions will enter into the campaign, but in the election of congressmen these are the test questions which should never for a day be lost sight of, for upon the answer to them, will depend whether the next congress is to be the servant of the American people or the slave of the trusts.

NOT TRUE. Bryan is the unanimous choice of the Bryanarchists for president. He is also the favorite of the Hannaites. The latter favor him because they believe he is the easiest man to defeat. They have developed wonderful industry of late in promoting the candidacy of the free silver apostle in lining up, by fake interviews, gold standard democrats in his favor. A few days ago the following interview with ex-Postmaster General W. L. Wilson was given out:

"It is to be McKinley and Bryan. Mr. Cleveland will not allow his name to be mentioned and Dewey will not get an opportunity to see himself voted down. Bryan will be nominated, but the conditions are so changed that the campaign will be on new lines. Both sides have so many new conditions to confront that the old tactics will not do. I think that the democrats will win. We shall go into the fight solid."

Mr. Wilson says that the above interview was unauthorized and does not coincide with his views.