

diplomatic and consular appropriation bill and passed it. In the course of the debate Sulzer read a letter (p. 257) relative to Perry S. Heath, which, on the 12th, the house struck out. The army appropriation bill was then considered and passed, and the sundry civil appropriation bill taken up. Conferees on the naval appropriation bill were appointed. The sundry civil appropriation bill being still under consideration on the 13th, was laid aside for the joint session on counting the electoral vote, the proceedings and tabulated result of which are printed at page 3620. On the 14th consideration of the sundry civil bill was resumed. Private bills occupied the day on the 15th, and on the 16th, besides considering general appropriation bills, memorial speeches on the late Representative John H. Hoftecher, of Delaware, were listened to. Upon reassembling on the 18th, after the Sunday recess, the house, under suspension of the rules, passed the bill for the centennial celebration of the Louisiana purchase; but refused for want of a two-thirds vote to take the same course with the bill taking labor organizations out of the conspiracy clause of the interstate commerce law. It then resumed consideration of the sundry civil bill.

MISCELLANY

IN THE CHAPEL.

"Ye came like water and like wind ye go."

So spake the preacher. "Only yesterday
In the cool grass beneath blue skies ye lay,

To-morrow morning brings the storm and snow.

"Ye who but now chased pleasure with hot breath

Must forth to battle with a world uncouth—

Hope's endless days are done. Lo! In your youth

Ye have lived out a life and died a death.

"Ye came like water.' Has this meadow been

Impoverished by your river's bitterness?
Or have ye, with a lingering, sweet caress,

Lifted its flowers and made its green more green?

"Like the wind ye go.' How are ye going hence?

Where ye have passed do the fields bake with drought,

Or have ye blown upon them like the south,

And left them lovelier for your innocence?

"If ye have killed no flower, ye need not fear;

If ye have nourished one, go forth content

To the great life—ye know why ye are sent;

Water and wind have done their errand here."

—Ballads of Harvard, by Lloyd McKim Garrison.

CATCHING LITTLE THIEVES.

When continued robberies had become a serious social problem, a committee of leading thieves met to decide what should be done.

Miss Caraty proposed a relief fund for all that were robbed.

The City Vigilance society submitted that indeterminate sentences for small robbers was the real remedy.

Dr. Statics proposed to study the

tracks of the little robbers in order to find the law governing the hobnails in their boots.

Prof. Ostrian said he had already solved that problem, by pointing out that if the square of half the cosine of the curve H O B equals the demand for nails, then Y will equal the number of nails.

The Outsider said he didn't see how all that would help to catch even the little robbers; besides, said he, "the land owners took—"

Mr. Prominent interrupted him by saying that "the causes of these small robberies are very complicated, and we must first deeply study them, else we might really catch some robbers."—Bolton Hall.

BECAUSE I LOVE THE WHOLE WORLD.

Because I believe in the emancipation of the American laborer from all unequal burdens, because I believe that he will gain a thousand times more through justice than through charity, because I believe in more freedom as a cure for social ills rather than in more meddling; because I believe in the solidarity of the human race; because I believe that alienation between the laboring classes of different nations only makes them the ready victims of tyrants and extortioners; because I believe that the poor can never gain by injustice to each other or separation from each other; because I believe that the prosperity of every nation inevitably promotes the prosperity of every other; because, with all my heart and soul, I hate human hatred and love human sympathy; because I love the whole world, and America the best of all—I am for free trade, absolute, unconditioned and immediate.—Thomas G. Shearman, as reported in the National Single Taxer.

THE COMMONER ON TOM L. JOHNSON.

Hon. Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, O., announces that he has retired permanently from business and intends to devote all of his time and energy to social and political questions, with a view to aiding in the enforcement of the doctrine of equal and exact justice to all and special privileges to none.

It is a worthy ambition, and he carries into his work an honest heart, a clear head, an eloquent tongue and an enthusiasm which comes from deep conviction.

During his service in congress he gave evidence of both ability and

fidelity to the public weal, and his present determination is not a surprise to those who have known him intimately.

Mr. Johnson, though comparatively young, is a man of large means and has laid aside enough to keep the wolf from his own door while he is battling for the rights of others. His success as a business man will protect him from the contempt which the well-to-do usually visit upon the reformer.

Long life to him, and may he find in his labor for his fellows a higher and more enduring enjoyment than is within the reach of those who strive only for themselves, or who make the accumulation of wealth their sole object.—The Commoner of Feb. 13.

HOMERULE—THE AMERICAN IDEA.

An extract from the fourth annual message of Mayor Samuel M. Jones, of Toledo.

I believe this is the truly American idea, and that the principle of having our cities governed very largely from the state capital and by state politics is false in theory, pernicious in practice and demoralizing in effect. As I understand the American idea, it is that the people are the government; that they should be made to feel that there is no other place where responsibility can rest, and with such a system, if, for any reason, a municipal government is a failure, the people will do as the individual does when he suffers loss or injury through his own mistake and carelessness; he will look within for the trouble. As matters stand to-day, if there is municipal mismanagement or failure, we can easily shift responsibility from ourselves and lay the blame on the state laws that hamper us with their many limitations.

I favor a system of municipal government that will grant to the officials much the same sort of freedom, and impose upon them the same kind of responsibility that rests upon officials in charge of our private corporations. The analogy between the two is not perfect, I am aware, as one business is carried on for purely economic reasons, for profit getting, while profit getting, as such, is eliminated from the business of a city official; nevertheless, the analogy is close enough that the illustration will serve the purpose.

No Americans now have any idea of politeness except the colored Americans. They seem really to love good manners, though perhaps they sometimes value them beyond good morals.—W. D. Howells, in Harper's Monthly.