

House was obliged to adjourn (p. 523) for want of a quorum.
 The bill (H. No. 15449) for increasing the efficiency of the army was taken up in committee of the whole (p. 544) on the 6th, and after brief debate was passed; as also was the bill (S. No. 1359) to increase pensions for total deafness (pp. 556, 558).
 The bill (S. No. 2210) relating to Hawaiian silver coinage and silver certificates (p. 587) was passed with amendments (p. 594) on the 7th; and the Philippine constabulary bill (H. No. 15510) on the 8th (pp. 617, 634); but only private bills were considered on the 9th.

MISCELLANY

OUR FAITH AND OUR TRUSTS.

For The Public.

"There is rest from toil—Why work in vain?
 Ease for struggle—Why longer strain?
 Pleasures plenty—Why suffer pain?
 "There's ease of mind when conscience quivers;
 Heart's-ease for the soul that shivers;
 For heart-ache, baths in Lethean rivers.
 "For hunger, food—Snatch and eat!
 Why starvest thou? Some have meat!
 Thy table's spread in every street."
 Too soon; alas! Speak not to him
 Who, agonized and visioned dim,
 Unseeing, tastes the bitter brim;
 Who drinks the less, nor looks to see
 His chains unbound—not even by Thee,
 Thou Christ that walked by Galilee.
 O Christian God and Christian creed!
 Where is your promised help in need?
 Come, scourge me now this Christian greed!

Laura H. Earle.

A SOCIAL FABLE.

A Widow who was walking along her darkened path, with an Orphan's hand in her right hand and a single share of dividend-paying stock in her left hand, heard a groaning, and the groaning ceased, but a Voice said:

"Ha! I see him now!"
 "See whom now?" said the Widow.
 "The man who has been keeping my wages down and my hours of labor up," replied the Voice. "There he is, do you not see him?"

The Widow looked and saw two men; the man with the Voice was a Laborer, and the other man was a Trustee, who claimed to have credentials from Providence. In his hand he held a calculation, which read:

Plant	\$1,000,000
Good will	1,000,000
Material	50,000
Cash on hand	50,000
Bills receivable	100,000
Water	7,800,000
Total capital	\$10,000,000

"Why did I not see you before?" asked the Widow, of the Trustee.
 "Because," replied he, "I was sheltering myself behind your skirts."—From the Monthly Leader, of Philadelphia, for October.

DESERVES IT.

"No, I take no interest in politics," remarked Mr. Howson Lotts. "It is dirty business—too dirty for honest men to engage in. Only ward heelers, tricksters and self-seekers engage in politics."

"But do you not think that it is your duty as an American citizen to take an active interest in politics?" we queried.

"No, sir; I am too busy engaged in looking after my private business affairs to engage in politics. Besides, look at the class of men who make politics a business. It's enough to make a decent man sick."

"But why not assist in purifying politics?" we ventured.

"O, that's all nonsense. What's the use trying? Just let the politicians run things to suit themselves. I'm not going to interfere. It takes too much time and I can't spare it from my business."

"I see that the legislature has just enacted a law that will result in raising the taxes on private property and lowering the taxes on corporations," we ventured to say.

Then there was an explosion.

"That's what it did!" shouted Mr. Howson Lotts. "The ordinary business man is ground into the dust by unjust taxes, while the corporations escape. Our tax laws are infernally unjust, so they are. The man least able to pay is robbed blind, while the men who are able to pay escape by the aid of unjust laws. The country is going to the demnition bowwows and I think it a shame. The corporations and trusts are—"

Here we interrupted by rising and starting for the door. We had heard all that so often that it is wearisome. It was a good opportunity to preach a sermon to Mr. Howson Lotts, but after a moment's thought concluded that he deserved all he was getting. —Will M. Maupin, in The Commoner.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE HAS BEEN NULLIFIED.

So much is being written about the Monroe doctrine and its abandonment by our Republican administration, until the European powers have collected their debts of Venezuela and the other South American republics, that it is important that the people of the United States remember just what President Monroe said when he made that declaration to the world and his countrymen.

It must first be remembered that a coalition of some of the old world

powers had been formed, to restrict the march of Democracy, and the Monroe doctrine was a declaration that, for our own safety, we would not permit any extension of European control on this continent.

President Monroe made this plain in these words:

We owe it to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and the allied powers to declare, that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any part of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere; but with the governments which have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and just principles, acknowledged, we could not view an interposition for oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

This doctrine was enlarged by John Quincy Adams when he said that "the American continents should no longer be subjects for any new European settlement," and was strengthened by Thomas Jefferson, who said:

We will oppose with all our means the forcible interposition of any other power, as auxiliary, stipendiary, or under any other form or pretext, and most especially their transfer to any powers by conquest, concession or acquisition in any other way.

Those were the bold words of the fathers of the republic, and the same doctrine has been upheld by the statesmen of all parties until President Roosevelt made a new interpretation in his last message to Congress, in which he said:

No independent nation in America need have the slightest fear of aggression from the United States. It behooves each one to maintain order within its own borders and to discharge its just obligations to foreigners. When this is done, they can rest assured that, be they strong or weak, they have nothing to dread from outside interference. More and more the increasing interdependence and complexity of international political and economic relations render it incumbent on all civilized and orderly powers to insist on the proper policing of the world.

This is a modification of the Monroe doctrine and a most extraordinary one, for not only does it give European countries permission to collect their debts, by force if necessary, but it also advances a new doctrine for the "Policing of the World" by the civilized and orderly powers.

That amendment was evidently expected by Germany and England, for as long ago as last June, there are