

die." *Vide* Genesis 6, 17. It was a species of fraternal insurance for Noah, the patriarch, keeping the reserve in his own pocket; but it was as unlike life insurance as the scheme of Joseph and his partner Pharaoh.

The fundamental principle of life insurance is the fulfillment of the sacred obligations of husband, parent or protector, securing to the objects of his affection benefits in which he himself will not share. It is a sacrifice for the benefit of others. Noah made no sacrifice (until he went forth from the ark, Genesis 8, 20).

The identity of the pioneer policy-holder, like the author of "Beautiful Snow," will keep the prophets guessing a while yet.

PLEASE, PERPLEXITY AND PATRIOTISM

Hail, meek-eyed Peace! of soft and modest mien,

See where she comes, on purple pinions borne,
Mild as the effulgence of the balmy morn,
Where'er she treads reviving nature blooms;
Hate and revenge with all their dread alarms;
And savage war, suspend their murderous aims,
The sons of industry each art employ,
And wonted foes dissolve in mutual joy.

(PARABLES.)

That the United States Government should be puzzled and perplexed by the Philippine problem and the attitude of the Cubans is not to be wondered at; and but for the practical ingenuity of a remarkable race like the American, full of resource and pluck, extrication from the serious difficulties of the situation would seem to be almost impossible. The President and his cabinet will soon be confronted with the question as to whether Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines are to be treated as colonies and taxed for the benefit of the United States, or whether they are to be permitted to administer their own affairs for their own advantage, as Canada and other British colonies do.

The decision of our Republican neighbours upon this interesting problem is of importance, commercially and politically. If Cuba and Puerto Rico are to be regarded as colonies from whence profit for the United States is to be obtained by taxation, we venture to suppose that, in proportion to the revenue derived from these islands, the natives will be permitted to send representatives to congress. The well-informed N. Y. Evening *Post* evidently foresees further trouble in the adjustment of these delicate matters, and its special correspondent in Washington endeavours to show that Admiral Dewey has never countenanced Aguinaldo, who is described as a free-booter of the type of Blackbird and Captain Kidd, under whose control an organized government would be grotesque to the last degree. In reply to his own question as to the relationship between victorious Admiral Dewey and his Philippine ally, the ingenious correspondent of the *Post*, thus delivers himself:

"The arsenal at Cavité had been evacuated by the Spaniards as a tribute to our effective gunnery, and the material stored there was Dewey's, to be turned over later to the United States government for its disposal. On Aguinaldo's making his wants known,

what did Dewey do? Cable to Washington for instructions? Not at all. Send his men ashore to form a junction with Aguinaldo and undertake a common operation against the city of Manila? No, for that would have tied up the United States government to some degree with Aguinaldo's military fortunes, and made it responsible in a measure for his conduct after victory. All the Admiral did was to invite Aguinaldo to enter the arsenal and "help himself." There was no agreement, expressed or implied, between them as to what use should be made of the material thus acquired.

In short, this incident was typical of all that Dewey has done in his dealings with Aguinaldo. He has held the savage scrupulously at arm's length, with a view to sparing himself or this government any unwise complications. An attempt, therefore, to fasten a permanent foreign policy upon the United States government because a young magazine editor, with an eye for the picturesque and a fancy for romance, has done some hero worship at the shrine of a clever barbarian is too silly to call for comment. Fortunately, the administration knows just where it stands on this point. If any foolishness is committed, it will be by the Senate. It does not follow from this that we shall not have follies in abundance, since we let Senator Proctor draw the country into a war for the starving reconcentrados and Senator Foraker egg the nonsensical business on in behalf of a paper republic. But it is not likely that we shall be committed to another equally great absurdity without at least due ventilation of the means used to bring the situation about."

Poor Aguinaldo! self-proclaimed dictator of a new republic. Poor Gomez! who has retired to the mountains of liberated Cuba for sulky communion with his fellow "patriots." Surely they are beginning to realize that the probable solution of the present pretty problem submitted to the people of the United States may be found in the following statement of the impressions formed during his recent visit to Europe by Dr. Chauncey M. Depew:

"English statesmen whom I have met all said: 'Keep the Philippines, share with us China and open ports in the East.' One said: 'You must join the concert of European nations. It is expensive, but you cannot be an eastern power unless you belong to the band. Our interests will always be identical and the mutual benefits incalculable. They quiz us good-naturedly on our protestations of pure sentiment in this war, and say: 'Yes, that is the way we always get in, you know, and we give the beggars liberty, law, order and justice, which they never had before. It's in your blood. You have come by it honestly. You have aroused the appetite of earth hunger and you cannot stop.'"

Yes, give the beggars law, order, justice, soap, sanitation and work. If Aguinaldo, Gomez, Garcia and their ragged followers are wise, they will cease attitudinizing as patriots, get washed and dressed, and become good and useful citizens of the United States of America, and thus qualify themselves for possible seats in the Senate beside Proctor, Foraker and that eloquent statesman, Mason, of Illinois, who will be able to learn from these liberated guerillas the truth of Bishop Berkeley's maxim: "We are not to think every clamorous haranguer, or every spirited repiner against a government, is therefore a good patriot."