

will find it difficult, even twenty years hence, to persuade them that the 19th century is arrived. Sued they therefore must be for the money, and, according to an established maxim in the law, the sooner you begin, the sooner you will have done.

I would advise you to plead your own cause; no eloquence is so convincing as that which flows from female lips. Your adversary, conscious of the badness of his cause, will have plenty of lawyers to oppose you. They will insist that the 18th century cannot be ended 'till the year 1800 is ended; they will tell you that this is the 1798th, and not the 1799th year, and so forth, and so forth, and so forth, to the end of the chapter. In return to all which, you will say: "Pray, what century are we now in?" They will answer: "The 18th to be sure." You will then ask them how it happens that we have continued to date 17 hundred during all the eighteenth century? If there should be a man of sense amongst them, he will laugh in his sleeve; but you will see the young babblers stare like so many stuck pigs. Before they have had time to recover, you must follow up your blow, and put to them the following questions: "When did we begin to date 17 hundred, at the beginning or the end of the seventeenth century?" They will immediately answer: "At the end of the seventeenth century." "Well then," say you, "did we not also begin to date 1798 at the end of the 1798th year? If we began (as you say we did) to date 1798 at the beginning of 1798 year, why did we not begin to date 18 hundred at the beginning of the 18th century?" At this they will stand as mute as fishes. You will get no answer from them. They will, however, find their tongues after a time, and then they'll go on again with their saids and soforths, and again insist that 1800 years must expire before 1800 years are expired; and that 99 cannot make a hundred, and consequently, and of course, 1799 cannot make 1800, and hence and from thence they will draw a conclusion as clear as daylight that, to attain 1800 years we must arrive at 1800. With about nine-tenths of the jury the force of this reasoning will be irresistible; but, if there be amongst them any man of a sound understanding and a clear conscience, he will remain locked up 'till he has gnawed off his hands, before he will give a verdict against you.

With the best wishes for the success of your cause, I remain, my dear Violet,
Your most obedient,
And most humble servant,
P. PORCUPINE."

GOVERNMENT. The commercial citizenship of the American republic fretteth not itself about forms of government. Whether it be republic, despotic or imperial few

care if they be only permitted to pursue and bag the blythe and attractive, the fat and the seductive golden dollar. It is money for them individually, that is appreciated, by those who have been warped and twisted by the heat of gainful pursuits.

A NEW MOVEMENT. The result of a non-partisan congressional conference in Washington which recently met with the representatives of the Anti-Imperialist League, was the formation of a committee which drew up the following resolution. It has been presented in the senate and the house. Support from members of both parties has been pledged to it.

RESOLVED: First. That in the words of the declaration of independence: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

Second. That under the constitution of the United States the federal government has no power to rule over colonial dependencies, but is restricted in its operations to states as integral parts of the union and to territories intended for future states.

Third. That the expansion of our commerce has not been and cannot be dependent upon the adoption of a policy of imperialism involving the subjugation and annexation of Asiatic colonies, but would in the end be hindered by such a policy.

Fourth. That we are opposed to the retention of the Philippine islands by the United States; and we assure the Filipinos of our purpose to consent to their independence as soon as a stable government shall be established by them; and toward the prompt establishment of such government we pledge our friendly assistance.

ERVING WINSLOW,
Eastern secretary of the American Anti-Imperialist League and secretary of the New England Anti-Imperialist League.

"If we seek first our own profit, we will create chaos in the Philippines," quotes the Buffalo Express (rep.) from a recent address in that city by Jacob G. Schurman, and asks: "Why not put in the past tense, Mr. Schurman? Why not say we did seek first our own profit and have created chaos there?"

THE PRAYER OF THE BOER.

["Some trust in chariots, and some in horses; but we will remember the name of Jehovah our God."—Psalms 20:7.]

Lord God of Hosts! Whose potent will
Whelm'd Pharaoh's chariots in the sea,
And saved Thy chosen people, still
Protect the men who trust in Thee.

When in dismay Elijah fled
To Horeb, and implored to die
Because Thy servants all were dead,
Thou answered his despairing cry

By summoning the waiting hosts,
Ready at Thy command to speed
In executing Thy behests
Of righteous wrath or loving deed.

Then mustered fast Thy faithful ones,
And soon, Thy prophet awed and still,
Learned that Thou needst not the sons
Of men to carry out Thy will.

Thy lightnings flashed, Thy thunders roared,
And Horeb to its rocky base
Trembled and quaked as if Thy word
Might its foundation firm efface.

God of Sabbath! Let thine arm
Still shelter those who trust in Thee;
Defeat our foes, and save from harm
Our land, and keep our nation free.

A RESURRECTION. It is a curious illustration of the ups and downs of politics that Mr. Allen of Nebraska should have returned to a seat in the senate yesterday, having lost only about a fortnight of the session, although his career at Washington appeared to have ended when his term expired on the 4th of March last. The death of the republican who was chosen by the legislature which was elected in 1898, and the fact that a populist secured the governorship as a result of the same election, combine to give at least a year of the office to a man who was supposed to have lost it for good and all. Some of the "constitutional lawyers" in Nebraska brought out an extraordinary theory last week which was to result in Mr. Allen's exclusion. Mr. Hayward, the republican elected by the legislature last winter, had not taken the oath of office as senator; therefore, urged these pundits, he was not a senator at the time of his death, and his death did not create a vacancy in the office such as the constitution authorizes the governor to fill. Of course the senate paid no attention to so ridiculous a quibble. Governor Poynter, however, showed how little regard the populist politician pays to the constitution of the United States by giving Mr. Allen credentials which professed to authorize his filling the vacancy until the next legislature shall make an election, whereas the provision is explicit that such a temporary appointment shall hold only "until the next meeting of the legislature."—New York Evening Post, Dec. 20, 1899.

Perhaps the Post thinks that the populist executive of the best hog and steer producing commonwealth in the republic is subject to constitutional limitations and restrictions?