THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1898.

ARE WE JUSTIFIED IN FIGHTING SPAIN?

The Answer Given by Canada's Leading pulsion at the misgovernment and Journal Is That We Are.

From the Toronto Globe.

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 sympathics 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 uncalled for aggression let us say so, let us avow our wish to see Spain win, let us applaud Spain's victories and deplore her losses. If we believe the United States to be in the right let us say so, and chose her on. Impartiality does not mean an attitude of perpetual straddling of the fence, of never supporting any man or any cause unreservedly, of never taking up an attitude of decided condemnation of a wrong. Rather does it mean a fairminded balancing of circumstances and sorbed 10,300,000 pesos, the army 5,300,arguments, of making or one's mind that on the whole one side or the other justice and worship, 715,000 pesos, finanis right, and of then giving to that cial purposes 558,000 pesos, and the conside 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 setted portion of Ontario. Its population, about 1,700,000, is rather smaller, and vastly poorer. How is it governed? Senor du Bosc 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 the people have been in a condition of 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 unimport-ant matters," says the Statesman's Year Book for 1898. There were six provincial councils, which were administered by Spaniards, not native Cubans. The colony sent to the Spanish cortes sixteen senators and thirty 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 exist-

000,000 a year for provincial purposes" It is well enough to talk about neu-trality, and undonbtedly Canada must Interest. In 1890-1 the estimated revenue was just under \$25,700,000, the estimated expenditure a little short of that. In 1892-3 the revenue was not quite 21,956,000 pesos-the peso being equal to about 93 cents. Of this sum 10,550,000 pesos came from the customs the imports being worth 56,000,00 pesos, of which 18,590,000 pesos worth came from Spain and were nearly all duty free; direct and indirect taxes. realized over 5,900,000 pesos, or about three and a quarter dollars per head. A state lottery brought in 3,500,000 pesos, stamps (another form of indirect tax-ation) 1,659,000 pesos, and government the first railroad in that kingdom. In property 250,000 pesos. In 1893-4 the revenue was estimated at 24,440,960 pesos and the expenditure at a few thousands short of 26,000,000 pesos. The sums raised by this monstrous 1 arden of taxatiaon were apportioned in 1993-4 as follows: Debt, over 12,500,000 pesos; military 5,000,000 pesos; interior, 4,000,-000 pesos; marine, 1,000,000 pesos. In the year previous the general debt ab-000 pesos, the marine 1.000.000 pesos, struction and maintenance of public works the magnificent sum of 469,000

pesos. How would the people of On-tario like budgets like that, supplied by taxes raised from them, expended by men imported from another coun-

try? . . . The item of military purposes deserves attention. The island was required to support in peace time an army of 20,000 men, backed by a militia of 63,000. Then, in addition, there was the further burden of municipal taxation, \$10,000,000 or \$11,000,000 a year, more than is raised in wealthy Ontario. All this great public revenue was handied by Spaniards. Native-born Cubans were not allowed access to posts of emolument. All accounts unite in describing the administration by these Spanish officials as corrupt in the exupon a country whose commercial interests were not in a flourishing condition. The decline in the price of sugar hit Cuba very hard. The Spanish government, without consulting the Cubans, refused to renew the reciprocity treaty with the United States and thus added to the depression by helping to close to Cuba a natural market of great importance. Then Spain Imposed in her own ports high duties upon sugar, alcohol, coffee, cacao and tobacco, while nearly all Spanish goods entered the island free. The Cubans assert that no less a sum than \$350,-000.000 was taken from the island between 1879 and 1893 for the benefit of Spain. Would Ontario have rebelled under similar circumstances? . . .

> Look for a moment at the American dde of the question. Our own empire may go to war at any moment upon a trade question. The exports of the United States to Cuba in 1892 were between \$15,000,000 and \$16,000,000, and in 1896 it had sunk to \$7,500,000, while there is the additional fact that under a ra-tional system of government the island impanies, and about three-fifths o would furnish an enormous market for American goods. Further, American trade interests have suffered enormously by the struggle. A year or two ago it was computed that United States itizens had lost \$50,000,000 worth of property through the insurrection, and claims aggregating \$20,000,000 had al-ready been filed. The United States have been blamed for encouraging the strife. As a matter of fact the Amerian government spent one or two milion dollars in trying to stop expeditions, and any fair-minded man who remembers the peculiarly intricate huracter of the south Atlantic coast ine of the United States, who knows that for three centuries that coast line as because of its intricacy the happy hunting ground of the buccaneer and the privateer, and who bears in mind the peculiarly mixed population which inhabits the scaports of the United States will admit that it was impossible for any central executive to forestall all the expeditions which slipped out of the bayou, lagoon or channel towards Cuba. Finally, there were the horrors of the war; it is needless to recite once more the dreary list of atrocious deeds. A civilized nation is justified in insisting that there shall be no nuisance maintained in its immediate neighborhood; was not Cuba a nuisance to the United States when the market which it afforded was being destroyed, when the property of American citizens was being laid waste, when the American government was continually being put to annoyance and expense on account of that warfare, and when the people of the United States were scandalized by horrors kept up with frightful deliberation from one month to another? Now, we may admit a great deal about the manner in which the United States began the struggle. It is true that jingo politicians and the jingo press have shown wheked levity in dealing with so appalling a subject as war. It is true that the American people went into the struggle with too light a heart. It is true that the contractor, the professional politician, the worse type of newspaper, the placeman, welcomed the war for odiously selfish reasons. It is true that revenge for the loss of the Maine is one motive which has hurried the American people on. But let us pause a moment here. Can we, without censoriousness, blame the American people for their cry for vengeance? They honestly believe that the Maine was destroyed by a Spanish mine, by some Spaniard's black treachery. Human nature is human nature; if two hundred and fifty British sailors had been treacherously slain in a friendly harbor, would not Britain have cried for vengeance? And what efeil the Indian mutineers who butchred English women and children? Let us rid ourselves of cant. Revenge may not be an ideal emotion, but it is intensely human, and it well becomes us disregarded. to leave to other hands the casting of the first stone. The question for u to answer is, could all these bad influences just enumerated, backed by a spirit of revenge, have been powerful enough to drive a whole nation, of 418. extremely diversified interests, into a the rimiess hat, "we had a mad dog, an' struggle which is enormously inconvenient, and which is admittedly going to set back that wave of prosperity s long and so wistfully anticipated? Our answer is no. Some great emotion must influence the American nation at bottom; on it the base, the selfish and

inevitable parasites which attend every great movement.

Crudely expressed, marred by much had taste, concealed by much wild talk and youthful bumptiousness, exploited by a thousand selfish schemers, a gen-uine and generous emotion is stirring the American national mind-the re rime that is going on in Cuba, the determination that it must stop. On the one side is the embediment of wicked selfishness and corruption in the treatment of subject countries, snarling defiance over its sole remaining victim; on the other an English-speaking nation, possessing, it may be, some objectionable peculiarities, but thrilled with a generous impulse and bent upon

RAILROADS IN SPAIN.

Total Milenge 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-cen-1848 the Barcelona railroad, so called, extending eighteen miles from Barcelong 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 3,000. Since then there has been a slowly intermittent increase of what is sometimes grandiosely called "The Railroad System" of Spain, two obstacles to the development of which have been the unbusinesslike methods of the inhabitants and enormous engineering difficulties, Spain has been wholly denuded of forests at the headwaters of rivers, and as a consequence there are frequent overflows, carrying with them railroad bridges, trestles, and embankments to the constant peril and annoyance of passengers, There are now in Spain 7,550 miles of railroad, less than one-third of the number in Great Britain, France, or Russia, and less than one-fourth of the number in Italy. The relative insignificance of the Spanish railroad 'system" appears best in comparison with American railroads, a single line, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, having an aggregate mileage of 7,400, wned, operated, or controlled, or neartreme. Then, this taxation was levied | ly as much as all the railroads of Spain combined. Spanish railroads are proverbially slow, the rate of "express" trains being twenty-five miles an hour and of way passenger trains from twelve to fifteen. They seldom run on scheduled time, and it is the testimony of all travelers that they never make

connections. The amount of baggage allowed each first-class passenger on Spanish railroad is sixty-six pounds, but the railroads are not responsible for its loss, nor are their officials re-sponsible for its identification. The charges on Spanish railroads are remarkably high, being at the rate of 5 ents a mile on first-class trains and cents a mile on second-class trains, bout double the American average. The railroad lines of Spain were built

partly by private capital, partly from he proceeds of governmental subsidies. ese subsidies have amounted to over \$200,000,000 (1,000,000,000 pesetas) Although the railroads of Spain are directly under the control of the government, and although about one-third of their construction was paid by the government, they are owned by private

CURRENCY REFORM

the Banks.

Burden of Gold Redemption is Put on THUS THE COVERNMENT WILL PROTECT ITS TREASURY AND MAKE THE DANKS THEMSELVES

RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MAIN-TENANCE OF THE GOLD STAND. ARD. lessening the sum of human misery. On which side, Canadians?

Below is a synopsis of the currency eform bill reported to the house on May 14 from the banking and currency committee. The bill "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," 18

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 commercial business of the country, with the ultimate purpose of affording a sufficient supply of cur-rency in every part of the country at all seasons of the year, extending credit accommodations, and thereby reducing the rate of interest to horrowers.

WORK OF TREASURY DIVIDED. The bill divides the operations of the reasury. The fiscal operations of collecting revenues and disbursing them for government expenditures are left as at present, but a new division is of issue and redemption. This diviston 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 pur-pose of replenishing the reserve.

The division of issue and redemption is required to redeem United States notes and treasury notes in gold, to exchange gold coin for silver dollars and silver dollars for gold coin or other lawful money: to redeem silver certificates in silver dollars, and to make other ordinary exchanges of currency. United States notes redeemed in gold ire from time to time to be cancelled. The division must maintain a gold re-serve of 25 per cent, of the outstanding United States notes and treasury notes and 5 per cent. of the silver dollars which have been coined.

EXCHANGE OF GREENBACKS. The present outstanding issues of United States notes known as "green-



REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

\$2 and \$5 only.

The burden of the current redemption of paper currency rests upon the banks. They are required to redeem their reserve notes over their own counters, and to maintain in the treasury a five per cent, gold fund for current redemption of the notes in gold. The reserve notes are guaranteed by the government to be ultimately redeemd in gold from its own reso upon failure or liquidation of the bank to which they may have been issued. The current redemption of currency notes not secured by United States bonds may be provided for by clearing-house districts under regulations prescribed by the comptrollers of the currency. The currency notes are redeemed, in

ase of failure of the issuing bank to redeem them, from a gold guaranty fund in the custody of the secretary of the treasury, known as the banknote guaranty fund, which is made up by each bank which takes out circulation upon its commercial assets concreated, to be known as the division tributing in gold 5 per cent, of its asset circulation. Upon the failure of a bank, its notes shall be immediately redeemed from this fund and the fund reimbursed from the assets of the failed bank. Bank notes form a first lien upon the assets and have behind them also the individual liability of the stockholders for assessment up to the amount of their stock. Should these sources fail to fully reimburse the fund, the treasury may make an assessment upon the national banks issuing asset circulation to reimburse it, but these assessments shall not in any one year exceed 1 per cent, of the asset circulation.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Existing national banks may continue to do business under their present charters upon acceptance of the new law, but must comply with the equirement for taking out # 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 coaduct of national banks. The reserve requirements in relation to banks are the same as under the present law except that 50 per cent. of these 1. serves 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 undivided profits. The existing tax of one per cent, per year upon circulation is repealed.

ADVICE TO RECRUITS.





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

No Wise Mother Should Miss This.

SENSIBLE PLAN OF

ing six provincial councils were to be given largely increased legislative powers in regard to commerce, communi cations, 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. Spanlards.

. . .

This did not satisfy the Cuban demands, and ten days after its passage the rebellion broke out. In December 1897, when General Weyler had failed 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 choose. 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 war 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 a iministration. How did this government of Spaniards manage the affairs of the people of Cuba? In the dist ; lace, 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.

soc. and \$1.00, all druggints. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chamists, New York.

he stock of the Spanish railroads is wned in France. French investors have gradually absorbed the securities. which, sold at a depreciation, pay a high rate of interest. French and Eng lish engineers supervised generally the construction of Spanish railroads, but the "stations," or terminal facilities of the companies are the products of domestic industry, as any observant but orbearing traveller will admit. The railroads of the United States

carry in a year about 600,000,000 passeners, and they transport about 800,000, 600 tons of freight. There are 33 per cent, more tons of freight carried than there are individual passengers. The Spanish railroads, despite the inferior facilities which they offer to travellers, depend more upon passenger than upon freight traffic, carrying in a year a much larger number of passengers than they do tons of freight. In 1897 the Spanish railroads carried 27,000,000 passengers, but they carried only 12,000,000 ons of freight

The difficulties of passenger traffic or Spanish railroads are enhanced in some particulars which are rather amusing than serious. Passengers are expected to arrive at the station at least half an hour before the train leaves in order that sufficient allowance may be made for the diliatory proceedings of the railway officials. During part of each day (and in some cities the larger part each day) the railway stations are osed and the ticket offices do not open until an hour before the time scheduled for the departure of the train, closing quarter of an hour before it is due The hapless tourist, in compliant with Spanish railroad custom, must have his ticket before he is permitted to enter the waiting room, and as this

ticket must be bought fifteen minutes at least, before the train starts and as the train may be anywhere from an hour to three hours late, his opportunities for reasonable complaint are numerous and are not diminished by the knowledge of the fact that he is pay ing more for his ticket, according to the listance travelled, than is the rule on American or English railways, One peculiarity of railroad travel in spain is to be found in the fact that mployes of the railroad company are entitled as a matter of right, to the est seats, even regardless of the tickets sold passengers. In what is some times called "cheap" railroad travel in Spain many of the passengers ride on the roofs of the cars, but whether it is to enable them to see the country to setter advantage or to enjoy greater comfort and better ventilation is not known. In some Spanish railroad sta-

tions, notwithstanding the meagreness of their accommodations, an admission fee is charged, similar to a theatre, it being the theory of some of the Spanish railroad officials that the eagerness of some persons to find solace on the wooden benches of railway stations is an item of available revenue not to be

On Rival Streets.

"We had four organ grinders over on our street yesterday, an' you didn't have one," said the boy with trazzled trous-

Science Confuted. "Doctors say a man is weakent when e gets out of bed in the morning." "That's not so; if he wasn't as strong lion he wouldn't be able to crawi the petty work, but they are but the out."-Detroit Free Preas-

cense to be a burden upon the treasury for redemption in gold, so far as they are exchanged by national banks for national reserve notes. Na-

tional 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 reserves of the banks in exactly the same manner as the existing green-

backs. National reserve notes are to be issued to any national bank to any amount not exceeding its paid-up apital, upon its surrender to the treastry of an equal amount of green backs. The United States notes thus received are cancelled and destroyed. The banks taking reserve notes are quired to contribute to the current or necessary in their application to the redemption fund in the treasury five er 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.

The money in circulation is not re-duced by any of the preceding proviions. National reserve notes take the place of greenbacks, for which they are exchanged, and gold coin takes the place of greenbacks which are di- he is a perfectly disciplined and drilled rectly redeemed.

Existing national banks are required to take reserve notes, to the amount of 25 per cent, of their capital, but two privileges are offered the banks in compensation for their assumption of the current redemption of the notes. One of these is the privilege of issuing currency notes upon general assets. The second privilege is partial remission of the tax of one-fourth of one per cent, per year levied by the bill upon the capital, surplus and undivided profits of each bank. The remission thus allowed is at the rate of onehalf of one per cent. per year of the amount of reserve notes issued to the bank

National reserve notes may be recalled from the banks to which they have been issued by the secretary of the treasury in equitable proportions and distributed to new national banks, which are required to pay for them in gold coin after the United States notes case to be available. The withdrawal of reserve notes does not reduce the limit of currency based upon commercial assets.

BANK-NOTE CURRENCY.

fectly disciplined man? National banks having charters under the old law may continue to isme 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 ame as under existing law-25 per cent, of the capital, but not exceeding 50,000-but banks may issue notes upon all their bond deposits to the par value of the bonds instead of 90 per cent., as u present.

Beginning four years after the passage of the act any bank may withupon discipline: draw the bonds deposited to secure irculation at the rate of 25 per cent. of the required deposits per year, and may withdraw those in excess of the minimum requirement at any time. The privilege of issuing currency based upon commercial assets, withprescribed uniform. Remember, that out the deposit of United States bonds. a clean, shabby is better and more is granted to national banks to the oldierly than a dirty new one. amount of 49 per cent, of their paid-up dirty soldier is an abomination, and capital, but only upon condition that there are few circumstances, indeed, notes secured by bonds and national reserve notes are taken in equal

under this bill having a capital of \$160,-

amounts.

An Old Army Officer's Recommendations Regarding Discipline.

soldier.

himself

that were the best disciplined.



A B

eason. Skylarking, singing, etc., are men now in ranks. The enlisted man all right at suitable times. In fact, of this day is of a superior class, andthey are to be encouraged. A cheerful speaking generally-avoids and escapes oldier is generally a good one. But the guardhouse because he is more selfdo not "whoop and holler" at unsearespecting and has a higher moral sonable times and hours. It isn't solconse than the average old-fashioned fierly. It is well to keep in mind the nportance of preserving at all times The value of the professional soldie the bearing of the soldier, and not get is due to the fact-allowing, of course, into slouching ways and positions "off for the usual inevitable exception-that duty." This will simplify matters much, and after awhile a soldierly at-

man, is a good marksman, is obedient, titude will become second nature to the and knows how to take care of himself ecruit in the field. The first three considera-Much has been written on the care tions or desiderata are looked after by of the person in the field, but I should his superiors, the last depends upon like to add a little from my own experience. As a rule, the careful mili-The value of the American volunteer tary comamnder marches his column oldier has never been questioned. The bout like this: When in motion at late war and that with Mexico have the rate of about three miles an hour proved that with the superior qualities and at a uniform step and cadence ossessed by him-patriotism, intelli The first hour he marches fifty min-

gence, enthusiasm-he makes an excelutes and resis ten, for each succeed eat soldier when he has obtained the ing hour he marches fifty-five and cessary seasoning and experience in rests five minutes. On the march the soldier should the field. But it should be a truism to state that the most efficient regiments. avoid drinking water or any other fiuid. If overpowered by thirst he ther things being equal, were those The may hold a small quantity in his elebrated Fifth New York Infantry mouth and, perhaps, swallow just (Zouaves), Gen. Warren's old regiment mough to moisten the throat. After was a marked illustration of this. This arriving in camp water should neve magnificent organization belonged to se swallowed at a guip, but taken in Sykes' division, which was composed o sips. In this way, moreover, a small-" quantity of fluid will satisfy the wo brigades of regulars and one of volunteers, and it had many of the best thirst. All drinking water should be oints of both arms of the service.

filtered or boiled, if practicable; if not Recognizing, therefore, the extreme substitute weak tea or coffee. Fil value of discipline, the first thought your canteen over night for use in of the recruit-be he regular or volunamp the next day.

teer-should be: What shall my line of Unless there is a "nooning," when a conduct be in order to become a per-"ery small "snack" may be indulged in, avoid food also on the march. One

Answer-First, to give an instant reason for this is that it is a provocaand willing obedlence to the comamnds tive of thirst. Be careful of your diet of my superiors; second, to perform all It is almost suicidal to eat unwholemy military duties with scrupulous some things while exposed to the viexactness; third, to comply with all cissitudes of a soldier's life in camp regulations and those relating to field. Eat only sufficient to nourish sanitary measures; fourth, never to the body, and under ordinary circumpermit myself to indulge in criticism stances never to repletion. Old solof my military superiors. Finally, diers are notoriously small enters. there are some considerations that The soldier should carry with him though the unprofessional may regard that which is absolutely them as scarcely pertinent, are yet im-Taking it for granted that knapsacks portant, as having a direct influence which are a relic of barbarism), would

nut be issued. I should, if I were The recruit should "keep his mouth soldier in ranks, have a few pockets clean" and indulge neither in profane put in my blanket for the accomme nor vulgar language. Let him be as dation of a few necessary articles, hair clean in his person as circumstances and tooth brush, comb, toilet soap, a will permit of, and never leave camp small piece of common brown soap. without being neatly dressed in the towel, a "housewife," etc., etc.

Boots should, of course, never be orn by infantrymen-nor by cavalry in hot climates.

If the feet become sore from march ing they should be washed in cold under which personal untidiness bewater upon arriving in camp, and the comes unavoidable for more than a socks turned inside out (before replac-Thus, a bank organized brief period. It is not expected, of ing them on the feet), and rubbed with course, that the soldier can be immacommon, brown soap. I have found this 000, is required to have on deposit in culate under all circumstances. But very healing. Excepting on grand ready."-San Francisco Post,

guard or other exposed situations, the oldier should never sleep with his shoes on

A rubber blanket-not a poncho-is a ecessity, not so much, perhaps, to shelter the soldier from rain (though this, of course, is important), as to proteet him at night from the dampness of the ground. It is not practical when large bodies of troops are camped together for the men to make temporary bunks" for themselves in order to be raised off the ground. The next best thing is to collect, if possible, dead (or perfect dry) grass, and, having spread it for a bed, to place the rubber blanks t over it.

A stomach band will be found an excellent protection against stomach and owel troubles. Leaves or grass worn in the crown of the hat and wot from time to time will be found a good proection against the sun's rays.

The recruit should avoid, as far as possible, getting his feet wet, and should change his wet for dry shoes at the earliest practicable moment. The same obtains as to wet clothing, Wear voolen underclothing. Pay the utmost attention to all sanitary rules, for renember that disease kills more than bullets. Be respectful and obedient to our non-commissioned officers, Your friend Bill Jones is no longer-to you→ Bill Jones, but Sergount or Corporal William Jones, of the blank company, such and such a regiment,. United States Army.

An Easter Number.

"Have you gotten things in pretty fair hape for our Easter number."" inquired inquired e propriotor of the periodical. "Yes," replied the editor.

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

"And the article about 'Lafe Bohind the ones? "Of course," 'And a good collection of poker sto-

"And some comic pictures?" "An abundance of them."

And a poom about the summer girtes Cortainis

"All right. If you have any vacant sace run in a paragraph or two about aster and send it to press."-Washingon Star.

One on the Employe.

The barkeeper had been employed so ng in the place the he was on terms of the greatest familiarity with his emis 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 to the store room Fil break it." said he. "All right," replied his employer. "You might as well. You've broken me al-"You: