oarters the hands of its daughters and its millions for aristocratic connection. One of its leading members has just abandoned his native country for the country of his class, while he continues to draw a royal income from the industry of New York. Its growth on the body politic may be, as we are told it is, the operation of natural law. But so are growths on the physical body, against which, nevertheless, we guard.

That the plutocracy is at once conscious of the general identity of its interests, and feels that Imperialism is congenial to it, is shown by the unanimity with which it ranges itself under the Imperialist banner in this contest. Even with Silver magnates the bias of class, it appears, is stronger than that of Silver.

If you have an Empire, you will, under one form or another, have an Emperor. You cannot help committing a measure of autocratic power to the head of the executive, thereby changing his character and the character of the constitution. President McKinley is an autocrat in regard to the acquired possessions of the United States, if they are not covered by the constitution. The Queen, constitutional in Great Britain, is an Empress in India; though in this case the government of the Empire has been effectually separated from that of the constitutional country by delegation to a viceroy, with an entirely separate service.

A standing army is the necessary appendage of Empire, and it brings with it not only the means of armed repression in case of conflict between the holders of power and the people, but the military spirit of absolutism and professional caste, which is congenial to oligarchic and adverse to democratic sentiment; as Germany, dragooned by her military aristocracy, too well knows.

The army at home, though constitutionally under the command of the President, is practically under the con-