

not live under the government of his own nation, his own country. A nation cannot be happy but under a government of its own choice. When I depart from these sentiments I depart from myself."

William H. Seward: "No. The framers of the constitution never contemplated colonies or provinces at all. They contemplated states only; nothing less than states—perfect states, equal states, sovereign states. There is reason, there is sound political wisdom, in this provision of the constitution — excluding colonies, which are always subject to oppression, and excluding provinces, which always tend to corrupt and enfeeble and ultimately to break down the parent state."

John Marshall: "No. The power to declare war was not conferred upon congress for the purpose of aggression or aggrandizement. A war declared by congress can never be presumed to be waged for the purpose of conquest or the acquisition of territory, nor does the law declaring the war imply an authority to the president to enlarge the limits of the United States by subjugating the enemy's country."

John Quincy Adams: "No. The territories I helped bring into the nation were to be dwelt in by free men and made into free states."

Aaron Burr: "Yes. You are repeating my buccaneering expedition down the Mississippi. I am to be vindicated at last!"

Abraham Lincoln: "No. I said in Independence hall at Philadelphia, just before I entered upon my great race, that I rested upon the truth Thomas Jefferson had just uttered, and that I was ready to be assassinated, if need be, in order to maintain it. And I was assassinated in order to maintain it."

Charles Sumner: "No. I proclaimed it when I brought in Alaska. I sealed my devotion with my blood, also. It was my support and solace through those many long and weary hours when the red-hot iron pressed upon my spine, the very source and origin of agony, and I did not flinch. He knows our country little, little also of that great liberty of ours, who supposes that we could receive such a transfer. On each side there is impossibility. Territory may be conveyed, but not a people."

William McKinley; William McKinley: "There has been a cloud before my vision for a moment, but I see clearly now; I go back to what I said two years ago: 'Forcible annexa-

tion is criminal aggression; governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, not of some of them, but of all of them.' I will stand with the fathers of the republic. I will stand with the founders of the republican party. No."

Mr. President, I know how imperfectly I have stated this argument. I know how feeble is a single voice amid this din and tempest, this delirium of empire. It may be that the battle for this day is lost. But I have an assured faith in the future. I have an assured faith in justice and the love of liberty of the American people. The stars in their courses fight for freedom. The ruler of the heavens is on that side. If the battle to-day goes against it, I appeal to another day, not distant and sure to come. I appeal from the clapping of hands and the stamping of feet and the brawling and the shouting to the quiet chamber where the fathers gathered in Philadelphia. I appeal from the spirit of trade to the spirit of liberty. I appeal from the empire to the republic. I appeal from the millionaire, and the boss, and the wire-puller, and the manager to the statesman of the elder time, in whose eyes a guinea never glistened, who lived and died poor, and who left to his children and to his countrymen a good name far better than riches. I appeal from the present, bloated with material prosperity, drunk with the lust of empire, to another and a better age. I appeal from the present to the future and to the past.

In New Haven, Conn., a hot-food company began operations a few days ago. It undertakes to provide hot meals for families, course dinners for entertainments, and suppers and luncheons for parties and after-theater occasions. Canvasers call from house to house and solicit business. When the offer is accepted, an attendant of the company calls daily for the bills of fare of the various meals. The food is cooked in the company's kitchens, which are located in different parts of the city, and delivered in hot ovens.—Woman's Journal of April 14.

Just before the late local elections in Chicago the Municipal Voters' League gave this delightful description of one of the candidates for aldermen:

J— Y—, democrat, clothing dealer; colorless, except as a reflection of corporate appetite.

Much may the administration regret the pro-Boer programme of Hon. Webster Davis; but it must con-

gratulate itself because of the fact that the unadministration idiosyncrasy of Mr. Davis did not move him to pay a visit to Aguinaldo instead of to Mr. Kruger.

G. T. E.

A visitor at a Columbia (Mo.) school the other day asked one of the lower grade classes this question: "What is the axis of the earth?"

"An imaginary line passing from one pole to the other, on which the earth revolves," proudly answered a pupil.

"Yes," said the examiner, well pleased, "and could you hang a bonnet on it?"

"Yes, sir."

"Indeed! And what kind of a bonnet?"

"An imaginary bonnet, sir."

The visitor asked no more questions that day.—Woman's Journal.

BOOK NOTICES.

"Bimetallism," by A. J. Utley (Los Angeles: Fish & Hornbeck), a book of 250 pages, is a discussion of the money question from the bimetallic standpoint. Though intended rather as a treatise than a reference book, it contains a great quantity of historical and statistical information bearing on financial questions. To a condensed history of the precious metals is added an exposition of the cost of producing them, together with chapters on the ratio between them, on their consumption in the arts, on the parity of exchange between gold-using and silver-using countries, and on other subjects of equal importance in their relation to the "battle of the standards." Mr. Utley adopts the quantitative theory of money with all it implies—prosperity and a contented people with an expanding volume, and depression, poverty, misery, crime, with a contracting volume.

"The City for the People" (C. L. Taylor, 1520 Chestnut street, Philadelphia), by Prof. Frank Parsons, is an example of excellent work upon the subjects with which the author has made himself familiar by conscientious labor. It is also an example of the puerile work such a man can do in unfamiliar lines. Prof. Parsons's brief discussion of land monopoly mars the book. It is only an echo of the school men. By no possibility can it be an expression of his own independent thought. What he says of compensation, for instance, exposes his unfamiliarity even with what Henry George had to say upon that point, and is altogether a woeful display of superficial and confused thinking. But in his own field Prof. Parsons is admirable. He makes, to begin with, a simple but important and necessary distinction between government ownership and public ownership of public utilities. "Russia has government ownership of railroads," he says, for illustration, "but there is no public ownership of railroads in Russia, because the people do not own the government." This consideration leads to an inquiry, after a full presentation of the subject of public ownership of monopolies, into the related subjects of direct legislation, proportional representation and home rule for cities. In all respects the work in these

particulars is thorough and satisfactory. So is the reply, on page 236, to the objection to municipal ownership that it would be socialistic or in the direction of socialism. "The common ownership," writes Prof. Parsons, "of water, gas and electric works, street railways, telephones and other monopolies is no more socialism than Chestnut street is Philadelphia," nor any more socialistic than a journey from New York to Chicago, by a person who intended going no further, would be "San Franciscoistic."

"Vineland," by Perry Marshall (Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.), puts the story of the Norse discovery of America into hexameters.

"The Rights and Wrongs of Ireland" (Charles H. Kerr, Chicago) is one of Clarence S. Darrow's eloquent addresses. It was delivered as an oration on the anniversary of the execution at Manchester, England, of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, and for that reason is especially interesting to Irishmen; but its democratic sympathies are so broad and wholesome that it appeals exclusively to no nationality or race, but to all.

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