

**ANOTHER ARMY
FOR CUBA?**

The question cannot be answered until further development at Paris. Signs of a renewal of the war, however certain the result might be, are not entirely wanting. General Blanco is still in Cuba. He commands a great army. Col. Roosevelt and Santiago prove that it knows how to fight with the deadly Mauser and smokeless powder. Should Spain invite a new declaration of war, a great army would have to be raised without delay, not less, and probably more, than 100,000 men. It will be interesting to note the greater or less alacrity with which the states upon which the president must, in this event, call for their respective quotas, would respond for another war for God and humanity in Cuba. A great number of people in our country who have had experience in waging war in a tropical climate against a handful of Spanish soldiers, half fed and half-clothed, might well hesitate about trying it again against an army of 140,000 men under such an intrepid and fighting soldier as General Blanco.

**THE CUBAN
REPUBLIC.**

The enlightened and refined citizens of Cuba who under very able leaders accepted the overflowing humanity of the United States as a submergence of Spanish rule in that delightful island are now kicking off their swaddling clothes and beginning to talk.

In a pronunciamiento of October 31, 1898, Senor Bartolome Maso, president of the Cuban administrative council declares:

"The Cubans accepted the assistance of America, although not knowing exactly what were the Americans' aims, just as they would have accepted help from any country, in their fight against Spain.

"As the contest progressed the Cubans in the field were gratified to hear the solemn declaration by the United States congress regarding the intentions of the American government and the path it would follow in the Spanish-American war.

"The Americans came to our help to compel Spain to relinquish her sovereignty over Cuba, in order that the Cubans themselves might be placed as promptly as possible in possession of the island; might assume the administration of its affairs, and have a government of their own.

"Therefore, the Cubans agreed to cooperate with the Americans, to obey orders of American generals and help in all possible ways to establish a Cuban government when the Americans took possession. Though America did not recognize the government of the Cubans, it was well understood that the Cubans would not on that account abandon their organization, but that, on the contrary, the time would come when such

recognition would be granted. Indeed, it was asserted to our Cuban representatives by one of the most distinguished members of the United States government and also by the members of the United States senate that in order to do away with any obstacle that might hinder the United States to go into the fight for the cause of Cuban independence, recognition of a Cuban government must come later.

"Nevertheless, it has not been possible to establish direct relations between the Cuban and American governments for the transaction of the public business, although the general character of our relations throughout the war was friendly. But we have now reached a time when, even more than in the days of fighting, it is incumbent upon all Cubans to show true patriotism, and while making every expression of gratitude to America for having given Cuba freedom and independence, to make prompt arrangements for paying off the Cubans now in arms and for getting the country into working order."

The Cubans "accepted"—they never asked. it would seem—"the assistance of America."

"Cubans in the field were gratified to hear the solemn declarations by the United States congress"—solemnity in congress is generally a farce.

Altogether the condescension of Senor Bartolome Maso and the lofty style in which he refers to "one of the most distinguished members of the United States government" is gratefully refreshing. His entire proclamation is an assurance that "a war for humanity" brings vast and incalculable satisfactions. The sick, the wounded, and even the dead of the Spanish-American war, should be inspired by the rhetoric and truthfulness of Senor Bartolome Maso.

LIFE INSURANCE.

It is the duty of every man who has a family, or portions of a family, like a mother, or sister, dependent upon his income for the comforts of existence to insure his life in their behalf. But before insuring one's life it is a duty to investigate all the best methods of making such provision as your affectionate solicitude may suggest, for those whom you love and desire to protect as beneficiaries.

The oldest level-premium companies, like the Mutual Life of New York, should be first thoroughly examined as to methods, management and safety. Then all the assessment companies and schemes ought to be carefully investigated. And then that insurance which seems the most certain to be paid at death of the insuree ought to be taken and the premium promptly paid year after year.

Good life insurance is the best beneficence evolved by modern civilization. All good men should be insured for good kindred.

**CONFOUNDED
CONFUSION.**

Inquisitive citizens of the United States, at the outbreak, during the progress, and since the alleged close of the Spanish war with more or less doubtful glory to the American name and nation, have been trying to find out its real objects and purposes. The higher brand of political patriots declared in advance that it had for its great and glorious end "liberty," "freedom," and "independent government" for the Cubans. The army of the United States, after meeting the Dolly Varden race-mixtures which bear the Cuban appellation, have laughed that plea out of existence. The president says the war was for "humanity," whatever that may mean in view of the pitiful inhumanity which it has already produced and abundantly promises. Men holding high commissions to speak as those having authority declare that the government of Spain of her own colonies was not pleasing in the sight of the American people. A more religious version of the objects and purposes of the war says it was to vindicate God himself at the cost of wholesale sacrifices of human lives and a whole ocean of human suffering. It is to be hoped that before the high debate which is sure to precede the next presidential election, the authors of the late war and of future wars of which it threatens to be prolific, will "get together," that posterity, at least, may find some solid ground for judgment.

**SENATOR
PROCTOR.**

Senator Proctor has broken loose again. The last time he exploded was as an advance agent of a yellow journal in Cuba. What was facetiously called a judicial statement made by him in the senate on his return is said to have assisted the disaster of the Maine in dragging the president to declare war upon Spain by turning the whole business over to a congressional mob of hungry and ambitious politicians without distinction of party. Major-General Bailey of Texas, in the house, and Major-General Thurston of Nebraska, in the senate, performed a furious but feeble part in assisting Mr. Proctor, but the chief glory of it all rested upon the senatorial war-monger from Vermont. This great and patriotic man is now telling his countrymen what a beautiful thing it will be for the government of the United States, in the common interest of "God and humanity," to enter into the missionary work of building great navies and organizing vast armies to rule over eight or ten millions of barbarians by the military power in the Philippines in order to give them the blessings of good government on the good old New England plan of extermination.