

PROGRESS.

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THE AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

There is much interest in Spain and Spanish affairs since the Americans and the Dons began to quarrel. Few people who are not close readers of history have an intimate knowledge of the events in that nation even of recent years. We have heard much of Don Carlos and the Carlists but how they became such a strong and dangerous rival of the reigning monarch will be new to many readers of PROGRESS.

Spain was a republic for a few months, 1873-4. When FERDINAND VII., in 1829 married his fourth wife, MARIA CRISTINA of Naples, he published an edict revoking the "Salic Law" which provided that the throne of Spain should not be occupied by a woman as long as there was a male heir to the throne. A daughter, (ISABELLA II.) was born who was proclaimed queen upon her father's death in 1833, and her mother undertook the office of regent.

Thereupon FERDINAND'S brother, DON CARLOS, began hostilities. He was driven from the country after he had abdicated in favor of his son, another DON CARLOS. The supporters of this line comprise the "Carlists" who are a torment to Spain to the present day and a continuous menace to the throne. The present "pretender" is a son of the same DON CARLOS, and a grandson of the original DON CARLOS, brother of FERDINAND. ISABELLA II., upon reaching her majority, was married by arrangement to her cousin FRANCIS of Assini, who had made a physical wreck of himself by a life of lust and debauchery. Enraged at this, ISABELLA herself went to the bad morally and brought scandal on the court. The disgraceful intrigues arising, so enraged the people that (in 1868) they rose in rebellion and drove ISABELLA off to France. A regency was formed while Spain skirmished around for a king. It took two years to find one. In 1870, AMADEUS of Aosta, second son of VICTOR EMMANUEL of Italy, undertook the job but it was hard work and he threw it up in disgust three years later. Then a provisional republic was formed with EMILIO CASTELAR, an ex-newspaper man (who now figures prominently in despatches from Madrid), as president. This was the signal for an uprising of the CARLISTS under DON CARLOS and the republic was upset in a month's time; but the CARLISTS did not get possession. A committee of military men took possession and began hunting for another king. They discovered a son of the fugitive ISABELLA and placed him on the throne as ALPHONSO XII. But ALPHONSO was a single man, and after the CARLISTS were subdued sought a wife. CHRISTINA, an Austrian archduchess, was recommended and ALPHONSO married her without ever having seen her. The wedding was performed by proxy. ALPHONSO XII died just before the present king was born. It is this CHRISTINA who is now regent of Spain and this boy who is now ALPHONSO XIII., the boy king of Sp. in.

With what envious eyes England's rivals must read the marvellous tale of British stability which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach unfolded to the House of Commons on Thursday night. The annual expenditure has now reached the enormous sum of \$575,000,000, yet the Chancellor finds himself with a surplus of \$18,390,000 for the past year and can afford to spend \$12,750,000 on beautifying London's public buildings. While his surplus for the coming year is estimated at \$8,900,000 he can devote large sums to cheapening the workingman's tobacco, lessening the income tax burden on the middle classes, whose incomes vary from \$2,000 to \$3,500; and all this while the army each year is swallowing more and more. Last year the navy cost \$100,000,000 and the army \$86,000,000, and strikes and lockouts hindered revenue accumulation in other directions. Well may Sir Michael Hicks Beach say, "I

don't think anything can be gathered from last year's statistics to justify the doubt of our ability to compete on fair terms with foreign competitors."

The prospectus of the CUSHING Sulphite Fibre company has been issued and it presents in plain terms the chances for investment in this new industry. The capital required is half a million dollars divided into ten thousand shares, one quarter of which shall be preference stock. Only one half of this stock is to be issued at present and the announcement is made that \$30,000 of stock has been taken already. When \$250,000 is subscribed for, the work of erecting the mills will be begun. So far local capitalists only are interested and they include Messrs. JOSEPH ALLISON, THOMAS McAVITY, W. H. MURRAY, GEORGE S. CUSHING, and GEO. F. BAIRD, as directors with the latter as managing director. As we have pointed out before the company has secured a valuable water privilege from the city and the facilities for the manufacture and shipment of pulp could not be more favorable than they are.

C. HOWARD YOUNG is a newspaper man in Hartford who has been fourteen years an invalid confined to his bed. To support himself and to comfort those similarly afflicted he has written a book, called the Sunny Life of an Invalid, which he dispenses to all who send for it for the sum of one dollar. His work is highly spoken of and he gets many orders. But this reminds us that in this city there is a lady who has been confined to her bed for years and that during period has sent thousands of her book, Sick Room Thoughts, all over the world.

When eggs are selling for eight cents a dozen and twenty four pounds of granulated sugar are weighed out for one dollar who will say that St. John is a bad place to live in?

VERSES OF YESTERDAY AND TODAY

The Golden Chimes of Memory. How softly they ring to me; Like voices singing my soul to greet Over the twilight sea. Golden chimes far sweeter than all, Ring in some grand old tower; Echoing round me they gently call, The absent of life's short hour. The golden chimes of memory sweet, Fall on my ear tonight; One dear name softly to me repeat, One dear face keep in sight. Remembrance crieth aloud in tears, The voice that with all has power; To summon again those vanished years The love of one bygone hour. The golden chimes of memory sweet, In dark aisles of the past; The echoes wake of coming feet, Sounding through cloisters vast. I meet you yet dear heart of old, Greeting you once a rain; Your blessed form I fondly hold, Close to this soul of pain. The golden chimes of memory sweet, Sweeter than all the bells; In all the world where true hearts meet, Your own true promise tells. Your radiant spirit drawing near, My heart need not be told; The one of all on earth most dear, I tenderly behold. The golden chimes of memory sweet, Wait on the warm May breeze; The prayer our souls that still entreat, By blossoming apple trees. How soothingly the pensive tone, Dispel all wintry gloom, And still though happier days have flown, Affection's roses bloom. The golden chimes of memory sweet, Still lead us by the hand, You come in loveliness complete, And close beside me stand. To love's dear dream my soul will cling, When by the twilight sea; Those hallowed sounds together bring, Yourself and heaven to me. —CYRUS GOLDB.

The Fern, April 1898.

The Burial of Ginger James. (From the London Daily Chronicle.) A spell I had to wait Outside the barrick gate, For Ginger James was passing out as I was passing in. 'E was only a recruit, But I give 'im the salute, For I'll never get another chance of givin' it agin! 'E'd little brats, I'd swear, Beneath 'is ginger 'air, 'Is personal attractions, well, they wasn't very large; 'E was just in ev'ry mill, An' a foul-mouthed cur, but still We'll forgive 'im all 'is drawbacks—'e 'as taken 'is discharge. 'E once got fourteen days, For drunken, idle ways, An' the Colonel said the nasty things that Colonel's som' times say; 'E ca' led him to 'is face The regiment's disgrace— But the Colonel took 'is at all when 'e passed 'im by to-day. For days 'e used to dwell Inside a guard-room cell, Where they put the darbies on 'im for a 'owlin' savage brute. But as by the hard 'e went They gave 'im the present, The little bugler sounded off the 'General Salute, The band turned out to play Foot trimp's James away; 'Is Captain and 'is company came down to see him off; An' thirteen file an' rank, With three rounds each of blank; An' 'e rode down on a carriage, like a bloomin' city toff! 'E doesn't want no pass, 'E's journeying first-class, 'Is trav'ling rug's a Union Jack, which is'n't bad at all; The tune the drummers play It ain't so very gay, But a rather slow selection, from a piece that's known as 'Sail'. —Edgar Wallace.

SPAIN AS SHE IS TO-DAY.

HER PRESENT CONDITION AND HER PAST HISTORY.

A Constitutional Monarchy—Details of Her Government—Her Colonial Possessions—Condition of Her People—Theoretical Military Strength.

The present Constitution of Spain was proclaimed in 1876. It proclaims the Government to be a constitutional monarchy, the executive resting in the King, the power to make laws in the cortes with the King. The Cortes are composed of a Senate and a Congress, equal in authority. There are three classes of Senators—first, Senators by their own right; secondly, Senators nominated by the Crown, and thirdly, Senators elected by the corporations of state, that is, the communal and provincial States, the Church, the universities, academies, and by the largest payers of contributions. Senators by their own right are the grantees of the kingdom, whose titles and possessions entitle them to the privilege. The Congress is formed by Deputies in the proportion of one to every 50,000 population. In 1878 Cuba secured the right to send Deputies to the Cortes in the proportion of one to every 40,000 free inhabitants paying 125 pesetas in taxes yearly. The Constitution further enacts that the king is inviolable, but his Ministers are responsible, and all his decrees must be countersigned by one of them. The Cortes must approve his marriage before he can contract it, and he cannot marry any one excluded by law from succession to the crown. If all the lines become extinct, the King would be elected by a "vote of the nation." After the King the reins of government are guided by a President of the Council and Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Finance, the Interior, War, Marine, Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works and a Minister of the Colonies.

Spain's area and population, as they are at the present time, are interesting, in view of the fact that once her possessions were greater than those of any other European power. Her present area, including the Balearic and Canary Islands, each of which is considered a province, is 197,670 square miles. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and all of the New England States combined have an area of 162,065 square miles. Spain is therefore a trifle larger than these states. On the other hand, Texas has an area of 262,290 square miles so that Texas is 74,620 square miles larger than Spain. The population of Spain is estimated to be 17,650,234, about the same as that of the New England and Middle States named.

Beside the Canary and Balearic Islands Spain holds the colonies of Cuba, area 41,655 miles; population before the war, 1,631,687; Porto Rico, area 3,500 square miles, population 806,708. Total area and population in America, 45,205 square miles, and 2,438,395 persons respectively. Her possessions in Asia are: The Philippine Islands, area 114,326 square miles, population 7,000,000, the Sulu Islands, area 950 square miles, population 75,000; the Caroline Islands and Palao, area 560 square miles, population 36,000; the Marianne Islands, area 420 square miles, population 10,172. Total area and population in Asia, 116,256 square miles and 7,121,172 persons. Her possessions in Africa are Rio de Oro and Adrar, area 243,000 square miles, population 100,000; Iini (near Cape Nun), area 27 miles, population 6,000; Fernando Po, Annabon, Corisco, Elobey, and San Juan, area 850 square miles, population 30,000. Total area and population in Africa, 243,877 square miles and 136,000 persons. The total area of Spain's foreign possessions is 405,338 square miles. The total population is 9,695,567 persons. So that her foreign possessions have an area more than twice as large as her own and a foreign population nearly half the size as her own. Of course, when she loses Cuba her foreign area will be reduced one-ninth and her foreign population, if the loss of garrison is considered, reduced nearly one-sixth.

Census returns show that a very large proportion of the inhabitants of Spain are illiterate. Nearly 12,000,000 in the kingdom can neither read nor write. In the whole of Spain it was found that but 5,004,460 persons could read and write, 608,005 persons could read only, and yet Spain supports 24,528 public and 5,576 private schools. A law making education compulsory was passed 1857, but it was never enforced, partly for political reasons and partly because of the wretched pay of the teachers—\$50 to \$100 a year telling a usual fee. In higher education Spain is not behindhand. She has ten large universities, carrying an enrollment of 16,000 students.

Spain gets its revenue by a system of direct and indirect taxation, stamp duties,

Government monopolies, &c. Direct taxes are imposed on landed properties, houses, live stock, commerce, registration acts, titles of nobility, mortgages, &c.; the indirect taxes come from foreign imports, articles of consumption, tolls, bridge and ferry dues. Her revenue for 1896 and 1897 was £30,771,450; her expenditures £30,456,584. She had beside this, however, an extraordinary expenditure of £9,360,000. Her public debt is now over \$1,700,000,000 including over \$350,000,000 incurred in Cuba.

Spain is an agricultural country. In the early part of the century the country was owned by landed proprietors who had acquired great tracts of land, but in recent years these tracts have been divided and have passed into the hands of small farmers and fruit growers. The grape is the most important culture, but large quantities of oranges, raisins, nuts and olives are exported every year. Spain is rich in minerals, the annual value of her mineral exports being about £6,640,000. She also manufactures cotton goods. She has nearly 70,000 looms. Her imports for 1896-7 amounted to £29,366,906. Her exports brought her in £34,890,400. The most primitive conditions prevail in many parts of Spain and in some parts life is almost as it was when Columbus travelled the country roads on foot leading his little son by the hand. This is due to the meagre means of communication, there being only 7,548 miles of railroad in the whole country. This is only 3.9 linear miles of road for every 100 square miles of territory. New England alone has as many miles of railroad as has Spain, and her territory is not nearly as great. The same area as Spain picked out of the upper Eastern United States has nearly 30,000 miles of road. But the people of Spain still adhere to their gayly disparaged mules, which perhaps make up in worn-out romance what they lack in speed.

Spain is well defended from invasion by a cordon of forts and fortified towns drawn completely around her frontier. On the north there is Fuenterrabia, the fortified port of Passages and the military ports of Santona, Santander, Ferrol, Coruna and Vigo. In the Basque provinces are Libba and Vitoria. To the left of the Ebro are Pamplona, Tattalla, Jaca, Venagua, Morzon, Puyceda, Seo de Urzel, Balaguera and Lerida. Nearer the Mediterranean are Cardona, Hostalrich, Campredon, Ripoll Girona, Olot, Carletollit and Figueras. On the Mediterranean are Palamos, Darcelona, Tarragona, Malaga, Almeria, Carthagena and Alicante. Logrono, Tudela, Zaragoza, Mequinenza and Tortosa are in the Ebro. Burgos and Morella lie to the south of it. Toro, Rodrigo, Valencia de Alcantara, Albuquerque and Badajoz lie along the Portuguese frontier. Tarifa and Algeiras are in the Strait of Gibraltor and Cadiz is at its entrance. Not all of these could withstand the projectiles of modern great guns, but quite the best methods prevail, and an army of invasion would have some difficulty in breaking through the barrier.

Spain maintains a permanent army. She also has what is known as an active reserve and a sedentary reserve, each of which could be relied upon for support in time of war. Any Spaniard above the age of 19 is liable to be called upon to serve in the permanent army for three years. From this part of the army the soldier passes to the active reserve for three years' service, and from thence to the sedentary reserve for six years' service. By paying 1,500 pesetas any one may escape service. The colonial army requires every able-bodied subject to serve eight years in the various reserves. Thus most of the King's subjects are militia men, and it is estimated that in time of need Spain could easily mobilize an efficient army of 1,083,565 men. The standing army numbers about 70,000 men, although recent levies make this number nearer 100,000. Spain's navy is likewise capable. The following is a list of her most important men-of-war, all of which are of the armored class and capable of holding their own in a modern combat.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Tons, Indicated H. P.

The following are deck protected and partially protected:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Tons, Indicated H. P.

Most of these vessels have a normal speed of 20 knots. Spain also has a numerous fleet of torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers. Her fighting navy is manned by 1002 officers, 9,000 marines, and 14,000 sailors, besides about 1,000 mechanics of various kinds.

Spain is not, after all, a modernized nation in the sense that other nations are modernized. Her people are governed by the spirit of quixotism that caused Isa-



bell to pledge her jewels so that Columbus might start westward; that caused Ferdinand and his consort to move their throne chairs up to the very walls of the Moorish strongholds that the example might incite the chivalrous bravery of their followers; that caused the houses of Urena and de Leon to pledge their estates that the Moors might be driven from the Alhambra. The memory of that period, the most romantic and brilliant in Spanish history when half the world was theirs, never dies in their breasts, and it more than anything else would sustain them in war of nations. This pride of race, however, is not what they would fight for. Out of the ruins of their past greatness have risen beautiful monuments—Madrid, the capital city, with its palaces and its 470,000 worshippers of the ancient throne; Barcelona, with its quarter of a million mostly eager for war, and blind to all but its romance; Malaga, with its 100,000, who daily have the remains of Moors to teach them what manner of fighters were their ancestors; Carthagena, Cadiz, Valencia, Seville, and Granada, where memory stops, and the grotesques and arabesques of the great Moorish temple lift one out of the nineteenth century and carry one back to the time when war in Spain meant honor, valor, and glory.

Moving Day on Monday. May day falls on Sunday this year and those who are unfortunate enough to have to move will have to do it on Monday instead of Saturday. PROGRESS has for years given as large a list of all the people who change their address as it could secure and if any of its readers who can be included will kindly send in their names, where they have lived and where they purpose to live they will not only see their names in print next Saturday—a great consideration—but at the same time tell their friends and creditors where they can be found.

An Order From British Columbia. Mr. H. G. Marr has received a telegraph order for millinery from a dealer of Nanaimo, B. C. Mr. Marr has filled quite a large number of orders from the Pacific Coast of late, evidencing that his goods are appreciated and that his enterprise as a direct importer is extensively known. Mr. Marr's staff was more than busy yesterday marking hats and general millinery novelties purchased by him during his recent trip to New York, Boston and Montreal.

Found an Owl in the Stove. City Treasurer Hacheny, says The Morning Oregonian, is one of those old-fashioned men who get up first in the morning, build fires, and make some coffee for the refreshment of himself and the others as they turn out. Monday evening he laid the fire in the kitchen stove, as usual, before going to bed. Yesterday morning when he opened the stove door to apply a match to the kindling, he was startled by a vicious snapping and the sight of some hideous, sooty-looking goblin, with huge eyes and ears, which caused him to jump half way across the kitchen and imagine the devil or one of his imps had taken possession of the stove. On recovering his equanimity, he made an investigation and found that a gray owl had found its way down the chimney through the stovepipe and draught into the stove. Mr. Hacheny could hardly believe his senses, and at first imagined that some one had been playing a belated April fool trick on him, but the disclaimers of all the family and the fact that the owl was liberally covered with soot and ashes convinced him that the bird had come down the chimney.

A Distinction. As every one knows, the wire and cable manufacturers have been for some time and still are working day and night to supply the government with cable. Two wire salesmen for rival companies met the other day and one said: 'Hooray for war!' 'No,' said the other, 'hooray for war preparations!'

An Easy One. 'How do you know that pretty young woman is the wife of the fellow with the side whiskers?' 'I just heard him say to her: 'Come on I'll dance this one with you.' —

25 Cents per Pair is all. We ask to do curtains up. Everybody wonders how we do them up so cheap. They will never know. UNGAR'S LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS. Telephone 58.

Of all the whisker dyes offered to the public none have proved so desirable and easy of application as Buckingham's, to color a beautiful brown or black.