

look. Russia is not Spain. It has has most tremendous war resources in Europe. But England alone beat down Spain when she was stronger than Russia. The same spirit lives in the old land yet. Shakespeare's words are as true as ever—

“Come the three-quarters of the world in arms

And we will shock them.”

A conflict of the Teuton and the Saxon against the Latin and the Slav—which God forbid—would be indeed a war of the Titans. But should it come, the forces of freedom would infallibly in the long run overpower those of absolutism.

The speech of Chauncey Depew at an assembly in one of the Methodist churches of New York fired public enthusiasm, or rather focussed into words the feeling already widely prevalent:

“The two great English-speaking countries standing shoulder are the most inspiring and magnificent spectacle of the century. We speculate as to the ultimate result of the war. Here already is its result. The union of the Anglo-Saxon race, of the only nations where there is government by the people and liberty of the people; the nations that shall stand together for peace, for liberty, for humanity, for civilization, and for the brotherhood of man.”

THE COST OF WAR.

Notwithstanding the enthusiasm with which the United States rushed into the war, there were earnest protests from most influential quarters. Prof. Marcus MacVane, of Harvard University, and others from that seat of learning record their judgment as opposed to the time and mode of its declaration. So also was Prof. Vandyke, Rutgers' College. At Yale, notwithstanding the proverbial enthusiasm of the students, similar sentiments prevail. Part of the press that was most vociferous for war, now that it has come, realizes what tremendous issues it brings, what awful certainties of suffering and possibilities of disaster it brings. The *Northwestern Christian Advocate* states that the war is costing the United States three million dollars a day. The nation, at the same time, is paying a million dollars a day in pensions for the war that closed thirty years ago. Two dollars of every three raised by taxes in Great Britain is expended for interest on the debt for upholding the Bourbon dynasty nearly a hundred years ago.

CANADIAN FRIENDSHIP.

The present friendly feeling of the United States to Canada and Great Britain may well find expression in the payment of the Behring Sea claims which has been ordered by Congress, and in the settlement of the outstanding differences along our far-extended frontier from the Alaska boundary question to the fisheries of the Gut of Canso.

It is announced that Sir Louis Davies, Minister of the Marine, has been appointed by the Government to act with Sir Julian Pauncefoot at Washington as a Commissioner for the pacification of all causes of strife between the trustees of this North American continent. We may say, as Abraham said to Lot, “Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, for we be brethren.”

WOMEN'S PROTEST.

The patriotic women of the United States, emulating “The Daughters of the Revolution,” have resolved to deny themselves the use of French fashions and feathers, as a protest against the unfriendly attitude of the French press towards the Union. Their husbands will not greatly complain of this, and Worth dresses will become objects of contempt rather than of envy. As we passed the Grands Magazins du Louvre in Paris, our guide described them as “the ladies' paradise, but the husbands' purgatory.” Anything that will divert the attention from French frivolities to more austere and nobler realities will be a boon to the nation.

D'ALTON MCCARTHY.

The tragic death of the late D'Alton McCarthy has caused a profound sympathy throughout the community. He was a man of marked independence of character, a man who had in a special sense the courage of his convictions. He was not afraid to stand by his own judgment, even if he stood alone. He won high rank in his profession and in political life. In 1889 he broke with his party on account of the position of the Cabinet on the Jesuit Estates Act. One of the ablest men in Canada, he could have held high office in the Conservative party had he chosen to hold in abeyance his personal independence. He stood staunchly for British connexion and imperial federation, when that doctrine was not as popular as it has recently become.