

ment. The Queen, as a constituent of our Parliament and the head of our Executive, derives her title by her succession as Queen of Great Britain. But in enacting and administering the laws of Canada, she acts, not as Queen of England, but as Queen of Canada. It has been proposed to amend the royal title to conform to modern facts, and the amendment probably only awaits a convenient moment. The oath to be taken by Canadian Privy Councillors has already, long ago, been so amended. A member of the Canadian Executive Council simply swears that he will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her Majesty, Queen Victoria. The Cubans, therefore, under a like constitution, would have been a free and independent people, having the Queen of Spain as the head of their Government, but being in no wise subject to the authority or Government of Spain.

The following abstract of the terms of the new Cuban Constitution, formulated in November, 1897, was communicated by the London Times correspondent at Madrid:

1. The Cubans to enjoy all rights accorded by the Spanish Constitution without limit of any kind.
2. Identity of political rights for Spaniards and Cubans without distinction of race or colour.
3. The creation of a Cuban Chamber; all the members to be appointed by a popular election; with a provision for a subsequent establishment of a Senate.
4. The Cuban Chamber to be empowered to vote on the estimates of expenditure, to make laws relating to public services, to fix custom tariffs, and to decide on the responsibility of the members of the Executive power.
5. The Mother Country to assume the exclusive management of international, military and naval matters, together with the competent jurisdiction and organization of tribunals.
6. To also undertake the direction of political and civil laws of a national character, and the control of expenditure under this head in Cuba and Puerto Rico.
7. The Executive power to be invested in the Governor-General, with delegates whom he will have the right of appointing, and who will be responsible to the Cuban Chamber.

The wording of the sixth clause, excluding "national legislation" from the local jurisdiction, at once denies to Cuba that national status which is given to Canada. The clause making the Executive Council appointees of the Governor-General, but respon-