their natural and obvious import at the time the constitution was framed and ratified. And passing from the text, we regard the conclusion reached as inevitable, when the circumstances which surrounded the convention and controlled its action, and the views of those who framed and those who adopted the constitution are considered."

The chief justice discussed the reasons for the constitutional provisions regarding direct taxation. The states had plenary powers of taxation, he said, but gave up the great sources of revenue derived from commerce, and retained the power of levying taxes and duties covering anything other than excises. But in respect to them, the range of taxation was narrowed by the power granted the Federal government over interstate commerce. While they granted the power of apportioning direct taxation, they secured to the states the opportunity to pay the amount apportioned and recoup from their own citizens in the most feasible way.

The opinion continues: "It is said that a tax on the whole income of property is not direct tax, but duty. We do not think so. Direct taxation was not restricted in a breath, and the restriction thrown to the winds in another."

The opinion dismissed the Hilton case with this comment: "What was decided in the Hilton case was that a tax on carriages was excise, and therefore an indirect tax." The opinion next took up the argument that a tax on property is not a direct tax, within the meaning of the constitution, and said: "We find it impossible to hold that the fundamental requisition deemed so important as to be enforced by two provisions, one affirmative and one negative, can be defined away by forced distinctions between that which gives a value to property, and the property itself. The stress of argument is thrown, however, on the assertion that an income tax is not a property tax at all, that it is an assessment upon the taxpayer upon account of his money spending power, as shown by his revenue for the year preceding the assessment. That the rents received, crops harvested, and interest collected have lost all connection with their origin, and although once not taxable, have been tranmitted in their new form into taxable subject matter. In other words, that an income is taxable irrespective of the source whence it is derived."

The chief justice said that since the court had held unanimously that receipts from municipal bonds should not be taxed because the bonds were the instruments of states, the same rule applied to revenue from other sources not subject to the tax, and the lack of power to levy any but an apportioned tax on real and personal property equally exists as to the revenue therefrom. "The court does not understand," it says, "that an income tax has ever been regarded in England as other than a direct tax."

After this review of the cases and consideration of arguments of counsel, the court, as it approached its conclusions, made the following general argument:

"If it were a fact that there had been no income tax law such as this at the time the constitution was framed and adopted, it would not be of controlling importance. A direct tax cannot be taken out of the final rule because the particular tax did not exist at the time the rule was prescribed.

"Cannot congress, if the necessity exists of raising thirty, forty or any other number of million dollars for the support of the government, in addition to the revenue from duties, imposts and excises, apportion the quota of each state upon the basis of the census and thus advise it of the payment which must be made and proceed to assess that amount on all the real and personal property or the income of all persons in the state, and collect the same if the state does not in the meantime assume and pay its quota and collect the amount according to its own system and its own way?

"Figures drawn from the census are given, showing that enormous assets of mutual insurance companies, of building associations, of mutual savings banks, and the large productive property of ecclesiastical organizations are exempted, and that the exemptions reach so many hundreds of millions that the rate of taxation would perhaps have been reduced one-half if they had not been made. We are not dealing with the act from that point of view, but, assuming the data to be substantially reliable, if the sum desired to be raised had been apportioned it may be doubted whether any state which paid its quota and collected the amount by its own methods, would or could, under its constitution, have allowed a large part of the property alluded to to escape taxation. If so, a better measure of equality would have been attained than would be otherwise possible, since, according to the arguments for the government, the rule of equality is not prescribed by the constitution as to Federal taxation, and the observance of such a rule, inherent in all just taxation, is purely a matter of legislative discretion.

"If it be true that the constitution should have been framed so that a tax of the kind could be laid, the instrument defines the way for its amendment. In no part of it was greater sagacity displayed. Except that no state without its consent can be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate, the constitution may be amended upon the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses and of the legislatures of two-thirds of the states. The ultimate sovereignty may be thus called into play by a slow and deliberate process which gives time for mere hypothesis to exhaust itself and the sober second thought of every part of the country to be asserted."

"Being of the opinion that so much of the sections of this law as lays a tax on income from real and personal property is invalid, we are brought to the question of the effects of that conclusion upon these sections as a whole. It is elementary that the same statutes may be in part constitutional and in part unconstitutional, and, if the parts are wholly independent of each other, that which is constitutional may stand, while that which is unconstitutional will be rejected. And in the case before us there is no question as to the validity of this act, except sections 27 to 37 inclusive, which relate to the subject which has been under discussion, and as to them we think the rule laid down by Chief Justice Shaw in Warren vs. Charleston is applicable, that if the different parts 'are so mutually connected with and dependent on each other as conditions, considerations or compensations for each other, as to warrant a belief that the legislature intended them as a whole, and that if all cannot be carried into effect the legislature would not pass the residue independently, and some parts are constitutional, all the provisions which are thus dependent, conditional or connected must fall with them.' Or, as the point is put by Mr. Justice Matthews in Poindexter vs. Greenhowe, 'it is undoubtedly true that there may be cases where one part of a statute may be enforced as constitutional, and another be declared inoperative and void because unconstitutional, but these are cases where the parts are so distinctly separate that each can stand alone, and where the court is able to see and declare that the intention of the legislature was that the part pronounced valid should be enforceable, even though the other part should fail. To hold otherwise would be to substitute for the law intended by the legislature one they may never have been willing by itself to enact.' And again, as stated by the same eminent judge in Prague vs. Thompson, where it was urged that certain illegal exceptions in a section of a statute might be disregarded, but the rest could stand, 'the insuperable difficulty with the application of that principle of construction to the present instance is that by rejecting the exceptions intended by the legislature of Georgia, the state is made to enact what confessedly the legislature never meant. It confers upon the statute a positive operation beyond the legislative intent and beyond what any one can say it would have enacted in view of the illegality of the exceptions.'

"According to the census, the true valuation of real and personal property in the United States in 1890 was $65,037,091,191, of which real estate with improvements thereon made up $39,544,544,333. Of course, from the latter must be deducted in applying these sections, all unproductive property and all property whose net yield does not exceed $4,000, but even with such deductions it is evident that the income from realty formed a vital part of the scheme for taxation embodied therein. If that be stricken out, and also the income from all invested personal property, bonds, stocks and investments of all kinds, it is obvious that by far the larger part of the anticipated revenue would be eliminated, and this would leave the burden of the tax to be borne by professions, trades, employments or vocations, and in that way what was intended as a tax on capital would remain in substance a tax on occupations and labor. We cannot believe that such was the intention of congress. We do not mean to say that an act laying by apportionment a direct tax on real estate and personal property or the income thereof might not also lay excise taxes on business privileges, employment and vocations. But this is not such an act, and this scheme must be considered as a whole. Being invalid as to the greater part, and falling, as the tax would if any part were held valid, in a direction which could not have been contemplated except in connection with the scheme of taxation considered as an entirety, we are constrained to conclude that sections 27 to 37 inclusive of the act which became a law without the signature of the president on August 28, 1894, are wholly inoperative and void."

THE DISSENTERS.

Harlan Thinks the Decision Strikes at Foundation of National Authority.

Washington City, May 20.—The chief justice completed the reading of his speech at 12:52 o'clock, its delivery having consumed fifty minutes. He was immediately followed by Justice Harlan in a dissenting opinion.

Justice Harlan said that at the former hearing it had been adjudged that a tax on rents was a direct tax and must be apportioned among the states. He had dissented from that view, concurring in the able opinion of Justice White, to which he thought nothing could be added. He wanted, however, to add an additional authority, the opinion of Justice Strong in the case of Clark vs. Sickles, which he quoted at some length. He said this decision was significant, and meant that virtually all incomes could be taxed. Justice Harlan said he would later file an opinion giving his views in detail, and his views as now printed will be of a general character. Capitalization taxes and taxes on land, he contended, should be considered as direct, and they had been uniformly held to be. He quoted from the views of Justices Iredell, Paterson and others on the operation of the constitutional provision as to apportionment, holding that the rule had been consulted only when it could be reasonably applied. The changes contemplated from the former practice in this matter, Justice Harlan said, was little less than a revelation. Every one concedes the decisions in former cases would have been the same as they were if there had been no reference in the constitution to direct taxes. He held the tax on rents to be a duty, or something entirely different from a tax on land from which rent was collected. A tax on land is generally a lien on the land, while that on rents is not. In its essence a tax on rents is a tax on money, and the tax is payable in money. He said the present decision was a step in advance of the former decision and said incidentally that the present conclusion had been reached by a bare majority. In his judgment, to say nothing of former holdings of the court, the decision might well excite very grave apprehensions. Continuing he said:

"In my judgment this decision strikes at the very foundation of national authority, in that it denies to the general government a power which is or may at some time in a great emergency, such as that of war, become vital to the existence and preservation of the Union. It tends to re-establish that condition of helplessness in which congress found itself during the period of the articles of confederation, when it was without powers, by laws operating directly upon individuals, to lay and collect through its own agents taxes sufficient to pay the debts and defray the expenses of government, and was dependent in all such matters upon the good will of the states and their promptness in filling the requisitions made upon them by congress.

"In its practical operations, this decision withdraws from national taxation not only all incomes derived from the sale of only all incomes derived from real estate, but the personal property of the whole country—personal property, bonds, stocks, investments of all kinds, and the income that may be derived from such property. This result is from the fact that under the decision of the court such incomes cannot be taxed otherwise than by apportionment among the states on the basis simply of population. No such apportionment can possibly be made without doing monstrous, wicked injustice to the many for the benefit of the favored few in particular states. Any attempt on the part of congress to apportion taxation on incomes among the states upon the basis of their population would, and properly ought to, arouse such indignation among the freemen of America that it would never be repeated. The majority practically decides that without an amendment of the constitution such incomes can never be made to contribute to the support of the national government.

"If this new theory of the constitution, as I believe it to be in this new departure from the way marked out by the fathers, is justified by the fundamental law, the American people cannot too soon amend their constitution."

"The judgment just rendered defeats the purpose of congress by taking out of the revenue not less than $30,000,000 and possibly $50,000,000 expected to be raised from incomes. We know from the official reports of both houses of congress taxation would not have been reduced to the extent it was by the Wilson act but for the belief that if the country had the benefit of revenue derived from a tax on incomes, that could be safely done. In every possible way the two houses of congress indicated that must be a part of any scheme for the reduction of taxation and for raising revenue for the support of the government that (with certain exceptions) incomes arising from every kind of property and from every trade and calling should bear some of the burdens of the taxation imposed. If the court knows or is justified in believing that congress would not have provided an income tax which did not include a tax on incomes from real estate, we are justified in believing the Wilson act would not have become a law at all without provision being made for it in the income tax. If, therefore, all the income sections of the Wilson act must fall because some of them are invalid, does not the judgment this day rendered furnish ground for the contention that the entire act falls when the court strikes from it all of the income tax provisions, without which the act would never have been passed. But the court takes care to state that there is no question as to the validity of any part of the Wilson act, except those which provide for a tax on incomes. Thus something is stated for support and maintenance of government.

"The practical if not the direct effect of the decision today is to give to certain kinds of property a position of favoritism and advantage inconsistent with the fundamental principle of our social organization, and to invest them with power and influence that is perilous to that portion of the people upon whom rests the larger part of the burdens of the government, and who ought not to be subjected to the dominion of aggregated wealth any more than the property of the country should be at the mercy of the lawless."

The views of no other member of the court have been the subject of so much speculation as those of Justice Jackson, who, it was thought, would be practically a referee in the case. Justice Jackson said his health had not been equal to the task of preparing a formal dissension, and proceeded to give an outline of his views from notes. His voice was at first feeble, but as he became interested in his subject he was able to speak with more strength, although his reading was slow and interrupted by frequent fits of coughing. In the beginning, Justice Jackson announced that he concurred fully in the dissents expressed by Justice White on the former hearing, and the other justices who dissented today. He said:

"It is not and cannot be denied that under the broad and comprehensive taxing power conferred by the constitution, congress has the authority to tax incomes from whatsoever source arising, whether from real estate or personal property or otherwise. It is equally clear that congress, in exercise of its authority, has the discretion to impose the tax upon incomes above a designated amount. The underlying and controlling question now presented is whether the taxation of incomes received from land and personality are subject to the rule of apportionment."

It is not found, said the justice, that there was any lack of uniformity in the legislation, and he could not understand the principle upon which the court reached the conclusion that because one branch of the law was invalid, or for the reason that the tax was not laid by the rule of apportionment, it thereby invalidated another branch resting upon the rule of uniformity, and against which there was no valid objection. If the conclusion of the court was sound the principle could, with equal propriety, be extended to the entire tariff act. The court took a wrong method of arriving at the true meaning of the words "direct tax," depending upon opinions of writers since the constitution who agreed in nothing. It was never contemplated by the framers of the constitution to reach by direct taxation subjects of partial distribution. What would be thought of a direct tax laid upon cotton at so much a bale, or rice, property not existing in a majority of the states. They contemplated the apportionment of a direct subject matter having general distribution among the states. They never contemplated anything as a direct tax but that laid directly upon property itself according to the valuation by assessment. No intention could be attributed to the framers of the constitution to make any tax a direct tax which it was possible to apportion. If a tax could not be apportioned among several states with reasonable approximation to equality to all citizens of the country, that should be evidence that it was not a direct tax within the meaning of the constitution."

"What is to be the end of the application of this rule, this new rule adopted by the court? A tax is laid by the general government against all the money on hand or on deposit upon every citizen of the country at a given rate. When laid a few parties come before the court and say: 'My deposits were derived from the proceeds of farm produce, or from bonds and securities, and they are not therefore taxable by this law.'"

INCOME TAX TO BE REFUNDED.

Collectors of the Odious Tax Ordered to Stop Work.

Washington City, May 20.—Commissioner Miller, of the internal revenue bureau, today sent this telegram to the collectors of internal revenue: "Income tax law declared unconstitutional by supreme court. Stop all work in connection therewith, and send to this office at once under seal all books, assessment lists, returns and records in your office or hands of deputies relating to the income tax."

The commissioner's opinion is that $35,000,000 or $40,000,000 would have been collected during the first year from incomes had the entire law been sustained by the court, and, even after it had been shorn of the rent provision, at least $15,000,000, and probably $20,000,000, he estimated, would have been collected.

As soon as possible those persons who have already paid their tax will be notified that under the authority granted the commissioner by section 3,220 of the Revised Statutes he will refund all such moneys on application of the payees.

Mr. Wilson Expected It.

Washington City, May 20.—"That was just as I expected," said Postmaster General Wilson when the news of the income tax decision was carried to him. "Well, it is not so serious as the general view seems to make it. If trade revives and continues to improve as it has of late, there will be revenue enough. From now on increasingly large amounts of whisky must be taken out under the new tax, and this increase will amount to over $15,000,000. With the increase of revenue from customs duties from now on, the tax on whisky will make up the deficit. This month you will see the internal revenue collections are $6,000,000 and the tariff about $7,000,000, while we have paid out over $10,000,000. I think times are improving, and that the government will have all the necessary revenue and the deficit will soon be a thing of the past."

The Treasury Statement.

Washington City, May 20.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $182,549,900; gold reserve, $97,153,249.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

"Vashon, King County, May 16, 1895.

"To the Editor: In your issue of May 15, a statement is made entitled 'A Veteran With a Grievance,' also a part of a letter from an 'Old Soldier,' and what is claimed to be an interview or talk by Gen. McMicken with Comrade Livesley. Now, Mr. Editor, I do not know who interviewed Gen. McMicken, neither do I know that Comrade McMicken ever said what he is reported as saying, namely, that I had admitted that I had not told Mr. Boardman I was an old soldier, or that I was not even a member of the G. A. R. I admit I presented no credentials or papers. My statement at the time to Mr. Boardman was not questioned by him. I could have given him references or proof that I was a G. A. R. man had I been asked to do so. It was as I stated in my affidavit, that the reason given for not receiving me was there were no vacant beds. Now as far as my talk with Gen. McMicken is concerned, I never had any conversation with the general, either before or since the committee meeting, on any subject whatever. What I said to the general was said in the presence of the committee and others who were present. Hoping you will give this the same publicity as the prior statement, I ask it as an act of justice to myself, respectfully, W. L. LIVESLEY."

The Poor Man's Money.

Pendleton Tribune.

One of the arguments advanced by "Coin's Financial School" in favor of silver mono-metallism is that gold is the rich man's money, and silver the poor man's money, and hence poor men ought to be in favor of silver. For the same reason then we are to suppose that fresh, sweet dairy butter is the rich man's butter, and butterine the poor man's butter, and, therefore, poor men should favor butterine to the exclusion of dairy butter. The poor man does not want a cheap money any more than he prefers a cheap butter. He knows very well that with a cheap money labor would be the very last thing to advance, if at all.

Never Fails to Define Himself.

Davenport Times.

Gov. McGraw never fails to define himself upon public questions, when called upon, with clearness and without evasion. He has declined to appoint delegates to the Salt Lake silver convention, giving as his reason that he does not believe he has any right in his official capacity as governor to do anything of the kind without legislative authority, unless supported by unanimous public sentiment. Had he been less of a man and more of a politician, he would have swallowed his convictions or given his views on free silver in such elegant, indefinite language as to have left the public no wiser than before.

Mr. W. H. Hitchcock, Columbus, Wash., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy sells well and is highly praised by all who use it."

The Most Miserable Man.

"The most miserable man is the one who is all the time anxious about his health."

Use Paine's Celery Compound, and keep well and strong. It is not like ordinary remedies,—it is medicine. Try it.

THE BIRTHDAY FETE.

Warships Fresh From the Corinto Infamy to Take Part.

VICTORIA IS MAKING READY.

Forgery on the Bond of ex-Treasurer Boggs, of Tacoma, Alleged—The Penalty on Delinquent Taxes.

Victoria, May 20.—Special.—Though the carnival itself is yet two days away, the hum of the queen's birthday celebration fills the air. Yachtsmen tonight took possession of the new and handsome club house, and an inspection of the house and Seattle's flag yacht Linda was made by many hundreds this evening.

The arrival of the Royal Arthur and her consorts of the British squadron means the addition of another and very important item to the celebration programme. Admiral Stephenson, after consultation with the civic authorities, today promised the services of his ships and forces for a sham fight on Saturday morning, enabling Victoria and her visitors to see the forces that occupied Corinto recently, just as they were on that much discussed occasion.

Yacht races will be the feature for Thursday, the regatta takes place Friday, and the sham fight will practically close the celebration Saturday. Admiral Stephenson's forces for the battle will include the ships Royal Arthur, Nymphe, Hyacinthe and Wild Swan, with the Satellite also if she arrives, and a landing party of 1,000 men. Of these the naval brigade of 500 blue jackets will be under Capt. Stokes, Col. Rawstorne directing the 250 men of the royal marine artillery and royal marine infantry who are now assisting in the construction of the new forts at Esquimalt. The British Columbia garrison artillery, volunteer force, including a company from Vancouver, will also participate in the command of Lieut. Col. Peters, D. A. G. The force consisting of the royal marine infantry and artillery, with the volunteer companies, all under Col. Rawstorne, will constitute the defence force and will occupy Beacon hill. They will be attacked by the blue jackets landed from the warships at 11 o'clock and after the battle there will be a review of all the forces by the admiral.

The Penalty on Delinquent Taxes.

Olympia, May 20.—Special.—A question that has been causing considerable discussion among county attorneys throughout the state is one that has lately been submitted to Assistant Attorney General Haight, the chapter of the laws of 1895 reading "An act relating to penalty and interest on state, county and municipal taxes, which became due and payable in the years of 1893 and 1894, and declaring an emergency!" The question raised is, has the county treasurer a right to allow any rebate of either penalty or interest on taxes levied for the year 1892? Taxes for 1892 became payable in December, 1892; 1893 taxes became due and payable in January, 1894. There was no tax that became due and payable in 1893 to which this law can apply. Mr. Haight is of the opinion that the law does remove the penalty on taxes levied in the year 1892, and the words "due and payable" refer to the time when the taxes must be paid by the taxpayer, not to the time when he has a right to pay them. The taxes levied in 1892 were payable in 1893 in the sense that the taxpayer was obliged to pay them before the first of April, else they would then become delinquent. Prior to that time and before the close of 1892 he had the right to pay the taxes, but was not obliged to pay them. Mr. Haight has therefore advised prosecuting attorneys throughout the state that the act enables the taxpayer to pay the taxes levied in 1892 and 1893 without paying any interest or penalties thereon.

Customs Business in April.

Port Townsend, May 20.—Special.—Following is a statement of customs business during the month of April for the district of Puget Sound:

Entrances.

	No.	Ton'ge.
American vessels from foreign	115	60,078
Foreign vessels from foreign	28	12,142
Totals	143	72,220

Clearances.

	No.	Ton'ge.
American vessels for foreign	120	69,159
Foreign vessels for foreign	30	14,382
Totals	150	83,541

Customs receipts.....$27,612 00

Imports.

Dutiable value	$ 60,038
Free of duty	107,853
Total value	$167,891

Exports.

Wheat, bushels	13,184	$ 5,794 00
Flour, barrels	44,554	101,787 00
Lumber, feet	12,544,000	104,362 00
Shingles, number	447,000	671 00
Miscellaneous		139,366 00
Total value		$351,980 00

Value of merchandise imported into the district and transported to interior ports without appraisement:

Dutiable	$76,658 00
Free of duty	52,850 00
Total	$129,508 00

Alleged Forgery in the Boggs Case.

Tacoma, May 20.—Special.—Mrs. Sophia Jaeger, whose name, with that of her husband, Gottlelb Jaeger, appears on the bond of ex-City Treasurer George W. Boggs, filed a peculiar answer today in the superior court. She, with the others on the bond, are defendants in the suit brought by the city against Boggs to recover money in the busted banks. She alleges that at the time her alleged signature was affixed to the bond, June 15, 1893, she was an inmate of the insane asylum at Stellacoom, having been committed by Judge Parker. She denies having signed the bond or having authorized any one to sign for her.

Some time ago an answer was filed by some of the bondsmen to which answer her name was affixed. She declares this answer was made without her knowledge or consent, and hence it was withdrawn so far as it concerns her and the new answer substituted.

To Celebrate the Fourth at Tacoma.

Tacoma, May 20.—Special.—The Doolittle Republican Club is hard at work agitating the matter of holding a big celebration here on the Fourth of July. The rose and strawberry fiesta will be in progress on the Fourth, and it is expected the council will postpone the celebration in honor of opening the Eleventh street bridge to that date. All organizations, secret societies, labor unions and all public bodies have been asked to appoint delegates to a general committee on celebration.

The Corinto Outrage.

Victoria, May 20.—Special.—In speaking of the affair at Corinto, an officer of H. M. S. Royal Arthur said their orders were not to collect the indemnity through the custom house, but to stay there until it was paid. When the British officers heard that the Nicaraguans were organizing for an attack, they had the railway tracks torn up so that the natives would have had some trouble in reaching the town. They also cut the wires to prevent them from communicating with the forces in the interior.

Lieut. Mayo Transferred.

Port Townsend, May 20.—Special.—Lieut. H. G. Mayo, who has had charge of the branch hydrographic office in this city for the last three years, has been detached from this station and ordered to Mare island for active sea service. Lieut. Mayo is a very competent and obliging official, and has made many friends while stationed here.

Gov. McGraw has issued a pardon for George Suffern, sentenced to the penitentiary from Port Townsend for eight years. He had served about five years of his term, and his crime was that of robbing the postoffice at Port Townsend.

Others Failed Hood's Cured

Mr. C. S. Groby is a well-known resident of Dayton, O., and a prominent member of the K. of P. He says:

"I had two severe attaks of inflammatory rheumatism. I tried three of our home physicians, but realized scarcely any relief. I took medicines faithfully, but was unable to see any improvement. I then visited a specialist, paid him $50, but he did me no good. I was then advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and before I stopped I had taken 15 bottles, a bottle just lasting me one month, as I took it very regularly, three times a day at meal times. Ever since I took Hood's Sarsaparilla I have been entirely free from rheumatism."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

This is why it cures even when all other medicines fail. Insist upon Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c per box.

IN DEFENSE OF SPAIN.

Seattle, Wash., May 19, 1895.

To the Editor: I notice that in your issue of this date you publish an article under the heading of "Early Spanish Cruelty in Cuba," which has been taken from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The public at large are apt, after reading said article, to form a very wrong opinion of the Spanish race in particular and of the Latin races in general. Though not a Spaniard, but an Italian myself, therefore a Latin, I desire to clear up a few points in regard to said article, and trust to your sense of justice to give this space in your paper.

The article to which I have reference begins with acknowledging that Cuba had a population of nearly 2,000,000 indians, and that it was conquered by Diego Velazquez with an army of only 300 men. Such being the case, it is easily understood that the Spaniards had to resort to every method then known to warfare in subjugating their enemies, and had to meet strategy with strategy, deceit with deceit, and cruelty with cruelty, and furthermore, they were urged on and encouraged in their persecution of the aborigines by the dictates of the church, which denied to Indians the right of a "soul," and considered them only as so many "wild beasts," and it was only after a great number of years spent by Fray, Bartolome de las Casas and various voyages to Rome, that he induced the pope (after showing the great pecuniary and moral advantages to be derived thereby) to acknowledge to the Indians the right of human beings, in virtue of which a bull was issued in 1547 proclaiming the American Indian "a savage human being" that could be used in slavery until such time that he became a Christian. As regards the burning of Indians at the stake, is it to be wondered at, when we bear in mind the atrocities perpetrated on "white people" in Europe? Who that has read history does not remember the atrocities of "Torre Quemada" in Spain, the wars of the Huguenots and the Catholics in France, the cruelties perpetrated in England on the Papists, and by the Papists on the Protestants in Italy, Germany, Switzerland and Austria, all these actions taking place in the same century and later? Why did the "Pilgrim Fathers" land at Plymouth Rock in 1620 if not to escape the persecutions to which they were subjected in England and all over Christendom? Therefore, is it to be wondered at, that the Spaniards, who were the most fanatical of all, should treat the "unbelieving savages" in the way they did? But where can you find in all the history of the Spanish conquest "A bounty offered for the scalps of Indian men, women and children," as was the case by England in 1740?

As soon as Spain had her colonies under control the Indian was as much respected as the "white man," and they were competent to hold public offices and have a voice in the government. What has been the case in this country? The Indian has been chased down and hunted like a wild beast, and now you keep them "penned" in the reservations as you do the American buffalo in Yellowstone park. Has the Indian in this country ever a possibility of attaining any official position? I am not positive of the fact, but I do not believe that an Indian is entitled to vote in every state in the Union; in fact, he is absolutely excluded from suffrage in Michigan. You will say that he is not fit to hold any office in government. But have you given him any encouragement in the way of education?

You have opened up schools for them, but do you allow them to intermingle with the "whites?" Has the Indian any social standing in this country? Whereas look at the history of the Spanish Americas; the liberator of Venezuela, the immortal Bolivar was a half-breed, the "George Washington" of Mexico, Miguel Hidalgo, was a half-breed; the savior of Mexico from foreign rule in 1867, Benito Juarez was a full-blooded Indian; the present presidents of Mexico, Central and South Americas are all half or full-blooded Indians.

Indian blood is not considered or looked upon with shame in any Latin country; the possessors thereof have the same chances as the "white man."

If any slur is to be cast as to the treatment of the aborigines during the time of the Spanish conquest and rule, it is to be cast at the church which ordered the atrocities to be perpetrated, because the unfortunate Indian happened to have a different opinion of religion to what was ordered by the church.

But in this country all the cruelties perpetrated on the natives were done, not through any dictates of the church or religion, but by the wantonness of the conqueror.

Before the Anglo-Saxon race casts a slur or presumes to criticise the methods adopted by Spain in conquering Spanish America, it should look to itself and see if their own record is any better; but, unfortunately, this is not the case. Neither was it any better in the past, nor is it as good in the present.

The Anglo-Saxon has a gift of seeing the mote in his neighbor's eye, but does not take any notice of the beam in his own.

Thanking you in advance for giving this article space in your valuable paper, I remain, JAMES DE ZERMAN.

THE LOSS OF THE MOGUL.

Victoria, May 18, 1895.

To the Editor: In your issue of May 17 there appears a dispatch from Port Townsend regarding the loss of the tug Mogul, in which the actions of the engineers are grossly misrepresented. Of course, among engineers such statements as the one referred to is taken little notice of, but when two of their number are charged, tried and convicted for the loss of a steamer (without a hearing) it is time that they spoke up for themselves. If the boat had been properly equipped it might have been possible for her to have reached Neah Bay, but under the circumstances it was an utter impossibility. All pumping apparatus available was working to its full capacity, and if the main injection pipe had been cut (which was the only means of applying the circulating pump to the bilge, there being no bilge injection fitted), it would only have been the matter of a few revolutions till the valve gratings would have become choked with coal, which was carried off by the rush of water, and the engines brought to such a speed that no headway could be made. So far as the air pump was concerned it was a matter of breaking in the condenser, and had that been done the coal would soon have stopped its working. As to the amount of water entering the steamer your correspondent has not the slightest foundation for his assertion, and as for the chief engineer being excited it is a downright falsehood as there was no excitement among any of the engine room staff. I believe that Capt. Libby is too much of a gentleman to blame the engineers for the loss of the steamer without at first making a thorough inquiry. If the deck department of steamers was run as efficiently as the engine room there would seldom be any need of extra pumps being used. T. F. M.

SLANG IN SHAKESPEARE.

Fidalgo, May 20, 1895.

To the Editor: I have noticed a clipping going the rounds of the press, crediting the late Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, as the author of the slang phrase, "too thin," to which he has no title. If you will take your Shakespeare and turn to scene 2, act 5, of King Henry VIII., you will find the phrase "too thin," also the origin of the phrase "What do you take me for?" both in the same quotation, and both used in the same sense they are used today. Here is the quotation:

King Henry—You were ever good at sudden commendations.
Bishop of Winchester—But know, I come not
To hear such flattery now, and in my presence;
They are too thin and base to hide offenses.
To me you cannot reach; you play the spaniel,
And think with wagging of your tongue to win me;
But, whatso'er thou tak'st me for, I'm sure
Thou hast a cruel nature and a bloody.
(To Cranmer) Good man, sit down. Now let me see the proudest,
He, that dares most, but wag his finger at thee:
By all that's holy, he had better starve,
Than but once think this place becomes thee not.

I have noticed a number of other slang phrases in Spakespeare that are in common use today but have not time to refer to them at present.

WILLIAM MUNKS.

They Always Knew It.

Hamilton Star.

Seattle business men are fast coming to a realization of the fact that their success depends to a certain extent upon the prosperity of the Skagit valley.

Maria L. De Golia has obtained a divorce from David De Golia, the Waterville newspaper man, on the ground of desertion.

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