

no ordinary ability, because the latter have punctured on two or three occasions their bubbles of jingoism. This would be a littleness of patriotism and public spirit beyond anything we can yet believe of the members of our Senate, and in the second place few senators will dare to stand, in an important matter such as this, against a powerful public sentiment which moves steadily in favor of the treaty. Few senators would like to face the disapproval of the best element of their constituency.

There can, however, be little doubt that they will submit the treaty to a very searching examination, and in this they are perfectly right, so long as they do it in a large spirit of patriotism, and with a sense of public responsibility, though they should not forget how difficult it is to draw a treaty of the scope of this one, which shall be absolutely satisfactory in every detail, and they should realize that every inch of the ground has been worked over with the most patient care, and that necessary concessions have been made on both sides. This great treaty is one of the fruits which eighteen centuries have slowly ripened. It has come by natural processes of diplomacy and statesmanship, and yet it is none the less the work of the Prince of Peace. It means that two of the most enlightened nations of the world are now civilized enough to make a positive trial of a Christian method of gaining justice. Eminent jurists are to adjust our differences, and they are no longer to be referred to the 'great captains with their guns and drums.'

The cases of supreme importance are to go before a court composed of three British jurists and three Judges of our Supreme or Circuit Courts, and a final decision will require a vote of at least five of the Judges to one, so that no great injustice is ever likely to be done to either nation. If this experiment proves successful, as we have every reason to believe it will, it will

gradually be extended, and nation after nation will enter the brotherhood, and the system can easily be adapted for universal application.

At present England spends \$4 a year per capita to maintain an army, and only 70 cents per capita upon education. The proportion on the continent of Europe is much more distorted than this. When the principles now expressed in this treaty shall permeate the nations the immense sums now squandered to maintain the worse than useless system can go to educate and expand the natural powers of the citizen, and the progress of the race will go on with a rapidity beyond anything we now conceive.

PRAYING MARY.

(Published by request.)

A number of ministers were assembled for the discussion of difficult questions, and among others it was asked how the command to "pray without ceasing" could be complied with. Various suppositions were started, and at length one of the number was appointed to write an essay upon it, to be read at the next Monthly Meeting; which, being overheard by a plain, sensible servant girl, she exclaimed, "What! a whole month wanted to tell the meaning of that text! It is one of the easiest and best texts in the Bible."

"Well, well," said an old minister, "Mary, what can you say about it? Let us know how you understand it; can you pray all the time?"

"O. yes, sir."

"What! when you have so many things to do?"

"Why, sir, the more I have to do, the more I can pray."

"Indeed! well, Mary, do let us know how it is; for most people think otherwise."

"Well, sir," said the girl, "when I first open my eyes in the morning, I pray, Lord, open the eyes of my under-