

ord in the cities of the east, west and south. Although one of our papers said that we were trying to pardon him, yet the fact was that we refused to pardon him. It was the general feeling that it was only just that he should be confined; but when his time was out, some of his friends, perhaps in the same business, paid \$56 and he went free. That is, justice demanded that he should be kept in prison, but the payment of \$56 let him go. It would seem as though in this case justice was officially sold for a consideration of \$56.

"Mistakes have been made by the pardon board and I feel sure they will be made in the future. Even our highest courts do that.

"Laying aside any technicality of the law, we believe we are acting according to the spirit of the common law of justice and of humanity. The fact is that out of 300 pardoned only 22 have been returned. If the number returned had been three times as great, the result would have been gratifying."—Cleveland Plain Dealer of November 16.

Superintendent George Mulhern, of the Little Consolidated, appeared before the board of control Friday and explained why the company was not giving better service on its lines, particularly the Detroit street line.

"Just at present," Mulhern said, "we are up to the limit of our power and cannot run any more cars. We are making large additions to our power house under the Superior street viaduct, and as soon as they are completed we will be able to run more cars. We have ordered 25 new cars and nine of them have arrived. I think the others will be here in 30 days. The additions to the power house will be in shape for use in 60 days. We are putting in five new boilers and a generator. Inability to get up steam enough to run more cars is what is bothering us now."

"After you complete these additions will you put on more cars?" asked Mayor Johnson.

"We will put on just as many cars as is reasonable. We will go further than that, Mr. Johnson, we will do whatever you think is reasonable, and I have no doubt that whatever you demand of us to do will be reasonable."

"Thank you," the mayor replied. "What are you going to do about trailers? They are the worst feature of your service, I think."

"You are exactly right about that,

Mr. Johnson, and we are doing away with them just as fast as we can get more cars to take the place of the trailers. By next summer I do not believe that we will have a trailer on any of our lines."

As the result of Mulhern's explanation the board postponed action on the crowded car ordinance. This measure seeks to eliminate the crowded car nuisance by compelling both companies to run more cars. The question of half-hour cars after midnight will probably be settled by an amicable agreement between the companies and the city.—Plain Dealer of November 16.

Cuyahoga legislators will be backed up by Mayor Johnson at Columbus this winter just as earnestly as they were backed by him in their fight for election. The mayor intends to spend most of the winter at Columbus. He will live at the Great Southern, making frequent trips to Cleveland to take care of the city's business.

He believes, however, that during the few months of the legislative session the city's most important interests will be at Columbus, and he proposes to be on the ground to look after them. Mayor Johnson, by his election as mayor, his victory at the last democratic state convention, and his victory in Cuyahoga county this fall, has come to be recognized all over the state as a new and rising power in Ohio politics, and he will undoubtedly have a heap of influence in the shaping of new laws this winter. In the first place he wants to be there to keep a vigilant eye on the tax bills and the railroad lobbies that are expected to swarm about the legislative halls, and while he is on the field of action he will urge along all other meritorious measures which may come up.

Many bills which greatly interest the people of Cleveland are on the card. The democratic members of the legislature already have something like 30 prepared or in the process of preparation. After they get to Columbus they will be flooded by bills drawn by others, some of which will be introduced, and most of which will probably be consigned to the legislative waste basket.

But there will be some bills offered affecting Cleveland, which will not be offered by Cuyahoga legislators. Among these will be the general gerrymander bill, the federal plan ripper, and others on the subject of taxation. These will come from re-

publican sources, and will be intended to crop Mayor Johnson of some of his power, and block some of his tax reforms. The first step to weaken him will probably come in the selection of the house committees.

Owing to the republican majority the speaker will, of course, be republican, and as he has the naming of all the committees it goes without saying that if Cuyahoga gets any recognition it will only be after some mighty shrewd manipulation of politics. No power can prevent Cuyahoga members introducing any bills they like, but some little committee may kill the bills forever, by refusing to report them back to the house or by amending them out of all shape. There will be democrats on every committee, of course, but the republicans will have a safe majority of each.

Among the many bills which are being talked of in political circles is one wiping out the office of coroner. The plan most favored is to place the morgue in the charge of the health officer and the legal end of the coroner's business in the office of the county prosecutor, giving the prosecutor another assistant. Such a bill, its friends claim, appeals to the intelligence of all men, and will go through the legislature without any trouble.—Plain Dealer of November 17.

THINGS TO BE THANKFUL FOR.

A sermon delivered in Washington, D. C., November 25, 1900, by the Rev. Alexander Kent, pastor of the People's church.

O that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men.—Ps. 107:31.

Morally speaking, the ancient psalmist struck a much higher note in this passage than is usually reached in Thanksgiving proclamations. So far as I know, there never was one written that was not an insult to Deity, or to any respectable moral being. They are always framed from the local or national standpoint, and the things specifically mentioned as grounds for thankfulness are the local and accidental, not the universal and constant. In other words, they are the things that we have and many others haven't; not the things that we all share in common. God is thanked, for instance, for prosperity, for health, for the peace that prevails within our borders, for the abundance of our harvests and the excellence of our markets—for all the special things in our individual and national life which we recognize as blessings