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The Practical Questions of Peace,

The Americans are pre-eminently a practical people. Though moved upon occasions by high sentiment-as in the preservation of the Union and in undertaking to free Cuba from oppression-there is always a sound practical idea at the bottom of every national movement.

It is this rule of practical common sense which has dictated the terms of peace for Spain. That nation must abandon her possessions in this hemisphere, because her misrule, oppression and tailure here have constituted a nuisance and a menace to us for the last eighty years. As a matter of pure and unselfish sentiment we felt bound to prevent the extermination of the people of Cuba, so near to our shores, and to secure for them the freedom and independence which are their inalienable

The treacherous destruction of the Maine afforded the opportunity and justification for giving Spain notice to quit. With Cuba freed, Spanish rule in Porto Rico would be both illogical and dangerous to the perpetual peace which we are determined upon for the future.

Sentiment and practicality therefore unite in requiring the conditions adopted by our Government as to the Spanish possessions in this half of the world.

The same rule of common sense should solve our perplexity over the Philippines. We have a right, and it is our duty, to decide this question mainly with reference to its effect upon the present interest and future weltare of the United States.

The Philippines are hard mate rial with which to make our first colonial experiment, and seem to demand a different sort of treatment from that which our national policy tayors or has had experience in giving. Besides the peaceable natives occupying the accessible towns, the interiors of many of the islands are filled with aboriginal savages who have never even recognized the rule of Spain, and who still think they are possessors of the soil. Even on the coast itself are tribes of savages who are almost as ignorant as their brethren in the interior, and only thirty miles from Manila are races of dwarfs that go without clothes, wear knee bracelets of horsehair, and respect nothing save the jungles in which they live.

To the north are the Igorrotes, to the south the Moros, and in between scores of wild tribes that are ready to dispute possession. And is the United States prepared to maintain the forces and carry on the military operations in the fever stricken jungles necessary in the march of progress to exterminate like England for instance, the class | licans was about 40,000. of troops who could undertake that sort of work, and do we feel called upon to do it, when the same expenditure at home would go so much farther?

If we can have peace, with all that we demand in this hemisphere, and with coaling and naval stations in the Ladrones and at Manila, but and local issues. must continue the war it we insist upon retaining the whole of the Philippines, would it be rationalwould it be right-to prolong the war for this end?

We do not want these islands in any event. Can we afford, for our

our seat of government? Is that a practical American idea?

The occupation of Manila, when it comes, and our obligations to the insurgents and to "the rest of mankind," will require us to exact and enforce guarantees that will end oppression and misgovernment there. But the practical sense of the American people will sustain the Administration in not going beyond this.

Why We Went to Manila.

The correspondent of the London Times at Cavite is "reluctant to believe that the Americans came simply to support the insurgent cause and establish a repub-

The idea is no more wrong and absurd than the other idea that we went to the Philippines to capture and hold the islands.

It is well to keep the main fact in view. Our Pacific fleet, under Dewey, went to Manila because the Spanish fleet under Montojo was there. The orders of our admiral were to "find the Spanish fleet and capture or destroy it." He went to Manila for this specific purpose, and no other. How splendidly he executed his instructions the whole world knows.

If with the last Spanish ship and gunboat in the Southern Pacific captured or destroyed Admiral Dewey had been ordered to come home with his victorious ships to help finish up the war in Cuba and Porto Rico, and in Spain if necessary, we should have avoided this embarrassing and costly com-

But having remained and being reinforced with an army there is end to the grievous influence of nothing to do but to capture and the retailers of spirits on the moral hold Manila and its superb bay and economic condition of the and harbor. It will perhaps pay people." In framing their measthe cost-it we go no farther.

chronic in the Philippines for years | the quality of spirits-often of a before we went there. It is not a very deleterious nature-supplied trouble of our incitement, and we to the lower classes, and this has the insurgents it they do not interfere with us.

By keeping Manila as a naval and coaling station and trading pal teatures of the monopoly, as port we shall get out of the Philippines all there is in them for us. lows: The monopoly is limited to We have problems enough at the sale of spirituous liquors, and home, and in Hawaii, Cuba and is not extended to fermented bev-Porto Rico. We do not want to erages, such as wine, beer, &c. annex any greater trouble.

The War Is Over.

The news comes from Madrid that Spain accepts the terms of peace proposed by the United States. What those terms are the Administration has informed the public, as follows:

The President does not now put forward any claim for pecuniary indemnity, but requires:

The relinquishment of all claim of sovereignty over, or title to, the island of Cuba, as well as the immediate evacuation by Spain of the island.

The cession to the United States and immediate evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West

The like cession of an island in the Ladrones.

Indies, and

The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition

and government of the Philippines. If these terms are accepted by Spain in their entirety, it is stated that commissioners will be named by the United States to meet commissioners on the part of Spain for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace on the basis above indi-

The Alabama Election.

The Democrats elected their candidate for Governor in Alabama by a majority estimated at 60,000. At the corresponding election in 1896 the Democratic majoror civilize such races? Have we, ity over the Populists and Repub-

> The election on Monday was very quiet, not over-two thirds of and buffets in towns and at railway the total vote being polled. The Populists lost heavily everywhere. The Democrats will have ninety members of the hundred in the lower branch of the Legislature. The contest was mainly on State

The result shows, as the voting in other States has done, the utter disintegration of the Populist party. It was inevitable after the fusion of 1896 and the split caused in the Populist ranks by that event, followed by the defeat of the comown sakes at home, to engraft the bination, that the come-outers despotic military principle of gov- should gravitate to their old party which occasioned some hostile

The Spirit Monopoly in Russia.

Mr. Carnegie, second secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy at St. Petersburg, has written, says the Consular Fournal, an interesting report on the Government spirit monopoly in Russia, describing fully the workings of the monopoly system, which was introduced as an experiment four years ago into four provinces. Evidently, the Russians find the drink question a very difficult one to deal with. They have tried first one system and then another, and they are still experimenting. "For the last 200 years," says Mr. Carnegie, "the production and sale of spirituous liquors in Russia have been the subject of repeated legislation. In dealing with this question two objects have been kept in view throughout: firstly, to obtain for the benefit of the State the largest possible amount of revenue from this trade; secondly, to diminish drunkenness. These two objects must be necessarily somewhat antagonistic, and, until lately, it cannot be denied that more attention has been directed to the former than to the latter." We need not follow Mr. Carnegie in his description of past legislation for the control of the spirit trade, but come at once to that form of it which is now being gradually enforced throughout the empire. This is the monopoly system introduced principally to check the increasing drunkenness of the Russian lower classes, but also wisely framed for the increase of revenue. It is officially described as " * * * system by means of which the Ministry of Finance hopes to put an ure, the Government have kept in But the insurrection has been view the necessity for improving are under no obligations to subdue | been effected by all spirits intended | for consumption being submitted to a rectifying process in Government establishments. The princigiven by Mr. Carnegie, are as fol-

> In principle, each province (or group of provinces) should produce, as far as possible, the amount | gainers." of spirits necessary for the consumption of the district. But henceforth no distillery may pro duce in one year more than the greatest amount distilled by it in any one of the three years previous to the introduction of the monopoly in that region. The local administration of indirect taxation prepares a report respecting the sale of spirituous liquors in the district. By this report is determined the amount of spirits to be supplied for consumption, which has to receive the sanction of the Minister of Finance. Two-thirds of the spirits required are turnished by the local distilleries, the price of which is fixed each year by the Minister of Finance, in accordance with the cost of the raw materials and the expenses of production. The remainder (one third) of the spirits needed for the local supply is acquired by means of contracts, but should no tenders be made, or should they be too high, the Minister of Finance buys the spirit channels. All importations of spirits into the monopoly districts is forbidden, with the exception of a small quantity (about two pints) intended for the consumption of travelers.

It must be remembered that this legislation is designed principally to regulate the drink of the lower classes. The upper classes are not brought within its operation, and thus, with the travelling public combined, there still remains a large amount of custom for foreign spirits. The keepers of restaurants stations may sell spirits of any kind, native or foreign. Wine merchants and keepers of wine shops are also permitted to trade in foreign spirits. * * * "The comments in the press on the monopoly have, by no means, been uniformly favorable. It is, however, most natural that a reform of such a drastic nature and of such far reaching effects should have many opponents. In the first two years of the monopoly the Government realized some considerable

have increased, and that, therefore, there was no ground for speaking of the sobering effects of the reform For it is asked, how comes it that a measure which was to be directed exclusively for the benefit

vodka in these provinces must

of the population, as has been repeatedly declared, has proved an enterprise yielding so large a profit taken from that population, and moreover at a raised rate of excise duty?" So far the monopoly has resulted in a loss of revenue to the State,

but this may be attributed to imperfect organization; tor it is confidently anticipated that when the system is in full working order throughout the country, revenue will increase and intemperance be checked. Certainly the laudable efforts Russian statesmen are making to promote sobriety among the nation are deserving of the highest success.

Imperialism is Not For Us.

Senator James K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who has left Little Rock, Ark., for Washington, does not deny that he is opposed to what is called "imperial policy."

"I believe," he said, "in the principle embodied in the Declaration of Independence, that government must be by sent of the governed. While it may e true that the inhabitants of the Spanish islands are practically savages and incapable of self-government, as a matter of sentiment I would not feel ike seeing them under the continued domination of Spain. But as to what disposition should be made of the isl ands I am not prepared to say." "Would you lavor a protectorate?" he

was a ked. "We want to maintain the military overnment we have set up till some reaty is made," he said.

'Then you see nothing to be gained y the acquisition of foreign territory?" "Nothing to be gained and much to be feared. There is no constitutional warrant in the adoption of a colonial policy by the United States, and it is utterly repugnant to our tradicions The right of the people to govern themselves is too firmly ingrafted in the hearts of the American people for us to embark upon a policy of land grabbing n violation of our oft enunciated prin-

"Nor can I see any particular boon to American commerce in imperialism. Sentiment does not control the purchases of the world. The cheapest and best market gets the trade. By the annexation of Hawaii sugar duties aggregating \$9,000,000 annually are lost to us, and the sugar renneries are the only

"There is no calculating the endiess omplications the policy of imperialism would entail, nor computing the enormous expense of maintaining an immense army and navy. We are too well settled in our principles of government to attempt now so radical and dangerous a departure as that contemplated in the

The Price of Noble Names.

A nice lot of cheap rascals are the London promoter Hooley and the noble lords who sold their names to him for use in his stock jobbing schemes.

Hooley, being bankrupt, testifies that he paid the Earl of Winchelsea £5,000 to become a director in certain companies-but the money was paid to the noble Earl's brother-in-law by way of a subter-

To Earl Delawarr £25,000 was paid-but his Ludship offered to pay back £1,000 if the fact could be kept

To Lord Albemarle went another gift f thousands of pounds, but when the promoter collapsed the titled aristocrat through the ordinary commercial offered to refund part of the bribe in consideration of silence. With a fine sense of "honor" Hooley repulsed the briber. "I told him I would punch his head if he did not go away," he said to

The story is an edifying one. The villingness of men who figure in the British peerage to sell their titles for cash; their eagerness to buy immunity when an expose is pending, and the calm insolence with which the briber sets forth all the facts go to make up a ory of the degeneracy of the British aristocracy never yet equalled.

Clearly, the best names-not the best men-in England are ever in the market.

The Situation in Spain. It is nearly incredible, yet it is stated apon authority which seems unquestionable, that Spanish Ministers are still found to base their opposition to peace upon the argument that to ask for it would be to confess Spain easily vanquished, when she has 100,000 men in Cuba who may yet gain new laurels. What laurels do they think are to be gained in a fight with tamine? There are no American troops against whom hese 100,000 men may display their prowess, nor is it at all probable that there will be any, at all eyents for a onsiderable time to come, The Amer: cans have a surer and easier means of bringing General Blanco to his knees; and in the meantime they have other

DUR FOREIGN NEWS

Translated and Selected from leading Europeanpapers for the Sentinel.

ENGLAND.

SENTENCE OF M. ZOLA AND M. PERREUX.

Times-London, July 19.

Another act has been played out in ne squalid yet tragic farce known as the Dreyfus case. * * * French judicial istory shows a striking parallel to the present case in that of Calas, who though tried by a civil court, was condemned, like Dreytus, upon evidence which only religious intolerance found convincing. Voltaire labored then, as M. Zola does now, to procure a revision of the sentence, and he succeeded, as we trust M. Zola will eventually succeed. What happens sometimes under regular judicial procedure is far more likely to happen when the judges are mere amateurs belonging to a class more remarkable for strong prejudices than for judicial impartiality. * * * There is so much that is mysterious in the inception of the affair, and so much that is obscure in the motives of those implicated, that is is not wonderful if the outside world is inclined to assume that Dreyfus must have done something, albeit in all innocence, to serve at least as a pretext for the vindictive punishment awarded

Standard-London, July 19

Though M. Zola is fighting with undaunted courage for personal liberty, and by letters such as that lately in the Aurore is making eloquent appeals to the consciences of Ministers and people, the tide of feeling seems to be flowing as strongly as ever against him. He and his counsel were hissed and derided as they left the court, and when the novelist reached the street he was only saved from the violence of the mob by the energy of a body of mounted gendarmes Within the justice room there was the usual free fight between his friends and foes; and outside there was a scene of riot which for some time taxed the strength of the authorities, A duel has already been !fought between M, Hubbard and M. Deroulede because of words spoken within the building; and the preliminaries of a second are being written of another as a toad-an insulf the peculiar offensiveness of which can be appreciated only by a arisian. In addition, there is the trial of M. Ernest ludet, at the novelist's instance, for vilifying Zola, pere. The passions set loose by the Dreyfus affair, far from subsiding, were never more intense and uncontrollable than now

Graphic-London, July 19.

M. Zola and his journalistic companion in adversity have been tried for the second time, have allowed judgment to go by default, and have been condemned to fines and imprisonment. Apparently there is still an appeal to be heard on a technical point before the defendants are finally lodged in prison. That they will ultimately find themselves there is, however, and has been all along, a foregone conclusion. Yet the conviction is growing more and more irresistable day by day that the treatment accorded to them and to Colonel Picquart will only serve to accentuate the scandal of the admitted illegality of the trial of Dreyfus, and that there will be no peace until the fair fame of French justice is once more vindicated by the rehearing of a case in which the legal rights of the accused were grossly violated. M Zola's condemnation is, therefore, only a step further along the path which is inevitably leading to another toregone conclusion -the revision of the Dreylus case in

M. Zola, in a letter to L'Aurore, explains his departure from Paris: "Sentenced in my absence by the Seine et Oise Assize Court, in which my condemnatioa was a foregone conclusion, I had but to give my signature on a register at the office of the clerk of the court to overthrow all the proceedings. But what is it I had sought to obtain? It was to provoke a grand discussion on a question which disturbed the public conscience, to produce the proof of the monstrous illegality which had led to an abominable iudicial error In February the discussion was not free. The sole object of the defense was to obtain a debate, in which my letter as a whole would be discussed. I have not changed I still desire to bring forward proots, to provoke contradiction, to bring the truth to light. I claimed my right to prove the whole of the facts alleged. I was refused a hearing. I demanded an adjournment to have the point decided by the Court of Cassation. The adournment was refused. The object was to force me to a restricted debate, in which I could not possibly bring out the truth. I let judgment go by default, Prior to giving explanations before a jury I wish to see the Court of Cassation pronounce on the only question that is of importance to me-my right to produce proof. I also wish to wait till the proceedings against Esterhazy on the complaint of Colonel Picquart have revealed complicities of which I have not yet the right to speak before the court; but of all these things the Government is afraid. M. Brisson will no more allow a full debate than M. Meline. ! The tactics adopted against me were simple-to serve me with a notice of the sentence by default, and force me to return to Versailles in a fortnight, to profits in the four provinces, a fact enterprises fraught with danger to Spain the brutal phrase, 'the question shall not

in order that it might be possible to bring the truth to light in the coming trial. To accept the restricted debate without having made every effort to procure the production of proof would have been to render the persevering efforts of the last six months useless. intend to succeed. However, what may happen next October after the vacation, I shall appear before my judges. Once more I shall ofter the proof. Once more France will witness the flight of braggadocios from the light."

THE SLAVE TRADE ON THE OMAN COAST

The Times of India, commenting on the seizure of a slave dhow, which was recently taken into Muscat by H.M.S. Sphinx, says:-

The incident affords an opportunity for reviewing the condition of the slave trade as carried on upon the coasts of Omar at the present day. For many years past slaves have been conveyed in arge numbers from Zanzibar, and other ports on the East African coast, in order o supply the demands in the whole of the Oman and its neighboring countries, and also to supply the large number of divers who are required to carry on the pearl fisheries of the Persian Gulf This atter work is particularly arduous, and equires the very highest physical qualities of endurance if the unfortunate diver wishes to survive many seasons, In spite of the suitability of the climate and water to the diver's physical needs, very few of these unfortunate slaves long survive the prolonged exertions which they are compelled by their Arab masters to undertake. The weaker men soon die, and a large annual number of

ecruits is necessary for this cause alone. With the institution of domestic slavery Great Britain made no attempt to leal, as it is so intimately associated with the religious and comestic life of the Arabs, that any attempt to interfere with the system would undoubtedly arouse the most determined hostility. and would be resisted to the bitter end. The method adopted to suppress the slave trade consisted of an undertaking obtained from the Sultan of Muscat-in return for material benefits accorded to im-by which he promised to abolish slave markets in his dominions. Treaties were also and aed with the chiefs of the Pirate Coasts. Simultaneously with these arrangements, efforts were made by an energetic patrol of the coasts by men-of-war at the ports of arrival and departure, to make the trade so diffici and unsafe that it could not be carried on profitably, and so would eventually be practically suppressed. This result has not, however, been reached, and slavery is at the present time carried on perfectly openly on the whole of the

coast in question. The jealousy of the French is unhap oily due mainly to the fact that the French Government would not endorse the action of its plenipotentiaries at the Brussels Conference, and also to the unfortunate fact that the French flag has, in the spirit of jealousy and with a desire to undermine British influence among the Arabs, been granted in an indiscriminate manner to the owners and captains of Arab craft. As the French men-of-war do little or no effective cruising in these waters, the Arab-quick to take advantage of anything likely to suit his purpose-has on many occasions used the French flag merely to enable him to run cargoes o slaves in safety, trusting that the well known objection of the French to allow any dhow carrying their flag to be searched, or even boarded, would suffice to protect them from an too inquisitive

To such a pitch has this trade attained that it is a fact which can hardly be disputed that from 1,500 to 2,000 slaves annually are landed at Sur alone. This place is practically the headquarters of the slave trade, and a large proportion of the dhows owned at Sur have managed to acquire the right to fly the French flag. We assert without tear of contradiction that many of these slaves are carried under the protection of the French flag. Sur, the largest place of import, is by no means the only one, as it is well known that slaves are landed at many other ports on the coast. Generally large dhows only are run to Sur, and the slaves are then distributed in smaller vessels along the coast. The slaves who are despatched to the pearl fisheries and to supply the numerous towns on the Pirate Coast are sent by caravans from Sur to their destination, as it is a much

shorter journey by land than by sea. That this trade should be carried on penly-as it is-and that any feelings of jealousy and petty bickerings between two great Powers should enable the Arab slave dealer to pursue his infamous calling with impunity, is a disgrace to European civilization, and the public of both countries-did they know the facts-would with one accord call upon their respective Governments to come to some understanding by means of which this state of affairs should be ended, and the Arab slaver, in this as in other parts of the world, cleared once for all from the surface of the seas.

Times-London, July 21.

The Spanish Cabinet is still discussing the question of war or peace apparently without any appreciable advance toward a decision. Our Madrid correspondent reports a council of an hour and a half om which Senor Sagasta emerged looking more than usually dejected; while Senor Gamazo met enquiries with the eternal "tomorrow" of his race. It is supposed that ministers are still divided in opinion, though the dis- With the discovery that England would agreement may not go to the length of help the United States to resist Contidespotic military principle of government upon our republican system? Is there any reason or any possible gain in setting up a shoulder strap satrapy over 7,000,000 barbarous people to controlling new issues.

Should gravitate to their old party to medical contest on the controlling new issues.

Which occasioned some nostile criticism. It was pointed out that the process server of M. Brisson should not find me at home when he came to serve me with the notice. There was no question of imprisonment, because a sentence by which are accused of the controlling new issues.

Which occasioned some nostile criticism. It was pointed out that the process server of M. Brisson should not find me at home when he came to serve me with the notice. There was no question of imprisonment, because a sentence by which are accused of the British." The controlling new issues a should gravitate to their old party to make a criticism. It was pointed out that the process server of M. Brisson should not find me at home when he came to serve me with the notice. There was no question of imprisonment, because a sentence by without at least such protection as may against which no adequate provision if the Government had been or can be made. Porto Rico, necessary to arrange so that the process server of M. Brisson should not find me at home when he came to serve me with the notice. There was no question of imprisonment, because a sentence by without at least such protection as may affect the without at the time of chastening and severe the victory of those who object to vanished, and so the "Cuban concert" to realize a handsome net profit to realize a handsome of the courtage to the courtage t actual rupture. That can only mean | nental coercion, the hope of securing | heed nothing of the future. We fear

Did England Help us at the Out-break of the War?

We have repeatedly advised those who desire to learn something of the intentions of the British Government, says the New York Sun, to read carefully the leading article entitled "Episodes of the Month," which is a regular feature of the London National Review. We have done this because we know that the editor has access to official sources of information which are closed to the public. We now invite attention to a disclosure of particular importance made in the July number concerning the service rendered to us just before the outbreak of the war with Spain, when the Madrid Government spared no effort to induce the great maritime powers of Europe to make the disposition of Cuba a matter of international concern. Such, it will be remembered, had previously been the status of the Cuban question, both England and France having firmly refused to acquiesce in the American assertion that only the United States and Spain had a right

to determine the fate of the island, The editor of the National Review begins with the remark that he considers himself at liberty to divulge a chapter of recent diplomatic history, for the reason that misrepresentations of the facts are now circulated by the agents of certain continental powers whose anti-American designs were foiled by English opposition. The revelation of the truth is regarded as the more necessary because the attempt to form a combination against the United States, which England was once able to defeat, may be at any time renewed. He goes on to say that, when the Cuban crisis came to a head and it at last became manifest to the statesmen of Continental Europe that a war between this country and Spain was imminent, they resolved to make a European question of Cuba; that is, to deal with it as they dealt with Crete, and to treat the United States as they had treated Greece. Had the powers carried out this resolution, we ourselves should have been subjected to profound humiliation, and the Cubans would have been as far from gaining peace, order and civil liberty as are the Cretan Christians from achieving their independence.

For a time, the success of the anti-American league was believed to be assured. In the preliminary parleys France took the lead, eagerly seconded by Austria, and, according to the National Review, followed in this instance by her Russian ally. The French Foreign Office was impelled not only by a feeling of racial sympathy for the Spanish people and by the close political relations existing between the Paris and Madrid Governments, but also by the act that Spanish securities were held in France to the extent of \$800,000,000, or our-fifths of the huge indemnity paid to Germany after the Franco-German war. t must also be borne in mind that the Madrid Government could exercise pressure on the French Foreign Office, for if Spain were to join the Triple Alliance, a step she has been invited to take, she would compel the French Republic to keep several army corps strung along the Pyrenees, as it does along the Italian frontier. Italy, it is pleasant for Americans to hear, re mained outside of the '*Cuban concert:' at all events she had made no overt move in the matter up to the time when t collapsed.

The accession of Germany to the pro posed anti-American coalition was made contingent on the the co-operation of Great Britain, a condition which the promoters of the concert took for granted would not endanger the project. They recalled England's traditional attitude with regard to Cuba, and they assumed that the relations between the Britisli and American Governments must be more or less strained by, the Venezuela business and by the desire for the annexation of Canada openly expressed in the United States. Not only did they deem it reasonable to demand British concurrence, but they held such concurrence of vital moment, nasmuch as John Bull, by reason of his irresistible navy and strategic coigns of vantage as Halifax, Bermuda, St. Lucia and Esquimal, would be the very man to bell the cat. Now let us see how the plot failed.

We are told by the editor of the National Review that at the time when the anti-American combination was first mooted in London, Lord Salisbury was abroad and the acting Secretary for Foreign Affairs was Mr. A. J. Balfour, whose cordial liking for the United States rein orced a far seeing solicitude for British nterests. Aside from his personal inwillingness to see the great American republic subjected to humiliation, he recognized that the new situation in the Far East, which was drawing the United States and England together, rendered it advisable that an English speaking people should acquire control of the island of Cuba, which, strategically, would dominate the proposed Nicaragua Canal. He accordingly assumed, and instructed Sir Julian Pauncefote to assume toward the engineers of the "Cuban concert," an attitude which distinctly indicated that under no circumstances would Great Britain be party to anything that might be even construed as unfriendly to the Washington Government.

It is possible that the pretended pro moters of international peace wo ld have persisted in their anti-American scheme, could they have secured a promise that England would remain neutral, but even this assurance was soon seen to be out of the question of the British." who are accused of recklessness.

wishing to embroil the Continental Powers with their dear friend, the United States.

Such is the important statement made y the editor of the London National Review. If it is ill founded, an official contradiction should have come from the head of the French Foreign Office, who is charged with being the mover in the intrigue against the United States. No such contradiction has appeared. In the absence of any disclaimer on the part of M. Hanotaux, or of his successor, we must assume that the National Review's assertions are true, and that the American people are indebted to Great Britain for an inestimable service at a most critical conjuncture,

Famous Men Who Know Prison Life

Pearson's Weekly.

It seems strange to think of those whom the world acknowledges as ta ous, and whom it even respects, as aving been in prison and suffered torure, doesn't it? But it's true, nevertheess. Probably the most striking case s that of Lord Loch, the late High Commissioner of the Cape.

After the Chinese war in the forties e had, while attached to the British Embassy there, the misfortune to be captured by a band of infuri ted and iguor nt Chinese. They were savage at the losses they had suffered, and were ready for any brutal acts of revenge on the hated English. They took Henry Loch—as he then was—and his companion and put them both into narrow cages, just like wild beasts in a show, and they carried them up and down the country, exhibiting them to the enraged Chinese, who jeered them, mocked them and tortured them in every possib e way. Happily for the two unfortunates, British soldiers were not long in coming to the rescue when the news became known, and they, quite contrary to their own expectations, thus managed to

escape an awful fate, One who can tell also of the horrors of foreign prisons under barbarous government is Dr. Wenyon, the well known Wesleyan medical missionary. Who that saw him sitting calmly and placidly at the Wesleyan Conference, held in Leeds some time ago, would ever have suspected that the minister with the thoughtful face and sweet, kindly expression had once been seized by rude Turkish officials while travellingin the Euphrates district of Asia Minor and thrown into the awful cell of a Turkish prison house, there to languish in utmost torture, physical and mental, until his friends in England brought sufficient influence to bear upon the

Sultan's emissaries to secure his release? The British parliament contains at least two men who have wasted away under the terrible regime of English prison life, and to whom, at that t me,

life seemed utterly hopeless and lost. One of them, Mr. Michael Davitt, than whom there are few ordinary members of Parliament more respected both inside and outside the House, served long years of penal servitude from being connected with Fenianism. How much it told on his physical frame no one will ever be able to say: but it must have been inexpressible torture to a man of his susceptibility and high intelligence, and the fact of it is no credit to England.

Another member of Parliament, Mr. . F. X. O'Brien can go still farther, and boast of what probably no other citizen can-viz., that he was tried for high treason, tound guilty, and sentenced to death as a traitor! It is, of course, superfluous that this barbarous monstrosity of a sentence was never carried out, though before Mr. O'Brien obtained his perfect freedom he had had more acquaintance with prisons and prison life than the average man is likely to

care for. Dr. Jameson, as everybody knows, can poast of an acquaintance with Holloway Jail not inferior to that of most men. And, as everybody knows also, it was for what at the worst can only be set down as a mistaken idea of colonial policy in South Africa. Those who saw the doctor before his trial, and those who saw him after, could scarcely recognize the same individual in the feeble, wanlooking man who was removed so carefully, under medical care, after fifteen months' sojourn in H. M. Prison at Holloway, compared with the bronzed, wiry looking official of the veldt whom they had formerly known.

Of Sir John Willoughby and Major Coventry, sentenced for the same cause, but for a lesser time, one may make similar remarks. Yet that men who have gained high renown in fighting for Britain's sovereign should be subjected to such degradation as herding with convicts and felons seems to suggest something wrong in the English prison

The Dowager Duchess of & utherland was, too, as many will recollect, some time in prison for contempt of court. Holloway also was, if we are correct, her experience of prison life. The lady had lestroyed some papers w ich she said were private to herself from the late Duke, and which the court had ordered to be produced. She refused to give them up, and many people applauded her for doing so. The court, however, decided that she had treated it with contempt, and committed her to prison. Eyen as a first class misdemeanant her experiences cannot have been very

Rushing to a Despotism

Daily Gazette-Birmingham, July 19. At the present moment the people seem actually anxious to place themselves under the heel of military despotism, and as long as they can keep Dreyfus in the Ile du Diable, persecute the Jews and silence men like Zola, they