

reasoning power or current information and knows perfectly well that his ships are unable to cope with those of the United States in the bay of Manila, even if Dewey were not there; so it is as plain as anything that has not yet been made apparent that the Spaniard has some sort of assurance of assistance of one kind or another. Where will it come from? is the question, and at once, whether voluntarily or involuntarily, the mind turns to those five German warships at present lying peaceably enough in that harbor and others on the way. It is idle to suppose that with the dickering that is known to have taken place between those two nations there is no understanding between them, that the concessions tendered Germany by Spain are to be without consideration; and what Great Britain is figuring on in such connection cannot of course be told.

It may be that there is no design to attempt to dislodge the Americans from the island of Luzon, but that their occupancy of the remainder of the archipelago will be disputed and that an alliance to that end only has been determined upon; and it may also be the case that on the arrival of a certain date or the happening of a certain event German intervention will be announced. A strict construction of Emperor William's words and a careful consideration of his demeanor rather invite those of a speculative turn of mind to believe just such a thing; besides, there seems no other excuse for the presence of so many of his floating batteries at Manila. He only disclaimed having any present intention of interfering, but carefully refrained from saying that he intended to continue such attitude to the end. Perhaps he thinks this would be an improper thing to do, because if meant it would be undiplomatic and if not meant would subject him to very unpleasant consequences when the want of candor became apparent. We shall soon know.

A MIGHTY ALLIANCE.

The world moves. Humanity advances. Minds expand and hearts beat time to new emotions. Those who experience wonder at previously undreamed-of results and fathom not the underlying principle, become more easily adjusted to new conditions than do those who delve into the psychologic domain and acquaint themselves with the occult forces which terminate and direct visible developments. The friend of last year is the enemy of this year, and vice versa, and conditions formerly unwelcome and forbidden are transformed into pleasant and desirable visitations as if by the magician's wand. Sometimes the metamorphic creations relate to the small, even the trifling things of life and receive corresponding attention; again, they pertain to great aggregations of people—to communities, to states, to nations, and in the latter case the whole earth takes concern.

Time was, and a very short time, too when the United States of America and the United Kingdom across the Atlantic were more nearly diametrically opposed to each other than any other two nations on the earth. What did it grow out of? Not the armed collisions which had taken place between them; that is, not essentially that. Not the circumstance that during a war in which this country was engaged the other gave material aid and comfort to the enemy, for the enemy referred to soon after became a friend and is now fighting shoulder to shoulder with his former opponent; besides, the objectionable acts complained of were submitted to arbitration and settled with but little jarring. Looking the ground over carefully; taking everything into consideration;

realizing that the two peoples are of the same race and alone speak the language which of all methods of expression is the most voluminous, elastic, descriptive and subtle; knowing that they practice the same arts of peace and of war, and that the literature, the songs and the other intellectual influences of one are common property between them—with all these things taken into the account, can any one say why the two countries have of late years been seriously at loggerheads?

It is sometimes the case that members of the same household will divide against themselves and cherish a spirit of resentment which puts them further apart as time progresses. In some instances they become so bitter, so determined in this unnatural opposition that neither can tolerate a generous word spoken of the other. This deplorable condition of things sometimes grows into a feud and is passed along from generation to generation, and not one of the parties to it knows the reason why, not one will listen to an explanation or for a moment tolerate a proposed intervention. They only know that they hate each other, that the name—albeit the same as their own—is detestable beyond all things, and thus it continues. What and where is the remedy? Sometimes there is none except that which comes of the complete alienation of the enemies, time and space gradually sundering the ties of consanguinity and remembrance, and the two divisions become separate and distinct families, each unknown to the other.

In the case of the United States and Great Britain, the wonder is that resentment in any form should have a continued existence during a long period of profound peace, a period in which we were, unconsciously perhaps, drifting nearer together in sentiment and feeling, but too stiff on one side and too arrogant on the other to let such progress find full expression. It was only when our country, heart-sore and indignant over inhumanities and outrages committed at the very threshold of our doors, was at last moved to grapple with the murderers and despoilers by reason of their diabolism being practiced upon us, that the two mighty English-speaking races were brought nearer together. What we did and are doing is what England would have done, only there would have been less tolerance and delay. The first gun had not been fired when a British lawmaker proposed tendering the use of his country's navy to the United States; the spell was broken, the schism at an end, the mother and the offspring were nearer together than they had ever been since the original separation, and now there is but little more than the merest form remaining to make the reconciliation complete and effective. It will be such an alliance as will make the world stand agape and would-be despots and oppressors wear their crowns with a new and strange feeling of discomfort.

Chauncey M. Depew, who at first reprobated the alliance, now favors it, as shown by today's telegraphic news. He is a far-seeing, gifted man, whose words carry great weight with them, whether at home or abroad. Add to all these things the making of the Fourth of July a public holiday in many parts of Canada, and then say if you can that the Anglo-Saxon is not getting together at a rate beyond all previous conception.

SANTIAGO'S DEFENSE.

That the engagement now in progress about Santiago de Cuba will be a memorable one, need hardly be said. The outcome cannot be doubted, though the victory will not be easily

won. Only a couple of days ago the Associated Press correspondent reported that every hill and mountain north and east of Santiago is occupied by blockhouses, from whence the Spaniards can view the movements of the American army as it advances beyond Sabanilla, while to the eastward of the city, gashing every knoll and bit of high ground, are Spanish entrenchments. The correspondent from an elevation to the right of the American line counted thirty-four of these entrenchments completely fencing every approach to the city. The trenches have been dug as the conformation of the ground admitted. The ends of the trenches overlap where breaks in the line occur, thus securing comparatively safe retreat from rifle fire in case parts of the trenches are captured. Upon one of these works modern guns have been mounted.

Spies had learned that inside the entrenchments are four parallel lines of rifle pits shoulder deep, and in front of them are marked ranges and several rows of barbed wire fences. The officers of the army realize the magnitude of the work before them.

It is said that the Spaniards use brass-sheathed bullets. The brass rips and tears the flesh horribly, while the small brass splinters cause blood poisoning. Another device of theirs is to cut a cross through the end of the Mauser bullet, and this, on striking, splits and lacerates the flesh. The explosive bullet has been condemned by international agreement, but the Spaniards have found substitutes for that uncivilized instrument of death.

Our boys at Santiago face a savage foe well fortified and desperate. But they will not falter. Before the day is over, the Spaniards will know that their struggle for power over Cuba is in vain.

GOING TOO FAR.

This country has overlooked and is even now willing to forgive a great many bad things done by Spain. Its acts which call for retributive justice only are receiving attention at our hands and minor matters should be permitted to pass. But this forbearance should not be presumed upon. There is a limit somewhere even to it, and the dons must not pass beyond that limit; and the following, for which the San Francisco Argonaut is responsible, would place them dangerously near the dead line:

"The commander-in-chief of the American army," says the Madrid editor, "is one Ted Roosevelt, formerly a New York policeman. He was born near Haarlem, in Holland, and emigrated to America when young. He was educated at Harvard academy, a commercial school, there being no universities or colleges in America. He has as a bodyguard a regiment that is fittingly called 'rough rioters.'"

It seems a difficult matter for the average Spaniard to get correct ideas of men and things in this country, and harder still to give correct expression to them. However, Roosevelt has already taken some revenge and is in the act of taking more.

HEAVIER WAR CLOUDS.

A Berlin dispatch, if founded on fact, conveys intelligence of a most grave nature. It states that an understanding has been reached by Russia, Germany and France to interfere in the Philippine islands after the war, to prevent the United States, or Great Britain, from retaining possession of the entire group. In other words, they are said to have formed a political combination with a view of seizing each a portion