

On February 21, 1895, an insurrection broke out in three of Cuba's provinces. The rising had been planned long before hand and it was arranged to take place in

THE SPANISH FORCES.

A glance will now be taken at the Spanish forces. At the time the rebellion began Calleja was captain-general of Cuba and commander of the army on the island. He had 9,000 troops capable of taking the field, though on paper, the number on the island was estimated at 24,000. From Porto Rico 2,000 troops were shipped to Cuba early in March. 7,000 were sent from Spain and 1,000 volunteers from the United States. Calleja, at his own request, was removed from the post of captain-general, and Campos, who commanded the island during the latter part of the war of 1868-78, was put in his place. Campos' work in inducing the rebels to surrender in

The year 1896 opened hopefully for the insurgents. The residents of the city of Havana were startled by the news that the Spanish army had suffered the defeat of Campos, and were terrified by the light of burning houses belonging to loyalists. The Spanish army, led by General Gomez and Maceo captured large quantities of arms in Havana and Pinar del Rio provinces early in January, 1896. The Spanish army was unable to stop the movement in the United States to grant the insurgents belligerent rights, but this was opposed by President Cleveland. The United States subsequently by President McKinley.

A new and far more barbarous assault was given to the war on the Spanish side by the active participation of the United States. "Popular opinion," said Campos, just after his removal, "will be continued with the enemy, while I believe that it should be. These are the questions of conscience. The 'mild' and 'moderate' of Campos and the United States. Weyler reached Havana from Spain on February 10, 1896, and 18,000 Spanish troops were sent to the island. Spanish forces on the island then numbered 130,000, with 50,000 volunteers raised in the island. It was estimated, however, that only 10,000 of these troops were unfit for duty. The insurgent forces at the beginning of 1896 were

Weyler entered Santiago province, the insurgents' earliest fastness, in June, 1897, with a strong force of infantry and cavalry, but the rebels evaded his superior force, harassed the country in his rear and made a dash into Havana province, calling back in July, Gomez laid a trap to capture Weyler, but the latter escaped.

Weyler's Cuban career, however, was near its end. Premier Canovas, who had appointed him, and who indorsed his policy, including concentration and all its attendant atrocities, resigned on August 8, 1897, and the Spanish Liberal party, which succeeded the Conservative cabinet, in response to pressure from President McKinley, removed Weyler.

"I started business as a stock broker in Nottingham, and for some time made twenty thousand a year. As stock brokers were not very popular at that time, I secured the confidence, and they have been the cause of the success of the big business of the railway companies, and public works and other large schemes I have since carried through. When I issue a company I do not rely on the success of the company, but the circle controls between fifteen and twenty millions, and its support insures a thing going. It is a fact of which I must guard, and I have to give a large share of my profits.

"While in Nottingham I had to do with a number of the same kind of companies, and I saw that the promoters made great profits. I asked myself why I should not do this work. Then a company was issued for £1,000,000 shares, which at that time were despised at 5%. I looked into them, was satisfied with the nature and the future, and bought largely till the shares were at 10%. Then I reconstructed the company, making £365,000 out of the deal. Other carrying companies were then issued, and the Dunlop tire deal, I bought Dun-

CHINA'S TEA TRADE.

Giving Place to the Indo-Chinese Industry—
Japanese Tea Also Coming to the Front.

Speaking the other day of the effect on the China tea trade of the present complications in the Far East, a well-known authority on the subject of tea in China, said: "It appears to be probable that China, under the circumstances, will continue to export tea in considerable quantities, but will gradually lose her tea trade. China, most of the finer grades are certainly as good as lost. The world, if it is not better, but the greater energy of the virile and progressive Anglo-American tea planters has already taken the world's tea trade. The tea industry is making itself felt. With unlimited capital, machinery, and the most modern business methods, the Anglo-American tea planters are having a 'run' on the tea plantations of the world. The disturbances, verging on a revolution, menaced as are other countries, are doing much with dismemberment, her public men and officials sunk to the lips in corruption, and poor old China has apparently neither the inclination nor the time to protect and

HANGINGS IN ONTARIO.
A New Set of Regulations Issued Governing Them.

The Ontario Attorney-General's department has received many complaints as to the irregular mode in which the writings are made. As a result of these, the department has sent out to the sheriffs of the province the following regulations to be observed at all hangings:

1. In the sake of uniformity, it is recommended that the executions should take place at the hour of 8 a. m.
2. The mode of execution by the coronal attending it be the same as heretofore.
3. A black flag to be hoisted at the moment of execution upon a staff placed in the wall of the prison, and the flag of the prison, and the remain displayed for one hour.
4. The bell of the prison, or if arrangements can be made for that purpose, the bell of the church, to be tolled for 15 minutes before the execution.

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