

if given the opportunity, would endeavor to convince you that he was perfectly justified in doing so, and you were quite wrong in restraining him.

In a paper which appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* (July) by Hon. E. J. Phelps, a similar view of the matter was taken, and the thought brought out that many cases are often too important to compromise. From this it would seem that the usefulness of standing armies and immense battleships has not yet entirely disappeared, although the fact is, indeed, a reproach to this age of civilization and enlightenment.

The visit of England's Lord Chief Justice, of whose ability Canadians know so much through his connection with the famous Parnell Commission and the Behring Sea case, is calculated, nevertheless, to inspire confidence in one another's friendship between the two great branches of the English-speaking people, and the cause of international arbitration has certainly been placed in a clearer light than heretofore, so that we may shortly look for a peaceful movement in America—bearing in mind the dangers that lie exposed—which will lead to lasting results.

GERMANY AND
THE PARIS
EXPOSITION.

THE German Ambassador in Paris has notified the French Government of the official acceptance by Germany of the invitation from the French Republic to participate in the Industrial Exhibition of 1900. This is regarded as the most conspicuous move of pacific policy made between the two nations since the Franco-Prussian war.

In 1878, Germany ignored altogether the Exhibition held in Paris in that year, while in 1889 the work of her artists alone was represented. France, on the other hand, has steadfastly repudiated all efforts at friendly competitions between her rival and herself, whether they be on the athletic field or among industrial enterprises.

It would seem, therefore, that these two great nations are once more on "visiting terms;" though it must not be supposed that either has, as yet, a very deep love for the other. German manufacturers may send exhibits of their wares to Paris be-

cause it would hardly pay them to refuse to avail themselves of the opportunity of thus coming in contact with consumers from all over the world, and the artisan may exhibit his labor for the purpose of displaying his skill and workmanship, but it is hardly likely that either is prompted to any great degree by a desire to make the French Exposition a success. And the Frenchman when he contemplates the loss of Alsace and Lorraine will scarcely be inclined to welcome German competition in the same friendly spirit that he shows to that of other countries—in fact, he would hardly care to consider them at all were it not that selfish motives tell him that the success of the Exposition would be more complete with than without the German exhibit. It is altogether likely that the two nations are moved more by a consideration of self-interest than by any love of one for the other. The wolf and the lamb may for a time lie down together for the purpose of displaying their respective merits, but the old feud between them will, notwithstanding, be as keen as ever.

DR. JAMESON'S
SENTENCE.

THE result of the recent trial of Dr. Jameson and his followers, charged with leading a hostile expedition into a friendly state, must inspire the admiration of all for the even-handed justice of the English courts. Notwithstanding the sympathy and sentiment of the great mass of the people of England who have been inclined all along to look upon the adventurers more as heroes deserving of praise than offenders meriting punishment, a jury selected from among these very people to pass upon the cold, hard facts have declared the prisoners guilty, and the court has decreed that they shall be confined for terms ranging from five to fifteen months. It may be said that this is a very light sentence indeed, for men who have been responsible for the loss of several lives and thousands of dollars of damage, but the chances are that a sentence of this kind will be more salutary than a more lengthy one would have been, for the reason that had a heavier punishment been inflicted the masses would have regarded the prisoners as