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The Invasion of Spain.

It has been stated that the government of the United States intends to send a powerful fleet to Spain. Like many Spaniards we are inclined to say that we hope it is not true. To many journalists it seems a legitimate subject for merriment and cheap satire. Poor Spain is in a deplorable plight, and however much she may merit contempt, she is a fit object for pity. If the people could express themselves, they would no doubt demand a speedy peace, but her internal condition is, if possible, weaker than her outside defenses. It may seem befitting the irony of fate that the country that has invaded many lands, should in turn be invaded by a foreign foe; but still it is allowable to hope that American enterprise will not be pressed so far.

To conquer three groups of islands, and arrange their affairs, would seem to be a large enough contract for the present, without running the risk of those complications which might arise through the presence of an American fleet in European waters.

No doubt the Spaniards live in mortal fear of the threatened invasion, having long ago ceased to appreciate its comic side; but we will continue to hope that our American friends will carry on their gunnery practice elsewhere.

Republicans Only in Name.

Names are very useful, but sometimes bewildering articles. For instance, the name "Republic" is a very good name, whether as to its real meaning, or its historic associations, but we must beware of thinking that it always means the same thing. Some of the communities in the southern part of this continent bear the name of republic, but politically or socially it would be very difficult to say what they are; but at any rate, they are not commonwealths, in any constitutional sense. We venture to say that in "monarchical" Britain there is more real constitutional liberty than in republican France; and it is probable that the people there have more speedy and direct control over the executive government than in America. It is possible for some of us to make a fetish of the word republic, and so prefer the shadow to the substance.

The words "Empire" and "Imperialism" suggest similar reflections; and also the name "Colony." The old empires of the world were military, cruel, aggressive; the empire of John Bull & Co. runs on different lines. A Roman colony meant a superior military caste, possessing special privileges, and treating the natives with contempt. Britain has created a new kind of colonies. "An imperialist" with us does not necessarily mean a jingo; and if our neighbors are going to develop "an imperial policy," as some of them suggest, it need not be in the spirit of Napoleon I.

It may be that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," and perhaps the new ideals would have a sweeter flavor if they could be dissociated from the old names; but that is difficult, and so we must learn to remember that in this case, though the wine is new, the bottles, or at least the labels, are old.

The Higher Task in Cuba.

It is one thing to deliver the oppressed and free the slave. It is another and a higher task to train those thus freed for the enjoyment of freedom and the duties of citizenship. We all admit the truth of the statement, that to keep men in bonds until they are fit to be free, is like saying that boys shall not go near the water until they have learned to swim.

The only way in which men can learn the virtues of free men is through feeling that they are free, and that there is a demand made upon them for a higher manhood. But the task of putting men through a firm, gentle discipline, and training them for the commonplace duties of ordinary citizenship, is both more difficult and less romantic than besieging cities or fighting battles. In the one case, heroic deeds may be done and precious blood given; but in the other there is a call for a still higher heroism, and that which works slowly and steadily, in spite of the constant discouragement of ingratitude and misinterpretation.

The Cuban, seen from a distance, as he fights for his home and freedom, may be a romantic figure; but the charm vanishes when you get too near, and find that the man who has been treated as a savage is stunted in growth and brutalized in temper. Then

comes the real test of your philanthropy, which must patiently teach him the meaning of Christian citizenship, and impart new thoughts of life and duty. This is the higher task, and because higher, more difficult.

A Frenchman's View of Mr. Chamberlain.

M. F. De Pressense contributes each month a political review to the international journal, which bears the appropriate name of Cosmopolis. This gentleman of course writes as a Frenchman in spirit as well as language, but he is a fine specimen of his race, and his remarks are always worthy of careful consideration. As it is well to look all round a subject, the following passage is to be noted as showing the effect of Mr. Chamberlain's present attitude on an educated Frenchman who was a recent admirer of Gladstone and a fervent sympathizer with English Liberalism. M. De Pressense is known to many English readers as the son of a famous Protestant minister who has written a biography of Cardinal Manning. He says:

"Some readers will perhaps be astonished at finding nothing here on the great manifesto concerning foreign politics, that Mr. Chamberlain promulgated before his trusty and well-beloved subjects and electors of Birmingham. It is not that I have overlooked the importance of this speech. Everything that comes from the man who incarnates so completely the average English citizenship (La bourgeoisie Anglaise), and who has been well named the commercial traveler par excellence of Anglo-Saxon opportunism, merits attention. I am not ignorant, however, of the keen revenge which Lord Salisbury arrayed against his impertinent and unmanageable colleague the day when Mr. Chamberlain was set on the stool of repentance in the House of Commons, and when the silence of the Ministerial bench taught a lesson to this brazen-faced orator. Still the question of English alliances is too important for me to treat at the end of a review. I am the better able to reserve it for next month, that the fortunate signing of the convention relative to East Africa, while crowning the work of M. Hanotaux, on the eve of a fall much to be regretted, and while baffling the intrigues of the apostle of jingoism, has cleared the international horizon, and will allow us to undertake this discussion with perfect calmness."

As the writer of these words is one of the better class of French politicians, it is evident that the French view of Mr. Chamberlain is far from favorable, and we cannot wonder, when we remember that to them he appears to desire the Anglo-American alliance for purposes of aggression and, after America, looks to Germany as England's natural ally. Well, for all these things, French politicians will have to get as much comfort as they can out of their friendship with Russia, and they must remember that France, as well as England, has its jingoes, and that it behooves sensible men of all nations to combine against the "fool fury" of the war spirit.

LIGHT AND SHADE

THE ANGLO-SAXON CHORUS.
"God save the Queen!" some sang so free.

And some, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee!"
Then, like unfettered birds,
They raised again with might and main

The old unstudied, sweet refrain,
Nor thought about the words.

—Washington Star.

THE COLORADO COLONEL.
"Colonel," begged the weeping mother, "will you see that my boy is not killed?"

"I will, my dear woman—I will do more than that; I will see that he is in no engagement."
"But how can you be so kind and care for him?"

"I will keep him right with me all the time. Do not worry about your son."—Denver Times.

IMPOSSIBLE.
It was a Cuban drama.

And the actor's face was sad.

Quoth he, "I play the villain

Is really too bad;

But injury with insult

Is mingled and I'll quit.

If I play the Spanish gunner,

How can I make a hit?"

—Washington Star.

A FEAR.

"I cannot help admiring Miss Pas-

seigh's complexion," remarked Willy

Washington.

"I am very much afraid," rejoined

Miss Cayenne, "that you are drifting

into the vulgar habit of judging things

by what they cost."—Washington Star.

EXCURSION DAYS.

The picnic days have come again,

The merriest of them all,

When gentle maids and gentlemen

Are fain to go and loiter

Around beneath the trees

Where caterpillars call.

And enjoy the gentle breeze,

And love and flirt and frolic,

And mix up in scenes bucolic,

And accumulate the trade marks of

the merry bumblebees.

The glad excursion days are here,

When trains are loaded down

With people who but once a year

Can get away from town—

The happy boy in duck

And the maid in fluffy gown,

Taking chances on their luck,

Run the risk of being battered

Out of shape, or getting scattered

Over the landscape when the freight

train or the open switch is

struck.

Oh, once again, oh, once again

The season is at hand,

The merry, merry season when

Folks yearn to quit the land,

When rowboats are to let

And funny people stand

Up in them and forget

And dance around like asses

Whilst about a minute passes,

And then the whole kaboodle is, as

usual, upset.

—Cleveland Leader.

OTTAWA GOSSIP

Whitney's Curious Contention—
The Galicians—Fifty Millions
in Two Years.

Special to The Advertiser.

Ottawa, July 25.—The smoke and noise of the preliminary scrimmage which followed the calling of the legislature, and precedes the session, has to some extent cleared away, and the issues of the fight are now pretty well defined. The case for the constables is that they have exercised their franchise unchallenged for 30 years past, and every way entitled both in law and equity to rank with their fellow-officials, the deputy returning officers and the poll clerks. The case for the government in asking the legislature to decide the matter is that the courts, having declined to give special urgency to the question, it cannot possibly be dealt with in the course of election trials to be disposed of before the legislature would have by law to meet, in January, and that it is necessary to have an immediate decision which the legislature is perfectly competent to give, as the question is simply one of an interpretation of the law. In support of this contention, the precedent of the Federal House in 1887 is cited, and all recognized authorities are cited, and it is pointed out that the cases are exactly similar.

A CURIOUS CONTENTION.

The answer Mr. Whitney and his supporters make to all this is that the legislature should not be called upon to decide the dispute because some half-dozen of its members might be affected by an adverse decision, and that therefore the issue of 1887 cannot be cited, because the same momentous issue would hang in the balance. Without stopping to question the accuracy of this alleged fact, though Sir John Macdonald's majority of 17 was admittedly in peril, it may reasonably be asked whether the rights of a citizen to vote is to depend upon the election of the constables. The constables have a right to their franchise or they have no right to it. If they are now simply asked to put in black and white, by special enactment, that what nobody ever questioned before. This is the case in a nutshell.

THE GALICIANS.

So much attention has been given recently in the popular papers to one class of immigrants going into the Northwest, namely, the Galicians, from Austria-Hungary, and so many inaccuracies have been allowed to creep into the articles written thereon that a simple statement of a few acknowledged facts will be of service. While the majority of these people are only recent arrivals, some hundreds have been in the country for two to four years, and a report of their general condition may be reasonably taken as an indication of the general outlook for the entire community. From the latest reports published, we find in several settlements around Winnipeg there are families of Galicians owning their own farms, up-land houses and outbuildings, the latter being well stocked with horses, cattle and all farm requisites. In fact, the inspector states that in many cases they are better housed and equipped than many older English settlers. Not only are they doing well on their own farms, but large numbers of them hire out during the busy season at good wages. This condition of affairs is repeated over and over again; a few points that may be specifically mentioned being Yorkton, Whitecourt and the vicinity of Edmonton and through the Saskatchewan district. In fact, the Galicians are doing well in all the points of the Northwest. In fact, with the one solitary exception of a small settlement near Fort William in Ontario, actual investigation discloses a most satisfactory and creditable state of things.

QUITE AS GOOD AS THE NEXT.

The proportion of Galicians taking up homesteads is as large as that of those coming in from the empire and the United States. In 1897, for instance, 388 families, or 1,553 persons, as against 362 English and 154 from the United States. This year, up to May 30, the figures are 411 Galicians, 300 from the United States, and 209 from the empire. It may be also pointed out that the Galicians are only a moderate proportion of the total arrivals. Up to May 30, there arrived in Winnipeg 16,451 immigrants, out of whom 2,301 were Galicians, while 2,200 were from the United States, and 2,020 from the empire. These figures are from the latest returns, and place the matter in a different light altogether from what would appear from the perusal of the interminable screeds to which some papers are almost daily treating their readers.

THE GOVERNMENT PAYS NOTHING.

Another point may be mentioned in this connection. The government is not paying \$5 a head to these people as an inducement to come to Canada, nor has it ever paid them. For twenty years agents of steamship companies have been bussed at the rate of \$5 per head for all immigrants brought out, but not one cent has gone to the immigrant or the steamship companies. Even this \$5 has been stopped now, as far as the Galicians are concerned, and those that are now coming in are not costing the country one cent.

SIR WILFRID AND THE SPAN-

ISH.

Terrible things are going to happen to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and through him to the Dominion, for the action of the government in insisting upon the departure of Seniors Du Bos and Corrigan from Canada. All manner of absurd accusations of cringing and sycophancy towards the United States have been brought against Sir Wilfrid Laurier but as the Conservative News of Toronto remarks, the premier could not do anything else, and "it is the height of folly to charge him with undue friendship for the United States in taking such action." Anyone that pretends to the slightest knowledge of international procedure knows perfectly well that a matter of that kind would have to be dealt with after conference with the imperial authorities, and, indeed, it is more than probable that the colonial office in London took the initiative.

FIFTY MILLIONS IN TWO YEARS.

An increase in the imports and exports of the country, amounting to over fifty millions in two years is the best answer to those who said that Canada would be ruined under a Liberal administration. "The government of business men," so ridiculed by members to the left of the speaker and their supporters in the press, have shown their right to the title by so taking

advantage of the favorable conditions that have arisen. By the resumption of the tariff, by the adoption of an imperial preferential policy, by encouraging trade along natural lines, and discouraging artificial inflation, they have brought about an era of prosperity which no natural conditions could have produced had they been hampered by the old natural restrictions. Fifty millions of this increase is credited to the fiscal year just closed, being \$24,728,878 increase in exports and \$18,228,174 in imports. The farmer, the manufacturer, the merchant and the mechanic does not now require to study statistical tables to satisfy himself that the country is prospering; he feels it in his pocket, his business and his home, and that is the only proof that will satisfy any man. Canada can stand this sort of disintegration, and is finding the road to ruin a very pleasant path to travel.

CANADIAN TRADE

Good Reports From Central Sections.

Very Encouraging at Winnipeg—Quite Active at Toronto—Good Average at Montreal—Bradstreet's Review

The distributing trade at Montreal the past week has been a fair average for this season of the year. The hot weather stimulated quite an active demand for sorting lines in seasonable drygoods and the demand for the fall trade is beginning to show signs of expansion, the bright prospects for business being an inducement for country traders to send in more liberal orders. The fact that the week ending last was the largest for the month of July, and it is estimated that the amount of duty that will be collected for the month will exceed a million dollars. This would be the largest for any month with the exception of August, 1896, when the duty on sugar was raised. In that month the total duty collected was \$1,198,000. There is a fair demand for hardware, and the distributive demand for general groceries is fairly active. Sugars are firmer and there are more selling. Green hides are dropping 1/2c. The boot and shoe trade shows temporary dullness, the demand from jobbers being small owing to the hope of easier prices. The markets for flour and grain are dull because our markets are relatively higher than those in the United Kingdom.

Wholesale trade at Toronto this week has been quite active for the third week in July, which is generally regarded as part of the between season period which is usually characterized by dullness. There have been a number of buyers in the market in Toronto this week from Manitoba, British Columbia and the Territories, and they have all spoken hopefully of the prospects for increased business the coming fall in that part of the country and have placed liberal orders. There is more inquiry for fall staple goods from Ontario points and home woolsens and cotton goods are very firm and in many cases difficult to get. A leading house in Toronto, owing to its inability to get sufficient bleached cottons from the home mills, has had to import some of the United States. Foreign dress goods are very firm. There is more than the usual activity for the fall openings which they expect will start the largest season's trade in the history of this country. Hardware is moving out and prices are generally firm. There is a very active demand for smoked meats and prices are firm. Smoke-houses are running day and night which is unusual for this season. Cheese is steady. Butter is easier and stocks are accumulating. Eggs are steady. Groceries are in good general demand. Packers have withdrawn quotations for future deliveries of canned vegetables owing to the uncertainty about the crop.

At Winnipeg the business situation is very encouraging. The past week has been a busy one with the jobbers. A large number of buyers during the past two weeks have been in the city taking advantage of the holding of the Exhibition to visit the wholesale houses and place orders for the coming season, the outlook for which is very promising. Nearly all the travelers representing eastern and local houses were in the city to meet customers and a large business was done. The weather has been favorable for the crops with the exception of hallstoms which are always a source of danger at this time of year. Prices for farm products are lower and eggs have dropped owing to the receipt of several cars from Ontario. Cheese is 1/2c lower. The attempt to make an arrangement with the capture to control the market is meeting with difficulties as some of the smaller concerns are reluctant to cut their output. The indications are that the 1898 pack will be an average one.

One of the fold—The closing bed.

52 BOILS

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HEARTLESS BUTCHER

Captain Eulalie Said to Have Shot 40 of His Men.

New York, July 25.—Annals of the Spanish battleship Vizcaya, is just now the object of much more curiosity than it has been since his stay. He first made himself notorious by refusing to sign a parole, although Admiral Cervera and all his brother officers did so. It is now reported, and the information comes from Spanish seamen, that Capt. Eulalie, at the destruction of the fleet off Santiago, July 3, shot about 40 men for leaving their guns. Horrible as the charge is, it is reiterated by sailors, and is borne out in part by the action of Eulalie's fellow-officers, who shun him. This lack of association which was noticeable from the first, was supposed to be the result of the captain's discourteous eccentricity in refusing to sign the parole, but now the seamen have spoken. It is thought the bloodthirsty acts of which he stands accused by his men has much more to do with it.

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