

The Public

First Year.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1898.

Number 5.

LOUIS F. POST, Editor.

Entered at the Chicago, Ill., Post-Office,
as second-class matter.

THE PUBLIC is a weekly paper which prints in concise and plain terms, with lucid explanations and without editorial bias, all the really valuable news of the world. It is also an editorial paper. Though it abstains from mingling editorial opinions with its news accounts, it has opinions of a pronounced character, which, in the columns reserved for editorial comment, it expresses fully and freely, without favor or prejudice, without fear of consequences, and without hope of discreditable reward. Yet it makes no pretensions to infallibility, either in opinions or in statements of fact; it simply aspires to a deserved reputation for intelligence and honesty in both. Besides its editorial and news features, the paper contains a department of original and selected miscellany, in which appear articles and extracts upon various subjects, verse as well as prose, chosen alike for their literary merit and their wholesome human interest. Familiarity with **THE PUBLIC** will commend it as a paper that is not only worth reading, but also worth filing.

SUBSCRIPTION, ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Free of postage in United States, Canada and Mexico; elsewhere, postage extra, at the rate of one cent per week.

SINGLE COPIES, FIVE CENTS EACH.

Published Weekly by **THE PUBLIC PUBLISHERS CO.**
at Room 822 Schiller Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Post Office Address:
**THE PUBLIC, Box 687,
CHICAGO, ILL.**

N. B.—Payment of subscription is acknowledged up to the date in the address label on the wrapper.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT FOR WESTERN RESERVE, OHIO: OTTO PFISTER, 316 American Trust Bldg. (Telephone Main 1069), Cleveland, Ohio.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT FOR OMAHA AND COUNCIL BLUFFS, NEB. C. D. JAMES, 2208 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb.

EDITORIALS

Our prediction of last week that the Philippine Archipelago would probably be an important battle ground of the war between Spain and the United States, has been verified. No report from Commodore Dewey is needed to prove the completeness and importance of his victory there.

Its completeness has for days been conceded in substance by the Spanish, and its importance is obvious. The moral effect of this battle of Manila Bay, in exposing the hollowness of the pretensions which the Spanish have been making to frighten the "Yankee pigs," to keep up their own courage, and to secure European aid

in the war, is not the greatest of its advantages. With the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila, which has swept the western ocean of Spanish war vessels, our Pacific coast is secured against bombardment, and, except for the remote possibility of privateers, our merchantmen may sail the waters of the Pacific with the same sense of safety they might have upon Lake Michigan. In the Pacific, the war is at an end.

But the exposure of the kind of enemy with which we have to deal is too important to be passed by in silence.

When the word first went forth that Commodore Dewey's fleet was about to move upon Manila, the Spanish authorities gave out a hifalutin description of the fighting power of their fleet and of the mines and forts by which Manila was protected. They announced that their fleet would go out of the harbor to meet ours, and confidently predicted that ours could under no circumstances get within gun shot of Manila and would most likely go to the bottom.

Then we were told that the Spanish fleet was actually hunting for Dewey to give him battle upon the ocean. That is certainly what it should have done. With a large bay like that of Manila to retire into, accessible only through a narrow channel guarded by forts on both sides and by forts on an island in the middle, and well mined besides, a far inferior fleet to that of the Spanish could have held a superior fleet to Dewey's at bay. It had only to watch from without the approach of the enemy, fighting him while retreating from him, until he came within range of the guns of the forts, and then if need be until he could be lifted out of the water by the mines. But the Spanish fleet retreated first and fought afterwards.

The defense of Manila was so badly managed that the American fleet passed through the fortified channel and into the bay before the Spaniards seemed to know anything about its presence. From that moment there was no hope for the Spaniards, and they would have been wise and humane had they sunk their ships at once and saved the lives of their men without a fight. Such blundering as theirs, or worse than blundering, can hardly be atoned for by charging the Yankees with "sneaking" into the harbor at night—as if that wasn't an excellent way in time of war for an enemy to get into a harbor supposed to be planted with torpedoes—and then bragging about their sacrifice of brave men in a hopeless battle. Brag, bluster, blunder and collapse are the mildest words with which to characterize the conduct of the Spanish at Manila.

We suspect, too, that when the war is over it will be apparent that brag, bluster, blunder and collapse, are the mildest words with which to characterize Spain's whole conduct in the war. Before it began, the United States was warned of the great power of the Spanish navy. But when it began, the United States was asked why it did not take a nation of its own size, why it wanted to turn its powerful navy against poor, weak Spain. Before the war began, the United States was menaced on the Atlantic by a fleet of battleships and torpedo boats that we were assured would leave nothing of the American navy afloat if hostilities once opened. But when it did begin, the Spanish fleet that had been so threatening hugged a Portuguese anchorage as long as Portugal would permit, and then disappeared. Where it is as this is written, no one outside the confidence of Spain knows. Of course it may turn

up yet, most unexpectedly, and give the American navy a terrible pounding; but we venture the prediction that before that happens we shall hear as much of the weakness of this fleet as we are hearing of the weakness of the one which Commodore Dewey's men sunk in Manila Bay. There is good reason now to believe that the Spanish government is bankrupt in more than pocket, that it exists throughout upon false pretenses.

The history of the insurrection in Cuba goes to confirm this. For three years with some 200,000 troops from first to last, absolutely at its command, and with unlimited opportunities for obtaining supplies, Spain has waged a losing war against an insurrectionary army which Spanish officials themselves say has never exceeded 60,000 men all told, and which has not only had little opportunity for obtaining war supplies, but has been prevented by the United States from availing itself of the opportunities that offered. If the Spanish government were not rotten to the core that insurrection, resisted mercilessly and barbarously by the Spanish as it was, would have been crushed long ago. The Spanish government is evidently one which deserves to sink, as it apparently is sinking, out of sight. With the Philippines virtually in the hands of a foreign power, with Havana effectively blockaded, with Puerto Rico in a tumult and ready to drop under other control or into freedom, with her Pacific fleet sunk and her strongest remaining fleet playing "button-'e-button" on the Atlantic, with her rebels in Cuba whom she has fought savagely for a generation about to secure their long coveted independence, and with her people at home angered by the hypocrisy of their rulers, angered to the verge of rebellion—in these circumstances Spain cannot much longer sustain the arrogant pretensions with which she met the advances of the United States in behalf of outraged Cuba.

What we say of Spain refers to her rulers and not to the masses of her

people. In the battle of Manila Bay the common sailors, and for that matter the officers, showed no lack of bravery and devotion. For those who died there, and for those at home who mourn them, we should have no feeling but that of brotherly sympathy—the same sympathy that we extend to the Cubans. But the common people of Spain are ruled and abused by a class which regards itself as born to govern and them as born to obey. The circumstances attending the Spanish defeat in Manila Bay illustrate the whole situation. That defeat, due to no shortcoming on the part of the Spanish people, is chargeable to the incapacity if not the corruption of officials who got their places through no personal merit but through inherited "pulls." So the hypocrisy, the hollowness, the cruelty of Spain is the hypocrisy, the hollowness and the cruelty of a governing class. This war is not in reality a struggle between Americans and Spaniards—even though the nature of war pits them one against another in deadly conflict—but between the principle of autocratic government, for which Spain stands, and that of self-government, which, however inadequately and sometimes hypocritically, is represented by the United States. Let us, then, cherish no animosity toward the misgoverned people of the unhappy nation with which we are at war.

An ominous suggestion, apparently inspired, is now and then dropped at Washington, to the effect that it may be necessary to send a fleet across the Atlantic and attack Spain. There can be no necessity, nor excuse for anything of the kind, unless the Spaniards insist upon fighting wantonly after the purpose of the war shall have been determined.

The purpose of this war is to free Cuba by driving the Spaniards off the island and allowing the inhabitants to establish their own government. It has no other justification. Consequently the point of attack for us is Cuba, and not Spain. It is our busi-

ness to drive the Spaniards out of Cuba, and when we shall have done that, to offer to make peace. Should Spain still insist upon fighting, should she then, refusing to make peace, continue to prey upon our commerce, it would be our part to advise the European powers to make her behave. If they did not respond favorably, then and not till then would it be incumbent upon us to carry the war into European waters. Then and not till then should we be justified in so doing.

But this contingency will never arise. When we shall have driven the Spanish out of Cuba they will be willing to make peace; or if they are not willing, Europe will be ready to compel them to. The talk about carrying the war into other parts of Spanish territory than Cuba—except on the Pacific, where aggressiveness on our part is incidental—has its origin in the American jingo spirit which is as inimical to liberty as are the Spanish in Cuba. This war must not be allowed to take on even an air of invasion and conquest.

It is naturally irritating to Americans to hear the Spaniards wildly asserting that our motive in going to war is to grab more territory, when every intelligent American knows that our real motive is the freedom of Cuba, and believes that we have no purpose and would tolerate no attempt to subject that island to our authority. But we should bear in mind that in making their accusation the Spaniards are not wholly at fault. We have officially given them cause for suspicion in facts that would have been unexplainable upon any other hypothesis if congress had not made a distinct disclaimer. Had we only the president's message to fall back upon, we should have difficulty in convincing the world that annexation is not our purpose. Though in that message it is said that "forcible annexation" cannot be thought of, there is nothing to indicate that some other method of making Cuba subject to our control might not be adopted;

and there is much to excite suspicions that it would be. The president made not the slightest suggestion of any intention to free Cuba and recognize her independence, but he did make a distinct declaration of his intention of subjecting the island to "hostile restraint." But all grounds of suspicion were removed when congress not only made its disclaimer of our intention to acquire Cuban territory, but, in spite of the president and the speaker of the house and of all the evil influences surrounding them, redeemed the promise of the republican platform, and confirmed the concurrent resolutions of both houses adopted in 1896, by declaring that the people are in fact free and independent, and thereby virtually recognizing the independence of the existing Cuban republic with which our arms are now cooperating. There is no basis, even to the extent of reasonable suspicion, for the Spanish accusation that we are at war with them to extend our territory; but it is not the president but congress that we have to thank for this.

In concluding an editorial review of Jane Addams's admirable article on the sources of municipal corruption, which recently appeared in the *Journal of Ethics*, the *New York Evening Post* says: "If we want to identify the men who make our municipal politics a hissing, we must not look for them in the tenements and the slums. The voters there resident live up, in general, to their highest conception of morality and civic duty. No, we must go to the clubs and the churches and the avenues where are to be found the men of eminent respectability, who, for the sake of making millions illegally, pay out their tens of thousands to the despoiler."

Notwithstanding the source of this confession, it is comprehensive and true. There is a conception of civic morality in the tenements and slums, which the denizens of those places live up to, whereas the conception of civic morality which the better classes pro-

claim is largely ignored by them in practice. So the tenements and slums support for office men who prove their friendship by acts of personal kindness in the neighborhood, acts which imply moral qualities, and the clubs and churches support the same men because they can be bribed with a few thousands to despoil the community of millions for men of respectability.

It is this condition that brings the respectable Rockefellers, Hannas, Yerkes, and their associates, confederates and beneficiaries into conjunction with the voters of the tenements and slums. The political "gangs" which it is fashionable to condemn are only middlemen who, by appealing to the good feeling of well meaning voters, secure political power the rich pecuniary fruits of which they turn over for a percentage to a Yerkes here, a Hanna there and a Rockefeller yonder.

The Seventh regiment, which we criticised last week for taking time to consider whether to respond to the call for troops, has decided the question in the negative. Out of 1,067 members, 1,063 voted against enlisting. New Yorkers seem to regard this as an act of cowardice; but the real reason may be the one given by the members of the regiment, that they do not wish to mix in the ranks with social inferiors. Whether cowardice or snobbishness is the motive, however, makes little difference. The snob is as contemptible as the coward, and he is not unlikely to be a coward into the bargain. But the "nerve" of the colonel of the regiment, as shown in his statement regarding the action of the regiment, ought to lift him at least above this suspicion of cowardice. Notwithstanding the pitiable decision of the regiment, he gives assurance that it "will continue to furnish officers and soldiers" for the army. Thanks awfully! but who would care to serve under officers spawned by such a body of men. By their own vote it appears that only four out of 1,067 are fit either for officers or soldiers.

When signs of the war first began to appear, Harper's Weekly gave a whole page illustration to a parade drill of the Seventh, in a setting which implied that the country would be safe as long as the Seventh remained above ground. For another issue Harper's might appropriately turn the Seventh over from its sentimental artist to its cartoonist. Yet this is not the first experience of the Seventh of a similar kind. At the outbreak of the civil war the Seventh was coddled by the illustrated papers as it marched gayly down Broadway; but its career closed at this end of the long bridge across the Potomac. What the Seventh appears to be fitted for in the way of fighting is strike duty. Against unarmed workingmen it might make a warlike record. Why not detail it to the coal regions of Pennsylvania, where it could shoot fleeing coal miners in the back? That's the place for the Seventh to win laurels off parade.

It is interesting to know that the Union League Club of Chicago has a military committee. Even more interesting is it to know that this committee understands its business. For, be it understood, the military committee of the Union League club has taken steps to organize a home guard for the protection of Chicago against the Spanish navy. It must be against the Spanish navy, for a Spanish army can hardly be expected to threaten Chicago at this distance from the coast. And when it is considered that the Spanish navy would have to come through two canals, or else make part of the voyage overland, it may be assumed that Chicago is tolerably well protected even against the Spanish navy. There would seem, therefore, to be little serious work on hand for the home guard which the Union League club is organizing. And that suggests an inquiry: Why organize at all? If Chicago is dead sure of safety, why not send for the Seventh regiment of New York to guard it, and let the Union League club entertain that valiant regiment of gay paraders during its stay?

It seems that the national banks have offered to handle the new bonds with which the people of this country are to be saddled, and to make no charge for doing so. This elicits from a treasury official an outburst of thanks. What he calls the desire of the national banks to serve their country without promise of reward, stirs his patriotic soul as a second Manila bay victory hardly could. But what nonsense to regard this offer of the banks as disinterested patriotism. If necessary to keep up our public debt system, the national banking ring, which controls the national banks of the country, would do almost anything short of stopping bullets with their own persons. A paltry percentage on handling an issue of bonds, what is that compared with the advantage to the national banking ring of having an additional bundle packed upon the people's back? Nothing. When the ring offers to handle the new issue of bonds for nothing, it is thinking of what it can do, not for the country but in the way of assuring itself a longer lease of monopoly life.

Helen Gould, daughter of the late Jay Gould, is one of the few rich people whose contributions to the government to assist it in the war with Spain command respect. She has offered \$100,000 in money, and has done so with a degree of modesty and an evident sincerity of purpose which entitle her to be regarded as in the best sense of the word patriotic. Miss Gould's patriotism is quite unlike the three per cent. variety. She asks nothing in exchange for her contribution, but makes it as a gift. What is most satisfactory about it all, she does this out of sympathy, to use her own language, "with the cause of liberty." Nor is she actuated by any motive of buying herself off from more personal obligations by a money gift. "A woman," she explains, "cannot show her patriotism by fighting. Even if she wishes to nurse the wounded, circumstances do not always afford her an opportunity."

And then she adds: "The amount I gave does not measure my love for the country and its cause, but I believe our government will win easily and without involving itself in great financial loss, so a large gift is not needed. Mine is just to show where my heart is and where my sympathies are." So much of greed and grab, mellowed only with patronizing gifts, have characterized the class to which Helen Gould belongs, that it is a distinct pleasure to be able to recognize this manifestly sincere effort of hers to express, in the only way that offers, her sympathy with the object of the war—the extension of human liberty.

The republican senator, Chandler, of New Hampshire, takes about the same ground as to the president's war message and the congressional war resolution, that was taken at the time by *The Public*.

Senator Chandler says the president never intended to secure independence for Cuba, but only better government for the Cubans under Spanish authority. He points out, as did *The Public*, that the president asked for authority to put hostile restraint upon both parties, so that in effect he would be at liberty to compel the insurgents to submit peacefully to Spanish rule. This was also, says Senator Chandler, the purport of the house resolution as it originally came to the senate; but the senate refused to join.

And in commenting upon what followed, the senator tells of a fact which at the time was not generally known. He says that when the senate offered to surrender the formal recognition of the Cuban republic, upon condition that the words recognizing the actual freedom and independence of the Cuban people be retained, and the house refused, the senate conferees notified those of the house that "unless this compromise was accepted the senate would indefinitely postpone the subject, pass a resolution declaring war against Spain, and adjourn. Then the house yielded."

Senator Chandler's comments and disclosures are published over the signature of ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, who vouches for Chandler's having authorized them. They were not needed, however, to show that President McKinley's plan—if it was indeed his, and not that of his financial backers—was rejected by congress at the instance of the senate. The resolution as adopted was not the one desired by the president, which Speaker Reed tried to whip through; it was essentially that which the senate insisted upon. The record plainly tells this story.

War leaves many evils in its wake. Yet, if fought for a righteous principle it may bring compensations. When the first wild frenzy of brass band and bunting patriotism subsides, men learn from it how to die for an idea. It is only a step then to teach them how to live for an idea, which often involves greater heroism and yields less enviable rewards. But to produce this result, a war must be sharp, decisive and short. When war is long drawn out, it becomes as deadening to the best that is in men as is peace without liberty.

The English Financial Reform association, established to advocate economical government, just taxation and perfect freedom of trade, has just completed the fiftieth year of an existence which for useful work, looking ahead and not behind, is in gratifying contrast with the moribund Cobden club. Edmund Knowles Muspratt is president of the association, and its intelligent and industrious secretary is J. W. S. Callie, whose office is at 18 Hackins Hey, Liverpool. Its membership, extending all over England, maintains the association by an annual subscription of five shillings. The principal agencies for promoting the work of the association are a weekly publication of excellent quality called *The Financial Reformer*, and the *Financial Reform Almanac*. The almanac annually gives as far as possi-

ble the facts and figures in relation to subjects likely to be prominent in English politics during the year. Although this information is peculiarly adapted to the wants of Englishmen, it is also of great value to all general students of taxation. Local taxation, death duties, colonial statistics, the income tax, the land tax, customs, the agricultural rating act, free trade, sugar bounties, mining royalties and election returns, are among the subjects of interest to Americans about which this almanac for 1898 publishes statistical information not easily obtained elsewhere.

Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, presented to the senate last week a memorial which deserves especial attention at this time when the question of taxation is agitating congress. It had been forwarded by the Single Tax League of St. Louis, and it urges congress to raise the revenues necessary to meet the expenses of the war with Spain by "direct taxes levied upon the values of lands, franchises and other monopolies held and owned by the privileged classes of the country, instead of laying taxes on the necessaries of life and the business and commerce of the people." The memorial was referred to the committee on finance and ordered to be printed as a public document. Copies can be obtained by any person upon application to his congressman.

"Free Banking a Natural Right," published by the Continental Publishing company of New York and London, is an elaborate and interesting discussion of the money question by a New York manufacturer, formerly a newspaper man—James A. B. Dilworth. Mr. Dilworth is neither a "gold bug" nor a "silver bug," but an advocate of local bank currency, or, as the title of his work implies, of free banking. He proceeds upon the Platonic theory of money, which he quotes, that "the money best calculated to develop the material welfare of communities was a money that, in such communities, could readily be

exchanged at its face value for the best money of the world; but of so little value intrinsically that it would not be attracted away from the community in which it was issued." Mr. Dilworth's practical proposition is the repeal of the prohibitory tax now imposed upon state bank issues and the return to a state bank currency, which, being based upon local credit alone, will serve the full purpose of money in the community of its issue but will not leave that community or tend to congest in great commercial centers as do greenbacks and national bank notes. It is in this way, the natural way, as he insists, that he would avert money famines. A complete grasp of the money question is impossible without an understanding of the subject which this book lucidly discusses.

For the information of readers who have inquired, we take pleasure in saying that the book by James L. Cowles on "A General Freight and Passenger Post," recently quoted from in these columns, was published in 1896 by G. P. Putnam's Sons, of New York city.

PRIVATEERING.

When the Spanish ministry came to realize the terrific defeat they had suffered in Manila bay, they intimated an intention of resorting at once to privateering for the purpose of driving American commerce off the ocean. This intimation may have been an unguarded expression of the irritation which the ministry felt at a loss which not only portended ultimate defeat in the war, but their own downfall, the collapse of the dynasty, and a popular uprising which might result in the establishment of a Spanish republic. Be that as it may, the right to resort to privateering was expressly reserved by Spain in her decree of last month announcing the existence of a state of war with the United States. The preamble to that decree declares this reservation to be indispensable "in order to maintain liberty of action and uncontested right to have recourse to privateering," when she considers it expedi-

ent. A few words, therefore, upon the subject of privateering and its relations to the world in general and Spain and the United States in particular, will not be untimely.

Privateering is an acknowledged method of what is called civilized warfare. Until the Declaration of Paris in 1856 it was universally recognized as such by international law. It is in fact a method of legalized piracy.

As the word implies privateers are private vessels. They are commissioned by nations at war, with what are technically called "letters of marque and reprisal." This commission authorizes them to capture or destroy the property of the enemy or of any of its people, whether within the enemy's territory or upon the high seas three miles or more beyond the shores of neutral nations. In the absence of treaties prohibiting it, private ships of neutral nations may be thus commissioned. For instance, a private vessel of France or Great Britain might operate under letters of marque from either Spain or the United States, provided France or Great Britain, as the case might be, were under no treaty obligations prohibiting it.

The compensation for privateering is a large part or the whole of the property which in any given seizure the privateer captures pursuant to international law and under authority of its letters of marque. To say, therefore, that it is a method of legalized piracy is entirely within bounds. For this reason the declaration of Paris of 1856 proposed its total abolition, and all the principal nations of the world acceded to the terms of that declaration, with the exception of Spain, Mexico and the United States.

The United States had, by the 11th paragraph of section 8, article 1 of the constitution, reserved the right to grant letters of marque and reprisal, and was not disposed to relinquish it upon the suggestion of the great naval powers which joined in the Paris declaration. To have done so would have placed this country at a disadvantage in naval warfare. We had and intended to maintain only a small navy, and unless we could in an emergency fall back upon private vessels commis-

sioned as privateers a strong naval power might have us at its mercy.

Nevertheless, the United States recognized the essentially piratical character of privateering, and offered to unite in the Declaration of Paris upon condition that the clause condemning privateering should be so remodelled as to prevent its operating to the disadvantage of nations with small navies. What this country therefore proposed was that all private property not contraband of war should be exempt from seizure upon the high seas, not only by privateers but also by war vessels. In other words, the United States was willing to agree to the declaration abolishing privateering, provided all other captures of innocent property were also abolished. But this condition the great naval powers rejected. For that reason the United States refused to become a party to the Declaration of Paris. Privateering, therefore, is still a right of the United States, as well as of Spain, which also withheld acquiescence in the Paris declaration and has at the outset of the present war declared her intention if need be of commissioning privateers. But, so far as this war is concerned, the United States, unlike Spain, has made a declaration purporting to renounce privateering rights. In his proclamation of April 26, President McKinley confirmed a previous announcement that, in the language of the proclamation, "the policy of this government will be not to resort to privateering but to adhere to the rules of the Declaration of Paris." As this proclamation was made after the Spanish decree, and consequently with full knowledge of Spain's reservation of privateering rights, it might be urged that the United States would not now be justified in resorting to privateering even if Spain should exercise the right. There is no force in that objection. The right to issue letters of marque and reprisal is vested by the constitution, not in the president, but in congress. Congress alone can renounce this right, the president having no other function in the matter than the legislative one of a veto subject to the constitutional two-thirds majority. The United States is not bound, therefore, by the president's declaration

renouncing privateering rights. The only question is what we ought to do irrespective of that declaration.

Upon general principles, the United States was undoubtedly right when in 1856 it refused to abolish privateering unless the other nations would at the same time abolish all other captures of non-combatant property, and to that position it ought to cling. Privateering is indeed a dependence of nations with small navies, unless the big naval machines now being tried may have made it obsolete. To abolish privateering while it is an effective method of reprisal is either to put nations like ours at a disadvantage relatively to nations with large navies, or to force us also to maintain a large navy at all times. As a peaceably disposed country, then, we ought not to renounce privateering while privateers may be effective in war, until the nations of powerful navies accede to our condition that privateering and naval captures of private and peaceful vessels and merchandise shall be abolished together.

This consideration suggests the course we should pursue in the present war, if Spain does resort to privateering. So long as she does not, we should be governed by the president's declaration of April 26. But if she lets loose upon our private vessels a swarm of privateers from her own merchant marine and that of neutral nations, thus forcing our navy to turn its attention to sinking privateers instead of fighting battleships or blockading and bombarding stubborn cities, no reasonable considerations demand that we allow her that advantage. On the contrary, every reasonable consideration demands that we avoid setting ourselves a precedent which might be used against us in some future war with a strong naval power. Worse still, such a precedent might be argued from at the close of this war, by our own jingo element, which will assuredly ignore nothing that may tell for their design of making this nation one of the great aggressive naval powers. If the jingoes could say that we had in the estimation of other nations agreed unconditionally to the abolition of privateering, they would score a point in favor of perpetually maintaining

a strong navy. So long then as Spain refrains from resorting to privateering we also must refrain from this mode of piracy. But if she resorts to it, we must do the same. Under no circumstances should the United States recede from its position in respect to the Declaration of Paris, that privateering rights must be maintained by non-aggressive nations, until all other rights of capture as to merchant vessels are relinquished by the aggressive nations.

AFTER THE WAR, WHAT?

Men who imagine that the war with Spain will cast economic and social questions into the background can hardly have considered the significance of some of the suggestions the anti-democratic press are tentatively putting forward already. Of these a recent editorial of the Chicago Tribune affords a fair example. Discussing that clause in the congressional resolutions against Spain in which all intention to exercise control over Cuba except for pacification is disclaimed, and the determination of this country to leave the government and control of the island to its people is asserted, the Tribune says: "It is far from being the intention of the American government or people to drive out the Spanish devil and then allow the devils of disorder, misrule and anarchy to govern Cuba."

What is here meant by the "devils of disorder, misrule and anarchy" is to be inferred from another part of the same article which asserts that "when a people who have been despotically ruled are freed, it takes them some time to learn to govern themselves," and that "the conditions which have prevailed at different times in Hayti and Santo Domingo will not be permitted to obtain in Cuba," even though an "American protectorate once established in Cuba may not end until the children or grandchildren of those who help to free the island have passed off the stage."

If these quotations were not enough to expose the intentions of American plutocracy, as represented by the Tribune, we should be somewhat enlightened by the remark of Thomas R. Dawley, Jr., who begins an

approved interview in the New York Evening Post with the remark that "it would certainly be a great pity to drive Spain out of Cuba only to turn the island into another Hayti." But the most specific explanation of the motive and purpose of the sentiment which the Chicago Tribune phrases was given to the president early in the month of April, by Dr. Klopsch, editor of the Christian Herald, upon his return from Cuba. Dr. Klopsch said that "the better class of people in Cuba are in favor of autonomy; that they would consider independence a terrible calamity, and that the majority of the Cubans believe this and admit their own incapacity for self-government."

What all this means is that with the expulsion of Spain from Cuba an effort is to be made under the sanction of the United States to prevent in some way the establishment of self-government among the Cubans. Whether a protectorate, or a sort of autonomy under the control of the planters, or a syndicate, shall be resorted to for this purpose is matter of detail. The essential thing is that the Cubans shall not be allowed to govern themselves, lest the majority put an end to some of the wicked privileges of what Dr. Klopsch calls "the better class of people," that is to say, of the people who live in the sweat of the faces of the lower classes.

No one will deny that local self-government in Cuba may at first result in disorder and misrule. But so would government which is not self-government. That in itself would be disorder and misrule. It might be "stable," to use the president's ominous expression. It might preserve order in the sense of maintaining peace. But it would be the peace of the prison, the peace of liberty in shackles. The disorder and misrule of an autocratic government are premeditated, and grow worse as the government grows older. But the disorder and misrule of self-government among a people who have recently escaped from tyranny is only a lingering reminder of the old disorder—part of the pain of a healing wound.

It is perfectly true, as the Tribune says, that "when a people who have been despotically ruled are freed it

takes them some time to learn to govern themselves." But the Tribune's cure, which so many people thoughtlessly adopt, is worse than the disease. The only true remedy was prescribed by Macaulay in his essay on Milton. He said:

There is only one cure for the evils which newly acquired freedom produces; and that cure is freedom. When a prisoner first leaves his cell he cannot bear the light of day; he is unable to discriminate colors, or to recognize faces. But the remedy is not to remand him into his dungeon, but to accustom him to the rays of the sun. The blaze of truth and liberty may at first dazzle and bewilder nations which have become half blind in the house of bondage. But let them gaze on and they will soon be able to bear it.

This is the cure which the United States ought to apply to Cuba. Not only have the Cubans the natural right to govern themselves, but the only way in which they can ever become self-governing is by making a beginning. Self-government in nations, like self-government with individuals, can reach perfection only through experience. As no man can teach another to govern himself, so no nation can teach another to govern itself. If Cuba would be disorderly now, upon throwing off the yoke of Spain, unless held in subjection by the United States, the time would never come when the United States could relax control. Under repression, the people of Cuba could not learn to govern themselves.

And would the disorder incident to newly-acquired freedom be so deplorable after all? Hayti is mentioned by Dawley, from whom we have already quoted, as having been changed from a "thrifty commercial settlement, lawful and orderly, into a community little above the level of barbarism." This "lawful" and "orderly" commercial settlement was a settlement of slave owners and slaves. Is such a settlement preferable to what Dawley calls "the level of barbarism"? By the masters, living upon their plundered slaves, perhaps so; but how about the slaves? Would not any man rather live in freedom near the "level of barbarism," than as a slave in a "thrifty," "orderly" and "lawful" commercial settlement? Would it not also be bet-

ter for him, and better for the masters?

The insurrections in Hayti are a legitimate inheritance from the kind of "law," and the kind of "order" and "thrift" which prevailed when that country ignored the natural rights of the majority of its population. And those insurrections, do they prove that Hayti is unfit for self-government, any more than our civil war proved our unfitness? Why should Haytian insurrections prove that Hayti is unfit to govern herself, while the insurrections in Cuba and the Philippines prove that Spain has been fit to govern there?

The truth is, that at bottom this is not a question in the minds of those who raise it of the ability of Cuba to maintain order through self-government. Order, in the true sense not only of peace but also of harmony with natural law, is not what they are thinking of. They are thinking of maintaining the power of the classes over the masses. That power they will maintain, if possible, by the strong American arm.

It will remain to be seen, when the war shall have ended, whether on this issue the plutocratic or the democratic spirit of this country will prevail. That there will be a contest over the issue, however, there can be no doubt; and through that contest social and economic questions will become more pressing than ever. And of all social questions the land question will be uppermost. For in connection with Cuba the contest will relate most directly to the rights relatively of the landed and the landless. The sentiment to which we have referred, and which has found such pronounced expression in the Chicago Tribune, has its origin in a determination to maintain landlordism in Cuba, and to back it with American law when Spanish law can no longer protect it.

NEWS

Though no official news from Commodore Dewey's movement upon the Philippines, reported on page 7 last week, has been received at this writing, it is evident from other sources of information that he penetrated into Manila Bay on the morning of the 1st, and fought a great battle and

won a great victory there on that day. It is a reasonable inference, besides, that he followed this victory with a bombardment of Manila and its fortifications, for the purpose of forcing a capitulation. The result of the bombardment, however, is not yet known.

* Commodore Dewey, under whose leadership the naval battle of Manila Bay was won, entered the naval academy from Vermont in 1857, and was graduated in 1861. He served under Farragut in the civil war. In 1884 he was made a captain and placed in command of the *Dolphin*, one of the four vessels which formed the original "white squadron." His commission as commodore bears date February 28, 1896. In January last he took command of the Asiatic squadron, which fought the battle of Manila Bay.

News of the victory of Commodore Dewey's fleet at Manila Bay was slow in reaching this country. This was because the Spanish controlled the Manila cable until it was interrupted. Though the battle was fought on Sunday, May 1, and rumors about it began to reach the United States as early as Sunday evening, these rumors came by way of Madrid, and the nature and extent of the victory had to be spelled out between the lines of Spanish accounts.

On the 1st, Commander Dewey's squadron, which had left Mirs Bay on the 27th, as told on page 7 last week, was reported as having come in sight of Manila on the 30th and as having already captured four Spanish prizes. The Spanish warships instead of coming out to give battle in the open sea, as it had been announced they would do, were said to be in hiding. According to this report, it was supposed at Hong-Kong that Admiral Montejó, in command of the Spanish squadron, would try to fight about 15 miles outside of Manila, and, failing to win a decisive victory, would retire to the harbor; and that Commodore Dewey would if possible, before attacking, get between the Spanish ships and the shore in order to cut off retreat. Letters from the Philippines, smuggled into Hong-Kong to the insurgent junta there, asserted that at this time the insurgents held all the hills surrounding Manila within a radius of from ten to twenty miles, and were awaiting the arrival of the American squadron. After that, nothing was heard from the Philippines until

the Spanish ministry at Madrid began to furnish news of the battle.

The first official dispatch they gave out was from the governor-general of the Philippines to the Spanish minister of war. It announced that the Americans had been fired upon by the forts at the entrance to Manila Bay while forcing a passage under the obscurity of the night; that at day-break they had opened a strong fire against Fort Cavite, within the bay, and against the arsenal, but were obliged by the Spanish fleet "to maneuver repeatedly," and that at nine o'clock they took refuge behind the foreign merchant shipping on the east side of the bay. A later dispatch reported the *Reina Maria Christina* on fire and the *Don Juan de Austria* to have been blown up. Considerable loss of life was admitted, including the killing of Capt. Cadarzo, of the *Maria Christina*. Later on the same day the governor-general was said to have reported that Admiral Montejó had transferred his flag to the cruiser *Isla de Cuba*, from the cruiser *Reina Maria Christina*, the latter being completely burned, as was also the cruiser *Castilla*, and that the other Spanish ships had retired from the combat, some having been sunk to avoid their falling into the hands of the Americans. According to the *El Herald*, of Madrid, of the same day, two engagements occurred, the latter being begun after the Americans had landed their wounded on the west side of the bay. Other dispatches by way of Madrid reported the sinking of both the *Reina Maria Christina* and the *Castilla*; also severe damages to the *Don Juan de Austria* and the killing of its commander.

Further advices from Madrid on the 2d reported that dispatches from Manila indicated that the American fleet had razed the town of Cavite, demolished the batteries protecting it and burned the unfortified part of Manila; and that Admiral Montejó acknowledged officially the complete destruction of his fleet. These advices told also that Commodore Dewey had demanded the surrender of the city of Manila, with all the guns and torpedoes, and the possession of the cable office; also the surrender of all Spanish vessels in the Philippine archipelago; and that he threatened to bombard the city if his demands were not complied with.

Through the British consul at Manila it was learned at London on the 2d that the fighting between the fleets lasted about an hour and a half, and

that the Spanish fleet was destroyed and the land batteries silenced. Also that Commodore Dewey had demanded the capitulation, through the British consul, who conveyed it to the Spanish governor general and the Spanish admiral.

On the 3d a dispatch to the German minister of foreign affairs at Berlin, received from the German consul at Manila, described the battle of Manila Bay as short and decisive, resulting in the total destruction of the Spanish fleet and the loss to the Spaniards of more than 400 men, with but slight damage to the American fleet and few injuries to its crews.

These reports made it clear that the American victory had been complete, but nothing was yet known as to the occupation of Manila. An anonymous dispatch, purporting to come from Hong-Kong on the 3d announced that Manila had fallen; and advices through Madrid spoke of the native quarters in Manila being in flames and said that the batteries of Ciudadela, especially the large guns, were vigorously replying to the American fire and had done considerable damage to the American fleet. These reports seemed to relate to an attack by the American fleet for the purpose of getting possession of Manila and her defenses, and a message from Hong-Kong of the 3d, dated early in the morning, reported an attack about an hour before by the American squadron at Manila upon the forts on Corregidor island, at the entrance to Manila Bay; but before any further information came the cable was interrupted. The Eastern Telegraph company announced on the 3d at London, that it was impossible for any word to have come from Manila since ten o'clock London time in the morning of the 2d, or early in the evening of the 2d at Manila.

Orders were issued on the 3d preparatory to sending American troops to the Philippines, including instructions to engage transports to convey 10,000 from San Francisco. The plan at present is to take the militia from the far western states, but all plans are to be held in abeyance until the arrival of Commodore Dewey's report.

The early reports which the Spanish ministry had given out appear to have been entirely favorable to Spain as they reached the public in Madrid.

It was even claimed that the Spanish fleet had won a victory. The excuse for this claim having been, as afterwards explained, that the Americans had been forced to retire behind neutral merchantmen in Manila harbor. And so broad had the claim been that arrangements for a celebration were made. Consequently, when the truth began to leak out, the anger of the people of Madrid rose rapidly. Reports from Madrid under date of the 2d were to the effect that utter consternation had reigned since the Manila disaster was divulged. The cabinet was said to have been in full possession of the particulars of the battle on Sunday morning, but decided to make known the news by degrees. When the facts were fully known a cry went up that treachery alone could account for the entrance of the American squadron into Manila harbor. Pacifying bulletins were sent out in the early morning of the 2d to the effect that the city was tranquil and that the authorities were determined vigorously to suppress all street demonstrations.

On the 3d the anger of the people at the ministry found expression through the Madrid newspapers, several of which bitterly attacked the ministry for having neglected the precautions necessary to have prevented the Manila defeat. Then came news that martial law had been proclaimed in Madrid and that troops were patrolling the city. The proclamation of martial law suspended the power of the civil authorities, proclaimed the city in a state of siege, ordered as a consequence that "all offenses against public order, those of the press included, will be tried by the military tribunals," and prohibited public meetings and public demonstrations. In the offenses of the press the proclamation included "offenses committed by those who, without special authorization, shall publish anything relative to any operation of war whatever." The immediate occasion of the proclamation was a demonstration on the 3d of over a thousand men, who cried as they marched through the streets: "Down with the Bourbons!" "Long live Don Carlos!" "Long live the republic!" and "Long live Weyler!" The civil governor of Madrid broke up the procession with the aid of the police, who were badly stoned, and thereupon martial law was proclaimed. Lieut. Gen. Daban, the captain gen-

eral of Madrid, took charge of the government of the city.

The minister of the interior explained in the lower house of the cortes, that martial law had been proclaimed because "certain elements had sought to turn the misfortunes of the country to their own advantage by trying to arouse political passions."

But the proclamation of martial law did not allay the excitement. On the 4th Madrid was in a wilder state than ever. The people were defying the troops and the troops were firing upon the people. The sentiment against the government was then plainly divided between the republicans, the Carlists and those who wanted a dictatorship under Weyler. Carlist, socialist, and republican papers had been suppressed, but revolutionary literature was openly distributed.

The bitterness of the popular feeling which had led to the proclamation of martial law, thrust itself into the cortes. At the session of the lower house on the 3d, one of the deputies, Salmeron, the republican leader and once president of the chamber, in the course of a speech on the defeat of the Spanish fleet at Manila Bay, said it would be "necessary to establish the responsibility attaching to the crown as well as to the least citizen." For these words he was called to order, his attention being directed to the constitution, which declares the inviolability of the crown. But persisting, he criticized monarchical governments in Spain, holding those of the past half century responsible for the present situation. His concluding words were: "We expend millions to maintain the monarchy, but we have not enough to buy ironclads. Whoever will destroy the existing regime will be a great patriot."

Sagasta replied in what the dispatches describe as "a determined way," begging the house to grant the necessary war appropriations. It was understood that if that were done the cortes would be dissolved, and he was greeted with angry demonstrations by both the Carlists and the republicans. He made none of the explanations of the defeat at Manila that were demanded, and a vote of censure of the government was moved.

In the evening, the minister of marine, while attempting to answer Salmeron, was howled down by the republicans, and epithets were ban-

died by the deputies, who called each other "Yankees" and "traitors." London dispatches describe the session as scandalous.

On the same day that martial law was proclaimed in Madrid, evidence that the disaffection in the city extends over Spain was afforded by orders given to the governors of provinces to resign their powers to the military authority in their own discretion. In cases in which this is done, the military authorities are to proclaim martial law.

Martial law was accordingly proclaimed on the 4th in some of the provinces. At Gigon, on the Bay of Biscay, at Talavera near Toledo, at Malaga, and at Oviedo, the capital of the province of Oviedo, rioting was at that time apparently beyond the control even of the military; and some of the military at Gigon had deserted to the people. A band of revolutionists were reported to have made a rendezvous at Catalan, in Valencia, to which the people from all directions were flocking.

Just before the Manila cable was cut, the Spanish government at Madrid, in reply to a request of the Chinese at Manila to place themselves under the British flag, and the offer of the British consul to accept the responsibility, said that there was no reason for the protection, as Spain "would uphold Spanish sovereignty in its integrity, while respecting international rights." The ministry communicated the offer to the British consul to the European powers with a statement of its refusal, and a significant suggestion to "the powers who are not disposed to allow Great Britain to protect China, that they have squadrons in the far east themselves for that purpose."

On the American side of the two oceans, preparations have been in progress looking to a movement upon Cuba. Troops were hurried from Chickamauga and Mobile on the 28th to Tampa and Fernandina, and regimental commanders of the First Provisional brigade at Tampa, commanded by Col. M. A. Cochran, were ordered to prepare their respective regiments for immediate field service with 30 days' rations. The regiments are the Fifth, Sixth, Ninth and Thirteenth United States infantry. Active preparations for departure were going on among the troops at Tampa on the 29th, but so far only

the First brigade had received orders to make ready for immediate departure. Two batteries and 15 carloads of ammunition arrived at Tampa on the 29th. Cavalry, artillery and infantry have kept pouring in there, and transports for troops are arriving. Admiral Sampson's fleet has come into Key West, and after coaling has left again, under sealed orders. It is supposed to be on its way either to intercept the Spanish fleet, or to effect a landing for troops at Matanzas, near where Gen. Gomez is said to have concentrated a large force of insurgents.

The first open expedition from the United States to Cuba since the beginning of the insurrection left the headquarters of the Cuban junta in New York on the 30th and marched down Broadway to the Cortland street ferry. It was 150 strong and under the command of Joaquin D. Castillo. On the same day Palma, of the junta, called for the enlistment and rendezvous at Tampa of Cubans to go to Cuba. Over 2,000 were reported as encamped there on the 4th. The insurgent Gen. Nunez left Key West on the 1st with a small force, and was supposed on the 4th to have effected a junction with Gomez. He took 30 horses for the purpose of making rapid communication between the scattered bands of insurgents. Quantities of arms, ammunition, food and clothing are being collected and moved to Cuba.

The Terror brought the Spanish steamer Guido into Key West on the 28th. The capture had been made the day before in full sight of two Spanish gunboats. They made no attempt to defend the steamer, but the latter endeavored to escape and did not surrender until her pilot house was shot away and the helmsman badly injured. The gunboat Newport captured the Spanish sloop Engracia off Cardenas on the 28th, and on the 29th the Nashville captured the Spanish steamer Argonauta, off the southern coast of Cuba, taking as prisoners of war Col. Vincente de Corijo, of the Third Spanish cavalry, and several other Spanish officers who were passengers. Col. Corijo, is reputed to be a brother of Gen. Weyler's wife, but he denies it. On the 30th the port of Cabanas, a fortified town on the north coast of Cuba, about 35 miles west of Havana, was fired upon by the New York, after the torpedo boat Porter, which was re-

connoitering, had been fired at from the shore. Early on the 3d the Wilmington destroyed a partly finished fort about four miles east of Cojima, Cuba. It also fired upon a troop of Spanish cavalry passing Jaruco beach. Spanish mails captured on the Argonauta show the condition of the Spanish in Cuba to be desperate.

An engagement at Puerto Principe was reported at the captain general's palace in Havana on the 2d, between Spanish troops and the insurgents, and at Washington it was rumored on the 2d that the volunteers in Havana had mutinied and that Gen. Blanco had threatened to turn the artillery upon them.

The Spanish commandant in Santiago de Cuba proclaimed on the 24th that every man between 15 and 50 years of age must enroll for military service under penalty of arrest, military trial, and death. An exodus began at once from the city and continued up to the time of the report—April 28th. Among those who went to the insurgent camp was Magistrate Manduley, of the high court at Santiago, one of the most prominent men in the city, and until the decree an intense Spanish sympathizer.

Lieut. Rowan, who went under orders from the war department to confer with the Cuban insurgent Gomez, as told on page 8 last week, was reported on the 3d as having performed his mission and left Cuba on the 1st.

It was not until the morning of the 29th that the Spanish fleet at the Cape Verde islands, which, as reported last week on page 9, had been required by Portugal to depart, actually left the islands. It broke into two squadrons, one going west and the other north. The squadron which headed west was composed of the cruisers Marie Teresa, Almirante Oquendo, Vizcaya and Christobal Colon, together with the torpedo boat destroyers Pluton, Terror and Furor. The northerly bound squadron comprised the torpedo boats, Azor, Aryo and Ariete, and the transports San Francisco and Ciudad de Cadiz. It was supposed that the stronger squadron was on its way to the American coast, and that the other was bound for the Canaries. Later in the day the Ariete, Aryo and Azor returned, owing it was said to a

slight collision at sea between the Ariete and Aryo, but on the following day left again. Since that time nothing has been seen or heard of either squadron. The appearance off our coast of the westerly-bound squadron, however, was expected, and a dispatch from St. Johns, Newfoundland, on the 3d tended to confirm the expectation. According to this dispatch the telegraph operator at Cape Race, Newfoundland, and also the operator at Trepassey, 15 miles east, reported that at about ten o'clock on the night of the 30th they had for 15 minutes heard heavy firing in the bay south of Trepassey. Up to the 5th no explanation of this firing had been reported.

The American battleship Oregon, which left San Francisco on the 19th of March, a month before the war, under orders to join the North Atlantic squadron, arrived at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, on the 30th of April. Fears had been felt for its safety, as the Spanish torpedo boat, Temarario, was known to be at the La Plata river, where it might intercept the Oregon and by surprising sink it. But the report of the Oregon's arrival at Rio Janeiro, showed that it had not only escaped the Temarario but had left it 1,000 miles to the south. The Oregon was regarded, however, as still in danger of being met by the Spanish fleet, which had left the Cape Verde, and gone no one knew where, as elsewhere explained. The American gunboat Marietta, which was awaiting the Oregon at Valparaiso, met it at sea a few days before it was due at Valparaiso, and the two came the rest of the way together. Not until they were passing through the Straits of Magellan did the two ships learn of the war. On the 4th both vessels sailed from Rio Janeiro for home.

At the outbreak of the war Great Britain promptly declared her neutral intentions, and on the 30th the governor-general of Newfoundland promulgated a British proclamation forbidding the delivery of coal to any belligerent ships except for the express purpose of enabling them to proceed direct to their own country or to some specified neutral destination, and advising against supplying coal to belligerents for any purpose if there were reasonable grounds for suspecting bad faith. This proclamation seemed to refer to the expectation that Spain might send her fleet across the Atlantic and endeavor to

utilize St. Johns for a coaling station.

Though other countries had lagged behind Great Britain in declaring neutrality, they began last week to follow the British example. Japan made the declaration on the 1st, Russia on the 2d and China and Turkey on the 3d, and Colombia on the 4th.

A sense of relief was felt over the country when, on the 29th, the American liner Paris, came in sight off Fire Island, N. Y. She had left Southampton, England, on the 22d, loaded with passengers and carrying war materials, including 144 cases of Nordenfeldt Maxim guns, and one of the largest consignments of powder ever shipped to America. The officers and owners knew that she might be intercepted and captured by Spanish warships, and in fact the Spanish cabinet had decided to order her capture. Spanish war vessels were said to be watching for her off the south coast of Ireland. Yet her captain was confident that with the advantage of her speed he could keep out of the way of the Spaniards, and passengers were guaranteed safe arrival in New York. When she drew alongside of her dock in New York, on the 30th, it was learned that she had kept a sharp lookout all the way for Spanish cruisers, had taken a course 100 miles north of the regular path for west-bound steamers, and had darkened her lights at night so as to appear like a freighter. The passage was a stormy one. On the afternoon of her arrival the Paris was accepted by the United States government for war purposes, and rechristened the "Yale." On the 2d, as the Yale, she was sent to sea under sealed orders. It is supposed that she is scouting the Atlantic to discover the approach of Spanish war vessels, her great speed making her especially valuable for such a purpose.

On the 4th the president appointed and the senate confirmed as major generals, Joseph C. Breckenridge, James H. Wilson, Wm. J. Sewell, Henry C. Merriam, James T. Wade, Wm. M. Graham, John J. Coppinger, Wm. R. Shafter and Elwell S. Otis, who had served with the union forces in the civil war, and Fitzhugh Lee and Joseph Wheeler, who were confederates.

On board the United States cruiser Alert, on the 27th, a preliminary

treaty of peace was signed by Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The dispute between these two republics, a dispute which had not yet come to blows, related to the boundary line. In 1888 the question of the boundary had been submitted to the arbitration of the president of the United States, and his decision was accepted by both parties. It provided for a joint survey, which was begun in 1896, and is not yet finished. Meanwhile, Costa Rica had marked out a temporary boundary which trespassed upon disputed territory, her declared object being to obliterate the "no man's land" or neutral strip, between the two countries, pending the joint survey. But Nicaragua refused to recognize this temporary boundary, and feeling between the two countries was kept at a tension. Then a revolutionary movement was organized by Nicaraguans in Costa Rica. The revolutionists went into Nicaragua and were driven back, Nicaraguan troops following the refugees and advancing upon Costa Rica, whereupon the Costa Ricans stationed a small force at the frontier to guard their territory. Matters remained at this point in statu quo, until about two months ago, when Nicaragua sent an ultimatum to Costa Rica demanding the withdrawal of Costa Rican troops from the frontier, and the concentration of Nicaraguan refugees in the interior so that they could not use the frontier as a base of operations. Costa Rica refused compliance and prepared for war. This was about the situation when the preliminary treaty of peace was signed on the 27th.

IN CONGRESS.

Week ending May 4, 1898.

Senate.

On the 28th the senate remained in session but a short time and did only routine business, awaiting the action of the house on the revenue bill. A resolution bearing on that subject was offered by Butler, populist of North Carolina, to the effect that "the bonded indebtedness of the United States should not be increased, but that the necessary means to carry on the war against Spain should be raised by increasing the revenue of the government, including a tax on incomes, and by issuing silver certificates against the seigniorage now in the treasury, and by such additional issue of United States legal tender notes as may be necessary."

Business on the 29th was also almost wholly of routine character.

Senator Allen, populist, of Nebraska, presented a petition from District Assembly 49 K. of L., of New York, opposing an issue of bonds and the imposition of taxes, and favoring an issue of full legal tender money in sufficient volume to meet the expenses of the war. The bill for the construction of a bridge across Red river at Shreveport, La., was passed, and adjournment was taken to the 2d of May.

Upon reassembling, Chilton, democrat, of Texas, was appointed on the finance committee in place of Walthall, of Mississippi, who recently died. The war revenue bill, received from the house, was referred to the finance committee; and the conference report on the naval appropriation bill, striking out the proposed allowance to naval officers for inventions, was agreed to. Butler made an argument on his resolution quoted above, which was referred to the finance committee. A bill reported from the military committee authorizing the enlistment of a brigade of engineers to consist of 3,500 men, and also for service in Cuba, not exceeding 10,000 men immune to yellow fever, passed, as did the bill received from the house for deficiency appropriations, amounting to \$35,720,945. There was no session on the 3d.

On the 4th Mills, democrat, of Texas, proposed to add a clause allowing income taxation, to the resolution amending the constitution as to presidential succession, and was defeated by a vote of 32 to 29. The joint resolution was passed. It provides for succession in case of the death of the president between his election and his inauguration.

House.

Except that an emergency war measure suspending the operation of the law restricting certain army expenditures was enacted by unanimous consent, the whole of the day on the 28th and the evening, were devoted to the discussion of the war revenue measure, and on the 29th, the debate on this measure continued until late in the afternoon. McMillin, democrat, of Tennessee, then moved to strike out the bond provision and insert in its place a three per cent. income tax provision upon incomes of \$2,000 and upwards. The motion was defeated by 123 to 143. Lewis, democrat, of Washington, moved to make the bonds payable specifically in gold or silver coin at the option of the gov-

ernment. His motion was defeated by 100 to 136. Bland, democrat, of Missouri, moved as a substitute for the bond clause a provision to issue \$150,000,000 treasury notes. The substitute was lost—106 to 147. At four o'clock the committee of the whole arose and reported to the house. Mr. Dingley, republican, of Maine, then offered as a substitute an entirely new bill containing amendments which he had not presented in committee of the whole. Objection was made to this as irregular, but the speaker overruled the objection. The substitute bill was then read and adopted without division; whereupon Bailey, democrat, of Texas, moved to recommit with instructions to add the income tax provision previously defeated in committee of the whole. The motion was defeated—134 to 173,—four republicans voting with the democrats and populists in support of the motion. On the final vote the bill was passed by 181 to 131, only six democrats voting for it.

With the exception of formal business the time of the house on the 30th was taken up with a discussion of the naval appropriation bill, which had come back from the senate with amendments. One of these authorized the secretary of the navy to use such patented inventions of naval officers as might be required by the service, compensation therefor to be awarded by the court of claims. A long debate took place over this amendment, it being urged against it that inasmuch as naval officers have no right by law to compensation from the government for the use of their inventions, the amendment would create an unfair right in their favor. It was finally, by a vote of 118 to 42, resolved that the house conferees when appointed insist upon striking out this amendment. The committee on appropriations moved non-concurrence in the amendments proposed by the senate to the sundry civil bill, and the motion was agreed to. The bill to authorize the organization of a battalion of naval militia in the District of Columbia was slightly amended and passed.

The deficiency appropriations amounting to \$35,720,945, recommended by the secretary of war to meet the extra expenses caused by the war, during the remaining two months of the fiscal year, were passed without division on the 2d. Upon the conference report striking out the provision for paying naval officers for their inventions, the naval appropria-

tion bill was then passed without debate. A bill to increase the medical force of the army by the appointment of 15 assistant surgeons was passed under suspension of the rules.

The session on the 3d was devoted to private measures. It was enlivened, however, by a debate on one side between two of the democrats who had voted for the war revenue bill with the bond feature included and on the other by some of the democrats who on account of that feature had voted against the bill.

On the 4th a bill to repeal the law of 1893 relative to the "free zone" of Mexico, was passed.

NEWS NOTES.

—Spanish bonds fell below 31 on the 4th, their lowest point.

—Wheat for May delivery closed on the 4th at Chicago at \$1.30.

—The celebration of the silver jubilee of Archbishop Corrigan began at New York on the 4th.

—John De Koven, a well-known capitalist, died of heart disease at his home in Chicago on the 30th.

—Insurgents have burned the headquarters of the American missionaries at Shongay, western Africa.

—Gov. Black, of New York, has commissioned Frederick D. Grant as colonel of the Fourteenth New York.

—Bread riots in Rome, Italy, led to the calling to arms on the 4th of 40,000 men to reinforce the garrison.

—Explosions occurred in the Atlantic Powder company's works at Dover, N. J., on the 28th, which killed six workmen and seriously wounded four others.

—A hurricane swept the Virginia and North Carolina coast on the 27th and 28th, doing thousands of dollars of damage to property and causing the loss of several lives.

—The fourteenth annual convention of the Michigan Equal Suffrage association opened at Bay City on the 3d. The president's address was delivered by Mrs. May Stocking Knaggs.

—John Y. McKane, the former democratic boss of the Coney Island region, N. Y., who was sentenced to Sing Sing over four years ago for election frauds, was released on the 30th. He had served his full sentence, less commutation for good behavior. His conviction was secured by democrats.

—While Mme. Melba and her company were giving their farewell performance to a crowded house at the California theater, in San Francisco, on the 30th, the building caught fire and in the resulting panic spectators jumped from the gallery, but no serious injuries seem to have been sustained.

—A cyclone at Maurice, Sioux county, Ia., on the 30th, wrecked two grain elevators, a depot, four grain cars and four

residences. On the same day, about half an hour earlier, one struck Clearwater, Kan., some 20 miles southwest of Wichita, wrecking a church, a school-house and two residences. Considerable damage was done by it also in Wichita.

—The supreme court of Illinois, three judges dissenting, has decided that the senatorial apportionment made at the recent special session of the legislature of Illinois is unconstitutional, because the power to reapportion can be exercised but once in ten years, on the basis of a decennial census, and that when the legislature made the apportionment of 1893, upon the census of 1890, it exhausted its powers in that respect until after the federal census of 1900 shall have been made. The decision is regarded as likely to benefit the democrats in the constitution of the next legislature.

MISCELLANY

THE TOILING OF FELIX.

Extracts from a Legend on a New Saying of the Christ, by Dr. Henry Van Dyke in Scribner's Magazine for April.

In the darkness of the temple, ere the lamp of faith went out,
Felix knelt before the altar—weary,
sad, and full of doubt.

"Hear me, O Thou mighty Master,"
from the altar-step he cried,
"Let my one desire be granted, let my
hope be satisfied!"

"Only once I long to see Thee, in the
fullness of Thy grace;
Break the clouds that now enfold
Thee, with the sunrise of Thy
face!"

"All that men desire and treasure have
I counted loss for Thee;
Every task have I forsaken, save this
one—my Lord to see.

"All Thine other gifts and blessings,
common mercies, I disown;
Separated from my brothers, I would
see Thy face alone.

"Let them toil and pray together, let
them win earth's best reward,
This shall be my only glory—I alone
have seen the Lord.

"I have watched and I have waited as
one watcheth for the morn:
Still Thou hidest in the heavens, still
Thou leavest me forlorn.

"Now I seek Thee in the desert, where
the holy hermits dwell;
There, beside the saint Serapion, I
will find a lonely cell.

"There at last Thou wilt be gracious;
there Thy presence, long con-
cealed,
In the solitude and silence to my
heart shall stand revealed.

"Lo, Thy pilgrim kneels before Thee;
bless my journey with a word;
Tell me now that, if I follow, I shall
find Thee, O my Lord!" . . .

Now at last the day is dawning when
Serapion makes his gift;
Felix kneels before the threshold,
hardly dares his eyes to lift.

Now the cavern door uncloses, now
the saint above him stands,
Blesses him without a word, and
leaves a token in his hands.

'Tis the guerdon of thy waiting—
look! — thou happy pilgrim,
look!—
Nothing but a tattered fragment of
an old papyrus book.

Read! perchance the clue to guide
thee, tangled in the words may lie:
"Raise the stone, and thou shalt find
Me; cleave the wood, and there
am I."

Can it be the mighty Master spake
such simple words as these?
Can it be that men must seek Him, at
their toil, 'mid rocks and trees?

Disappointed, heavy-hearted, from
the Mountain of the Bird
Felix mournfully descended, ques-
tioning the Master's word.

Not for him a sacred dwelling far
above the haunts of men:
He must turn his footsteps backward
to the common life again.

From a quarry by the river, hollowed
out below the hills,
Rose the clattering voice of labor,
clanking hammers, clinking drills.

Dust and noise, and hot confusion
made a Babel of the spot:
There, among the lowliest workers,
Felix sought and found his lot.

Now he swung the ponderous mallet,
smote the iron in the rock—
Muscles quivering, tingling, throbb-
ing—blow on blow and shock
on shock;

Now he drove the willow wedges, wet
them till they swelled and split,
With their silent strength, the frag-
ment—sent it thundering down
the pit.

Now the groaning tackle raised it;
now the rollers made it slide;
Harnessed men, like beasts of bur-
den, drew it to the river-side.

Now the palm-trees must be riven,
massive timbers hewn and
dressed—
Rafts to bear the stones in safety on
the rushing river's breast.

Axe and auger, saw and chisel,
wrought the will of man in wood:
'Mid the many-handed labor Felix
toiled, and found it good.

Every day the blood ran fleeter
through his limbs and round his
heart;
Every night his sleep was sweeter,
knowing he had done his part.

Dreams of solitary saintship faded
from him; but, instead,
Came a sense of daily comfort, in the
toil for daily bread.

Far away, across the river, gleamed
the white walls of the town
Whither all the stones and timbers,
day by day, were drifted down.

Looking at the distant city, temples,
houses, domes, and towers,
Felix cried, in exultation: "All the
mighty work is ours."

Every mason in the quarry, every
builder on the shore,
Every chopper in the palm-grove,
every raftsman at the oar—

Hewing wood and drawing water,
splitting stones and cleaving
sod—
All the dusty ranks of labor, in the
regiment of God,

March together toward His triumph,
do the task His hands prepare:
Honest toil is holy service; faithful
work is praise and prayer.

So through all the heat and burden
Felix felt the sense of rest
Flowing softly, like a fountain, deep
within his panting breast;

Felt the brotherhood of labor, rising
round him like the tide,
Overflow his heart, and join him to
the workers at his side. . . .

In the darkness of the temple, at the
closing hour of day,
Once again he sought the altar, once
again he knelt to pray. . . .

Through the dimness of the temple
slowly dawned a myetic light;
There the Master stood in glory, man-
ifest to mortal sight:

Hands that bore the mark of labor,
brow that bore the print of care;
Hands of power, divinely tender;
brow of light, divinely fair.

"Hearken, good and faithful servant,
true disciple, loyal friend!
Thou hast followed Me and found
Me; I will keep thee to the end.

"Well I know thy toil and trouble.
Often weary, fainting, worn,
I have lived the life of labor, heavy
burdens I have borne.

"Never in a costly palace did I rest on
golden bed,
Never in a hermit's cave have I eaten
idle bread.

"Born within a lowly stable, where the
cattle round Me stood,
Trained a carpenter in Nazareth, I
have toiled, and found it good.

"They who tread the path of labor fol-
low where My feet have trod;
They who work without complaining
do the holy will of God.

"Where the many toil together, there
am I among My own;
Where the tired workman sleepeth,
there am I with him alone.

"I, the peace that passeth knowledge,
dwell amid the daily strife,
I, the bread of Heaven, am broken in
the sacrament of life.

"Every task, however simple, sets the
soul that does it free;
Every deed of love and mercy done to
man, is done to Me.

"Thou hast learned the peaceful se-
cret; thou hast come to Me for
rest;
With thy burden, in thy labor, thou
art, Felix, doubly blest.

"Nevermore thou needest seek Me; I
am with thee everywhere;
Raise the stone, and thou shalt find
Me; cleave the wood, and I am
there."

SOME FEATURES OF A MODEL
TOWN.

Among the studies which receive
more or less attention in the grammar
schools of Brookline (Mass.) are arith-
metic and algebra, writing, English
language and literature, history, physi-
ology, chemistry and physics, botany,
ornithology, geology, a three years'
course in French and a two years'
course in Latin, music, drawing and
painting, sewing and cooking for the
girls, manual training for the boys, and
swimming for both boys and girls. The
teaching of swimming is an innovation
rendered practicable since the comple-
tion of the beautiful new public bath-
house, completed early in 1897. Brook-
line is the only place, I believe, where
swimming is a part of the public school
curriculum.

The elegant new bath house was
erected and equipped at a cost of \$40,-
000. Here the citizens have an oppor-
tunity all the year round of enjoying
the luxury of bathing and swimming;
and here the young are taught to swim
under the directions of efficient teach-
ers, who are on the public school pay-
roll. This bath house is in many re-
spects a model. It is an ornamental

brick structure containing two swimming tanks, one of which is 80 feet long by 26 feet wide.—B. O. Flower, in The Arena.

MAKING THE FULLEST USE OF A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

After several experiments the managers of the public library in San Francisco believe that the book-reading public can be trusted, and they have widely extended library privileges. Ten thousand volumes of the most popular works of all classes, intended for general circulation, have been opened to the unrestricted access of the public. The books may be taken from the shelves to the reading tables or may be taken home, the patrons being trusted to get their books charged at the desk. The preceding experiments were interesting. Two and a half years ago 5,000 juvenile books were segregated and the children were allowed to make selections direct from the shelves. In 21 months, with a circulation of 118,000 juveniles, only 36 volumes were lost. Then the 12,000 volumes in the five branches were opened to shelf access, and there were no books reported missing. The shelves in the reference and periodical rooms were opened to library readers, and then as an experiment 500 books for general circulation were placed in the reference-room, where they could be looked over, and none disappeared. Last year 571,500 volumes were circulated and only 31 were lost from all causes.—New York Evening Post.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NEW ZEALAND.

At a recent public meeting in New York city, Mr. Hugh H. Lusk, a former member of the New Zealand parliament, said in reference to woman suffrage, as reported in the National Single Taxer, that it had not been regarded as conferring a great favor or privilege upon women when his government enfranchised her.

We considered it her duty to vote, just as the men had been doing, for the welfare of the country. We did not make the transition suddenly, but gradually during 16 years of progressive adjustment. At the last general elections 210,000 votes were cast, 93,000 of them by women. In the United States many are afraid to give women the suffrage lest they become victims of designing men, lest many of them be dragged to the polls by drunken husbands, be hustled about the polling places and have their finer feelings outraged. All this is erroneous.

In New Zealand the woman's vote has tended to purify politics, and to

keep out of public life bad men and those of unsavory records. It has done more. We have learned that women are not emotional and politically fickle, but, on the contrary, conservative and willing to give things a fair trial. It is true, the experiment has been a disappointment to the prohibitionists. But it was clear that to attempt to put down entirely this traffic was likely to lead to greater evils. I have visited the state of Maine, and I think our women in New Zealand are quite right.

THE CANTEEN AND THE W. C. T. U.

The W. C. T. U. is petitioning the president to prohibit the establishment of "canteens" in army camps. No possible doubt can exist as to the honesty of motive at all times controlling the actions of the W. C. T. U., nor that its motive is the commendable one to further the cause of reasonable temperance. Therefore the canteen should be encouraged.

The canteen, as authorized by army regulations, is in the nature of a club for the entertainment of enlisted men, and is intended to and does encourage temperance, contentment and orderly behavior. There the men in camp may buy tobacco, sweets, sandwiches, and beer; may read the papers and magazines and indulge in any orderly fun or entertainment their dispositions or facilities afford.

Everything sold at the canteen is bought by a commissioned officer, who sharply attends to two important things—that the supplies are of the best of their kind and that they are not overcharged for.

The sales cover the expense of the canteen and leave a slight profit, which is divided among company messes and applied to the purchase of table delicacies which the commissary does not supply.

But here is the point which should be well heeded by the W. C. T. U.: Where there is no canteen the soldier is induced to buy poisonous stimulants in villainous grogeries out of camp—where he is usually robbed.—N. Y. World.

RUSSIAN AMBITIONS.

Russia's risk is that in extending boundaries which already include a seventh part of the land of this globe and one-twenty-sixth of the earth's surface she will present more and more points to attract war. Hers is a warlike people, however, and no one does them injustice who says that, as a unit, the intelligent people—all who are above the masses—cherish the belief that sooner or later they are to absorb all Asia down to and including India. The

very steps that stand for mere progress in civilization in other new countries are, in Russia, all taken with a view to war. The railways, in building which she has put forth the most energy of late, are all military instruments first, and agencies of land development secondarily. By means of her Black Sea naval reserve and her railways to the Caucasus, across Caucasia and beyond the Caspian, she has put herself in readiness to hurl an army against India much more directly and quickly than England can mass reinforcements there. And throughout Russia the idea is become a household word that when the Siberian railway is finished it will be time to move upon India. I do not say that is the aim or policy of the government; only that it is the popular idea. And just as this is true, so is it certain that the ideas that master the minds of the masses are the fruit of the old, steady, relentless policy of the czars, pursued with Asiatic calm and patience during generation after generation—retarded sometimes, sometimes halted, but never altered or diverted.

On a war footing Russia can mobilize 2,500,000 officers and men—2,300,000 from European Russia, and 40,000, 30,000, 50,000 and 20,000 men, respectively, from East Siberia, West Siberia, Turkistan and Finland. Her peace footing is 868,000 men.—Julian Ralph, in Harper's Magazine.

THE FORM OF TAKING THE OATH.

The recent agitation both in this country and in Europe against the time-honored practice in courts of law of compelling witnesses, before giving their testimony, to go through the formula of "kissing the book," in which agitation the Albany Law Journal has taken some part, has already borne fruit. Maryland has just placed upon its statute book a law abolishing the practice, and substituting therefor the more solemn and decorous form of swearing by uplifted hand. By the act of April 3, 1895, Pennsylvania enacted the same reform, and movements in other states have either produced the desired results or promise to do so in the near future. As yet, however, New York is a laggard in the reform. The fact that "kissing the book" has been shown by thoroughly reputable and competent authorities to be responsible for the dissemination of much disease has had considerable to do with the action of legislatures in abolishing the practice. That it is uncleanly and unsanitary no one has ever pretended to dispute, but rather than abolish the ancient practice, some states and countries have provided Bibles covered with

celluloid or other "washable" material. While this is, of course, an improvement upon the use of Bibles which are often disgustingly filthy from years of use, it would be far better to do away with the practice entirely, for it is manifestly a survival from a period of general ignorance and superstition. It may well be doubted whether "kissing the book" ever deterred anyone from committing the crime of perjury. It having long been the practice to permit witnesses to make affirmation in any mode which they may declare to be binding upon their consciences, in confirmation of the truthfulness of the testimony which they are about to give, it is entirely proper that the use—or rather the misuse—of the Holy Scriptures for the purpose referred to should be abolished by legal enactment in every state of the Union.—Albany Law Journal.

THE MAN IN THE ENGINE ROOM.

In the ships of Paul Jones, and Nelson, and Hull the sailors were the men that swarmed up into the rigging and unfurled the canvas that made the vessels go. In time of battle some of them continued to attend to that duty and others manned the guns. On a modern man-of-war the work of fighting the ship and that of propelling it are divided among two different classes of men. The men on deck are gunners. The real sailors—those who handle the motive power as the seamen of the Constitution broke out their studding sails and warped on their kedges when they were edging their ship out of the teeth of the British fleet—are down below in stuffy little compartments, pouring oil on bearings and listening to the jangling of bells from the bridge.

The man in the engine room has little of the fun or glory of a modern sea fight. He hears the booming of near and distant guns, but he does not know how the battle is going. The ship may be a helpless wreck, and the next minute may be his last, but that is none of his affair. The engines must keep moving, and they must respond instantly to the will of the ship's brain in the conning tower or the battle is lost.

And it is not alone the great machinery that turns the screws that has to be looked after. The whole ship is one maze of complicated engineering. It is steered by steam; its turrets are turned by steam directly, or indirectly through electric, pneumatic or hydraulic power; its great guns are loaded by steam; it is lighted by electricity, which is supplied by dynamos, run by steam; it is ventilated by steam—steam is the source of all its activities.

Let the engines cease to work and the ship would die. It would drift like a log on the water; its guns would be silent; its interior would be swathed in darkness; and suffocation would drive its crew from its lower compartments to the deck. But the machinist stands there—the grimy, faithful physician, with his hand on the ship's pulse to see that its heart does not stop beating. Down in his steel dungeon, with none of the inspiration of the battle, he listens for the signals—"Slow," "Half speed ahead," "Reverse," "Full speed astern"—and upon his vigilance depends the success or failure of the captain's plan of attack. A lever turned right may mean an enemy's ship rammed and sunk; turned wrong, it may mean the battle lost.

It takes unusual qualities to succeed in the engine room of a man-of-war—sober, unflinching devotion to duty, the courage to face varied and abhorrent forms of death, coolness that nothing can disturb, and an inexhaustible fertility of resource. Happily for us, these are qualities in which America is rich.—New York Journal.

MUNICIPAL POINTS FROM GERMANY.

Extracts from an article on "Municipal Activities in Germany," by Frank S. Hoffman in *The Outlook*.

We often speak of the old and overcrowded cities of Europe as though they were at least at a standstill and had little or nothing of the progressive spirit of the New World. As a matter of fact, one sees now so few indications of antiquity in some of them that I fear before another generation passes away one will see of it almost nothing at all. In many German cities acres upon acres of densely populated areas have been demolished by the government in making way for wide streets and stately buildings. Hamburg, since the terrible experience with the cholera, has been transformed aesthetically. It has grown faster than Boston and it is "more attractive than Paris." Cologne has already doubled in population during the last ten years. Berlin was smaller than Philadelphia in 1860; now it is half a million larger. Other German cities have kept pace with our own—always excepting Chicago.

It is an honor in Germany to be elected to the *Gemeinde* or *Stadtrath*, and the title is much coveted by scholars and professional men as well as merchants and other men of affairs. In Berlin several of the university professors are on the council, among them the celebrated Prof. Virchow. No salaries are paid to the councilors, and a penalty is attached to a refusal to serve, although there is no occasion to

inflict it. The council selects the mayor. It designates the mayor's expert associates, who are the heads of the various departments; raises the means for carrying on the government, and represents in general the standards and aspirations of the community—the whole authority of the community being in its hands.

The mayor of a German city is the most highly trained expert in municipal affairs that can be secured. He is sometimes selected because of his success in managing other smaller cities. A mayor expects to hold his office for life, as do also his expert associates. The salary of a mayor varies from \$7,500, as in Berlin, down to about \$2,500. There is no lack of excellent material, and the position is much sought after for the social eminence it gives its possessor.

The German conception of city government recognizes no limit whatever to its functions. To the German mind a municipality is a great family. It organizes for business and social ends, and the government it selects is the means for the accomplishment of those ends. It is bound to do everything it can to promote the welfare of its members. For this reason it does not hesitate to engage in any kind of business in which the public have a direct interest.

Of course it provides for education, and education includes technical education. Besides the schools for architecture and commerce and similar pursuits, there are in Prussia alone 35 schools for painters and decorators, nine for shoemakers, 20 for bakers, six for butchers, and so on. The editor of a well-known London paper, in commenting recently on some of these facts, concluded his article by saying: "What other nations have to fear is not the military strength of Germany, but its industrial development. Its technical schools are turning out a magnificent industrial army, and in this sphere of knowledge the countries that compete with it must quickly improve their skill if they are not to see the decline of their prosperity."

Almost all German cities now own and operate their own waterworks, which usually yield from ten to fifteen per cent. annual profit. About two-thirds of the larger German cities own and operate their gasworks, and one city at least, Berlin, has succeeded in making its drainage system, which is probably the best in the world, a self-supporting and profitable investment. The sewage farms supported by it, which cost the city some 30,000,000 marks, will in a short time earn money enough to

pay back all that has been invested in them, and then yield to the city a large annual profit.

Within the last 15 or 20 years nearly all of the central streets of the leading German cities have been furnished with smooth new pavements, and are thoroughly cleaned once every 24 hours at least, in the night or early morning. The prevailing practice is to make the removal of garbage also a municipal function.

AMONG THE BARBARISMS.

That clear-headed and practical thinker, Harriet Martineau, wrote in 1855 the following remarkable prediction:

Before any effectual social renovation can take place, we must efface the abuse which has grown up out of the transition from the feudal to the more modern state, the abuse of land being held as private property; whereas, in feudal times land was held in trust, inasmuch as every landholder was charged with the subsistence of all who lived within his bounds. The old practice of man holding man as property is nearly exploded among civilized nations, and the analogous barbarism of man holding the surface of the globe as property cannot long survive. The idea of this being a barbarism is now fairly formed, admitted and established among some of the best minds of the time; and the result is, as in all such cases, ultimately secure.

CALLING NAMES.

The growing tendency of the well-to-do citizens of the United States, and of their army of satellites, to class all who differ with them on the great social problems as anarchists and socialists is much to be lamented. Doubtless only a small proportion of those who so flippantly use those terms to describe their neighbors and fellow citizens have the remotest idea of what anarchism or socialism really means. When using such terms they wish to be offensive only, and there is about the same amount of intelligence displayed when using them, or less, even, than by those persons who describe the great adversary as a man with horse's hoofs and bull's horns. who feasts on live coals and washes them down with libations of liquid sulphur in a fiery state.—"Free Banking a National Right," by James B. Dilworth.

ALASKAN MOSQUITOES.

Those who have not visited Alaska in the summer time can form no conception of the sufferings inflicted by these pests. . . . For the first few days, and until we were more or less accustomed to the annoyance, conversation, sleep, and even eating were quite out

of the question. I have camped out after a hard day's work, famished with hunger, and yet unable to raise a mouthful to my lips, owing to the persistent onslaughts of these pests, who are, indeed, one of the greatest curses of this northern land. A Yukon mosquito will torture a dog to death in a few hours, and frequently drive bear and deer into the water. . . . An Irish miner who occupies the tent we had seen, was lying prone on the ground, face downward, his supper untouched beside him. The man had been here only two hours; but his hands and features were swollen to twice their natural size, for he had come unprovided with mosquito netting, of which we were fortunately able to spare him a piece.—Harry de Windt.

Wedge in among currency, Hawaiian annexation, civil service repeal and several hundred other bills, of more or less problematic value to the country, there will be considered, during the present session of congress, a bill appropriating \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000 for the beginning of a canal, or a system of canals, to connect the great lakes with the Atlantic—a project otherwise known as that of the "deep waterway to the sea." Nothing tangible will result from its discussion at this session, for its opponents are mighty. One indirect result, however, will be that its discussion in congress will bring it again, by way of the press, before the people and will advance it thereby one little step on the road to final realization—a goal toward which it has wearily trudged since 1792.—The Cosmopolitan.

Lake Superior has 31,200 square miles of water surface and 15,000 miles of shore line. Two hundred rivers empty into it. Its greatest depth is 1,008 feet, and the temperature of its water never rises above 45 degrees Fahrenheit. It is the third deepest fresh-water lake known. Lake Baikal, in Siberia, is the deepest, and then comes Lake Crater, in Oregon, which is 2,000 feet deep. Traces of a prehistoric water level are found at Duluth 438 feet above the present level of Lake Superior, and the southern extremity of Lake Michigan's basin is gradually sinking, it is claimed; but only at the rate of six inches in 100 years, so that New York need not hope to be freed from its rival, Chicago, for many a day yet.—The Cosmopolitan.

In contending that the disaster to the Maine delayed instead of hastened an impending crisis, the Review of Reviews points out that we had sent our warships to the vicinity of Cuba in the

middle of January, apparently with the intention of pressing an ultimatum at a very early day, and thus describes the state of mind of the American public:

The whole country—always excepting Wall street and that peculiar element of educated persons who are apparently never able to understand things until they have receded into historical perspective—was ready for action on grounds of humanity.

How many of our readers know a fact stated by the Times-Herald not long ago, that Chicago appropriates this year only \$323,528 for cleaning the streets, although in 1875, when there were not a fifth as many people here and the city area was corresponding small, the appropriation was \$235,000? New York appropriates this year \$3,000,000 and Philadelphia \$1,003,820. Apparently we don't very seriously object to dirt in Chicago. The streets of Philadelphia seem like a gentleman's private grounds in comparison.—The Cause.

"I can't help being a little bit afraid of the dark," remarked the small boy, apologetically. "That is very silly," replied his father. "You will outgrow it when you are older and more sensible." "Of course. It won't be so long before I'm big, and then I'll be like you and mother and not be afraid of anything except spilling salt and seeing the new moon over my left shoulder."—Washington Star.

Not long since, a certain Mr. Wilkes, in order to acquire possession of a lot on the corner of Wall and Broad streets, New York, practically covered it with one dollar bills 82 deep. Two hundred years ago Dutch cows grazed there. Did the cows enrich the soil? or was it the teeming multitudes and the gigantic enterprises of the American people that enriched it?—Hamilton (Ont.) Templar.

Apparently.—"Congress isn't afraid of Spain." "Oh, no! Congress isn't afraid of anybody except Speaker Reed."—Puck.

The toad beneath the harrow knows Exactly where each toothpoint goes; The butterfly upon the road Preaches contentment to the toad. —Rudyard Kipling.

READERS who find this paper interesting or useful, are requested to bring it to the attention of their acquaintances, and also to forward the names and addresses of such persons as they think might become subscribers after seeing sample copies. For full information, see the publisher's notice at the top of the first column on the first page.