

ARE WE JUSTIFIED IN FIGHTING SPAIN?

The Answer Given by Canada's Leading Journal Is That We Are.

From the Toronto Globe.

It is well enough to talk about neutrality, and undoubtedly Canada must as a country be scrupulous during the present phase of the Spanish-American struggle to discharge her international duties with even-handed justice to both belligerents. But hearts are not bound by neutrality proclamations, and our sympathies must espouse one cause or the other. It is an ignoble part to stand untouched beside a struggle of this sort, waged by near neighbors, experiencing no emotion beyond curiosity, manifesting no interest beyond cold or gibing criticism. If the United States are guilty of uncalculated aggression let us say so, let us avow our warmest sympathy for the weaker party, never supporting any man of any cause unreservedly, never taking up an attitude of decided condemnation of a wrong. Rather does it mean a fair-minded balancing of circumstances and arguments, of finding one's mind that on the whole one side is right, and of then giving to that side a support worth having. There is a great struggle in progress to the south of us. On which side, Canadians?

The cause of the trouble is Cuba. Let us for a moment look at her case. Cuba is an island perhaps a little larger than the older settled portion of Ontario. Its population, about 1,700,000, is rather smaller, and vastly poorer. How is it governed? Since 1878, as Bore has dropped some remarks about its having a constitution as liberal as that of Canada. It has been owned by Spain since the early days of the sixteenth century, and for a considerable portion of the present century. Not many Cubans have been in a condition to revolt. For ten or eleven years up to 1895 the system of government was administration by a governor general, appointed by the Spanish government. This governor general was assisted by a council of administration, which was (a) appointed by the Spanish crown, and (b) unable to do more than offer advice. "The governor general has supreme power in the island, and the council is only consulted on a few important matters," says the Statesman's Year Book for 1895. There were six provincial councils, which were administered by Spaniards, not native Cubans. The colony sent to the Spanish cortes statesmen and members of congress. The senators were partially elective, partially nominated by certain corporations, such as the University of Havana. The deputies were elected. To have a vote a man had to pay 125 pesetas a year in taxes, i. e., about \$24 a year. A little reflection will show how high such a franchise is. As a matter of fact, the average Cuban paid about one-seventh of this sum in taxes. In 1895, troubles in the island led to the passage of a reform bill through the Spanish cortes, which provided for a species of home rule. Cuba was not to have a centralized parliament, but the existing six provincial councils were to be given largely increased legislative powers in regard to commercial regulations, public works, immigration and the like. The Central Executive Council was to be retained, but to be controlled by another body having power to dissolve it, composed of the highest dignitaries of the colony, i. e., Spaniards.

This did not satisfy the Cuban demands, and ten days after its passage the rebellion broke out. In December, 1895, when General Weyler had fallen and the government was in a desperate plight, a scheme of autonomy was proclaimed. This introduced a sweeping change, giving universal suffrage and purporting to grant to Cuba as full commercial and legislative independence as that enjoyed by Canada. But it contained at least one fatal reservation. The Cuban senate was to be composed of thirty-five members, seventeen appointed by the crown, eighteen elected. The appointing power rested not in the Cuban premier and cabinet but in the governor-general, the representative of Spain. Then the governor-general retained the command of the forces, and certain imperial taxes had to be paid, the Cuban parliament being granted the right to distribute the taxation to raise these sums as it chooses. Very far this from the self-government granted to Canada. In any case this proposal was made at the moment when the balance in a singularly brutal and exasperating way was beginning to incline on the side of the insurgents. It was wrung at sword's point from a reluctant and angry donor.

So much for the system of administration. How did this government of Spaniards manage the affairs of the people of Cuba? In the first place, how would the people of Ontario like to have a debt of \$180,000,000 and to be paying \$9,000,000 a year in interest charges alone? We are accustomed to pity Quebec with her debt of rather over one-tenth of that of Cuba; and the Cubans have had no voice in the piling up of this debt. Again how would the people of Ontario like to have to raise a revenue of about \$24,

When the children are hungry, what do you give them? Food.

When thirsty? Water.

Now use the same good common sense, and what would you give them when they are too thin? The best fat-forming food, of course. Somehow you think of Scott's Emulsion at once.

For a quarter of a century it has been making thin children, plump; weak children, strong; sick children, healthy.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

INEVITABLE PARASITES WHICH ATTEND EVERY GREAT MOVEMENT.

Crudely expressed, marred by much bad taste, concealed by much wild talk and youthful bumpkinsness, exploited by a thousand selfish schemers, a genuine and generous emotion is striking the American national mind—the repulsion at the misgovernment and crime that is going on in Cuba, the determination that it must stop. On the one side is the embodiment of wicked selfishness and corruption in the treatment of subject countries, marling defiance over its sole remaining victim; on the other an English-speaking nation, possessing, it may be, some objectionable peculiarities, but thrilled with a genuine emotion, and bent upon lessening the sum of human misery. On which side, Canadians?

RAILROADS IN SPAIN.

Total Mileage Equal to One of Our Western Companies.

From the New York Sun.

There is not much celebration of anything in Spain this year, but if there was, she might celebrate the semi-centennial anniversary of the opening of the first railroad in that kingdom, the 1848 Barcelona railroad, so called, extending eighteen miles from Barcelona to Mataro, was opened to traffic. Mataro is a small town on the Mediterranean northeast of Barcelona, and these eighteen miles of road constituted at that time Spain's only contribution to the railroad mileage of the world, the neighboring country, France, having at the same period a railroad mileage of 1,500 and Great Britain, 8,000 miles. Since then there has slowly but steadily increased the quantity of the railroad mileage of the world, the neighboring country, France, having at the same period a railroad mileage of 1,500 and Great Britain, 8,000 miles. Since then there has slowly but steadily increased the quantity of the railroad mileage of the world, the neighboring country, France, having at the same period a railroad mileage of 1,500 and Great Britain, 8,000 miles.

SENSIBLE PLAN OF CURRENCY REFORM

Burden of Gold Redemption is Put on the Banks.

THUS THE GOVERNMENT WILL PROTECT ITS TREASURY AND MAKE THE BANKS THEMSELVES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE GOLD STANDARD.

Below is a synopsis of the currency reform bill reported to the house on May 19 by the banking and currency committee. The bill is for strengthening the public credit, for the relief of the United States treasury, and for the amendment of the laws relating to national banking associations. It is framed to accomplish these results, without the issue of interest-bearing bonds and without cost to the treasury of the United States. The protection of the treasury from demands for gold and from the necessity for issuing bonds is accomplished by imposing upon the national banks the current redemption of the government notes. The amendment of the national banking laws is intended to afford a test, in a conservative and limited manner, of the system of basing note issues upon the real business of the country, with the ultimate purpose of affording a sufficient supply of currency in every part of the country at all seasons of the year, extending credit accommodations, and thereby reducing the rate of interest to borrowers.

WORK OF TREASURY DIVIDED.

The bill divides the operations of the treasury. The fiscal operations of collecting revenues and disbursing them for government expenditures are reserved as at present, but a new division is created, to be known as the division of issue and redemption. This division is to be under the charge of three comptrollers of the currency, who take the place of the present comptroller. All matters relating to the issue, redemption, and exchange of currency, whether coin, government notes, or bank notes, are entrusted to the division of issue and redemption. The secretary of the treasury is authorized to transfer to it all funds in excess of a cash balance of \$50,000,000 and all gold and silver coin and bullion now held in the treasury for the purpose of redeeming United States notes, treasury notes, and certificates. The secretary of the treasury is also authorized to transfer to this division from time to time such surplus revenues as the treasury may contain, and to issue short-term treasury certificates, if necessary, for the sole purpose of replenishing the reserve fund.

EXCHANGE OF GREENBACKS.

The present outstanding issues of United States notes known as "greenbacks" will cease to be a burden upon the treasury for redemption in gold, so far as they are exchanged by national banks for national reserve notes. National reserve notes are a new form of currency provided by the bill in place of the existing greenbacks. They are legal tender and are intended for circulation as currency or for use in the same manner as the existing greenbacks. National reserve notes are to be issued by any national bank to its customers on demand, and to make any amount not exceeding the limit of their authorized capital, upon its surrender to the treasury of an equal amount of greenbacks. The United States notes thus received are cancelled and destroyed. The banks taking reserve notes are to contribute to the current redemption fund in the amount of five per cent. of the amount of their reserve notes in gold coin and to replenish this reserve whenever it is reduced by the redemption of the reserve notes.

ADVISE TO RECRUITS.

An Old Army Officer's Recommendations Regarding Discipline.

A retired army officer, resident of Washington, who has seen many years of military life, and who has been in the following advice to recruits:

In spite of all that has been said by uninformed and unmilitary persons, the fact remains that the nearer the methods of the regular army are adopted by troops of all classes the better will be the results obtained. The soldier's motto—*to win a word—is obsolete. The same results are now attained by the adoption of mild but firm measures as were formerly reached by the use of severe ones which would now not be suitable or necessary in their application to the men now in ranks. The drilled man of the day is of a superior class, and speaking generally avoids and escapes the guardhouse because he is more self-respecting and has a higher moral sense than the average old-fashioned soldier.*

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Existing national banks may continue to do business under their present charters, with the exception of the new law, but must comply with the requirement for taking up 5 per cent. of their capital in reserve notes. Branch banks may be established in the discretion of the secretary of the treasury. Stringent regulation are provided for the examination and conduct of national banks. The requirements in relation to banks are the same as under the present law, except that 50 per cent. of these reserves must be paid in gold. Banks are required to pay a tax of one-quarter of one per cent. per year upon their capital surplus, and to pay an additional tax of one per cent. per year upon circulation is repealed.

BANK-NOTE CURRENCY.

National banks having charters under the old law may continue to issue currency as at present, based upon United States bonds. The minimum amount of United States bonds required upon the passage of the bill is the same as under existing law—25 per cent. of the capital, but not exceeding \$500,000. The bank may issue all its bank notes up to the value of the bonds instead of 90 per cent., as at present.

On Rival Streets.

"We had four organ grinders over on our street yesterday, and you didn't have one," said a boy with a frazzled tounge.

"That's all right," retorted the boy with the frazzled tounge, "but a mad dog, and you didn't."—Chicago Tribune.

Science Coufuted.

"Doctors say a man is weak if he gets out of bed in the morning."

"That's not so," said a man as strong as a lion he wouldn't be able to crawl out."—Detroit Free Press.

Friday Specials in Samter's Children Dept.

Prettier styles, larger assortments and thoroughly dependable qualities at Lower Prices Than Ever for Friday.



Boys' Blouse Waists, with embroidered front and large collar, always sold for 75c and \$1.00. **Special for Friday 48c**

Boys' Short Pants, for ages 4 to 12 years, strongly made, regular 50c kind. **Special for Friday 25c**

Boys' Shirt Waists, in pretty combinations of color; the makes include the well-known "Star" shirt waist. **Special for Friday 25c**

Boys' Overall, made with bib and strong straps, just the thing to save the boys' clothes, in ages 4 to 15 years. **Special for Friday 23c**

Boys' Hats, soft Alpine or Fedora, all the new shades, including Brown, Black and Drab. **Special for Friday 48c**

Boys' Junior Suits, all wool and trimmed with the best mohair braid, a regular \$2.50 suit. **Special for Friday \$1.48**

Boys' Vestee Suits, in new and pretty patterns, trimmed and made the same as you see elsewhere at \$3.00. **Special for Friday \$1.98**

Boys' Long Pants Suits, for ages 14 to 18 years, in neat check patterns, durable materials and linings. **Special for Friday \$3.98**

No Wise Mother Should Miss This.

Samter Bros.

Leading Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers.

The burden of this short sermon is: Be as clean as you can.

Indulge in no "horse-py" out of season. Sky-larking, singing, etc., are all right at suitable times. In fact, they are to be encouraged. A cheerful soldier is generally a good one. But do not "whoop and holler" at unreasonable times and hours. It isn't soldierly. It is well to keep in mind the importance of preserving at all times the bearing of the soldier, and not get into slouching ways and positions "off duty." This will simplify matters much, and after awhile a soldierly attitude will become second nature to the recruit.

Much has been written on the care of the person in the field, but I should like to add a little from my own experience. As a rule, the careful military commander marches his column about like this: When in motion at the rate of about three miles an hour, and at a uniform step and cadence. The first hour he marches fifty minutes and rests ten. On such succeeding hour he marches fifty-five and rests five minutes.

On the march the soldier should avoid drinking water or any other fluid. If overpowered by thirst he may hold a small quantity in his mouth and, perhaps, swallow just enough to moisten the throat. After arriving in camp water should never be swallowed at a gulp, but taken in sips. In this way, moreover, a small quantity of fluid will satisfy the thirst. All drinking water should be filtered or boiled, if practicable; if not, substitute weak tea or coffee. Fill your canteen over night for use in camp the next day.

Unless there is a "nooning" when a very small "snack" may be indulged in, avoid food also on the march. One reason for this is that it is a provocative of thirst. Be careful of your diet. It is almost suicidal to eat unwholesome things while exposed to the vicissitudes of a soldier's life in the field. Eat only sufficient to nourish the body, and under ordinary circumstances never to repletion. Old soldiers are notoriously small eaters.

The soldier should carry with him that which is absolutely necessary. Taking it for granted that knapsacks (which are a relic of barbarism), would not be issued, I should, if I were a soldier in ranks, have a few pockets put in my blanket for the accommodation of the most necessary articles, hair and tooth brush, comb, toilet soap, a small piece of common brown soap, towel, a "housewife," etc., etc.

Boots should, of course, never be worn by infantrymen—nor by cavalry in hot climates. If the feet become sore from marching they should be washed in cold water upon arriving in camp, and the socks turned inside out (before replacing them on the feet), and rubbed with common brown soap. I have found this very healing. Excepting on grand

An Easter Number.

"Have you gotten things in pretty fair shape for our Easter number?" inquired the proprietor of the periodical.

"Yes," replied the editor.

"You have that story of a horrible and mysterious crime in shape?"

"Yes."

"And the article about 'Life Behind the Scenes'?"

"Of course."

"A good collection of poker stories?"

"Yes."

"And some comic pictures?"

"Certainly."

"All right. If you have any vacant space for a paragraph or two about Easter and send it to press.—Washington Star."

One on the Employe.

The barkeeper had been employed so long in the place that he was on terms of the greatest familiarity with his employer. He was so intimate, in fact, that he had begun to protest against the use of a cash register as a reflection on his integrity. Several times he carried it back into the store room and left it there till his employer replaced it behind the bar. Finally he declared himself.

"If you don't leave that thing back in the store room I'll break it," said he.

"All right," replied his employer. "You might as well. You've broken me already."—San Francisco Post.