

Count their well-planned chances; dryly  
Wink at each other, and slyly  
On "the people" shrirk the blame.

But a reckoning day will call  
The true and the false asunder;  
Clear Destiny's hand of blunder;  
Some Daniel, 'mid fear and wonder,  
Read its words on the White House wall.  
D. H. INGHAM.

#### CHAS. LAMB TO ROBERT LLOYD.

Robert, friends fall off, friends mistake, they change, they grow unlike us, they go away, they die; but God is everlasting and incapable of change, and to Him we may look with cheerful unpresumptuous hope, while we discharge the duties of life in situations more untowardly than yours. Humble yourself before God, cast out the selfish principle, wait in patience, do good in every way you can to all sorts of people, never be easy to neglect a duty though a small one, praise God for all and see His hand in all things, and He will raise you up many friends, or be Himself an unchanging friend.—From the lately published correspondence of "Chas. Lamb and the Lloyd's."

#### THE CAREERS BEFORE OUR YOUNG MEN.

The power to "start in business," to make a career, has been taken from our educated young men. The boy comes from the district school, the high school or the university, quick-witted, able, competent, and seeks employment. What does he find? This: That he must choose between farming, a trade, a profession or a clerkship in some corporation. The mercantile world, as it was organized 30 years ago, no longer exists. Ability does not count except as corporations can use it. When they are supplied the boys must go to farming or go into politics, and maybe turn "political strikers." Or perhaps they may lose their self-respect through idleness and drop into vice and it may be fall into criminal practices—possibly become lobbyists.

The corporation jobs—professional, mechanical and clerical—are given, first, to the sons of favorites of the stockholders and directors. Any small jobs left over are given with more or less show of generosity to young men who are permitted to do the work for which some of the favorites referred to get the pay. Brains, ability, power, in the young man without capital will eventually bring, if his life is spared to maturity, a fair living salary, no more, unless, as sometimes happens, an unusually bright man comes to know too much to be put off with only a salary.—Gov. Pingree at Detroit, Feb. 22.

The public ownership of public resources is simply the people receiving

what belongs to them. Every possible good that springs out of the collective life, out of this unit which we call the municipality, must be equally shared by all the citizens of that municipality.—Prof. George D. Herron.

#### IF NOT TRUE, A GOOD INVENTION.

To the Editor: I inclose a translation of some extracts from a letter of Talleyrand to Chevalier de Boufflers, said to have been found since the removal of the fifty years' restriction. If genuine it affords an illustration of the maxim that history repeats itself.

ALEXANDER S. BRADLEY.

"Paris, Nov. 25th, 1782.

"Dear Friend:— . . . You have doubtless heard of the arrival here of Mr. John Adams, who claims to be an envoy of the American people, but is, of course, a mere tool of that ambitious soldier of fortune, Washington.

"We are making history to-day, and it will record the disgraceful policy of the government in completely abandoning French sovereignty in the American colonies, wrested by France from the grasp of England. You will ask why the triumphs of our army and navy, and not least of all our diplomacy, should have such a miserable result.

"First, this M. Adams, who to the manners of a Cossack joins both rugged talents and 'Yankee' shrewdness, appeals to French honor. He claims that M. de La Fayette assured the rebels that his majesty would allow them to establish their independence, not merely of England, but of all governments such as are recognized among enlightened nations. Such an assurance would be quite characteristic of the Quixotic marquis, but he neither affirms or denies making it, probably following some one's advice. (On croit qu'il suit un conseil.)

"Then the envoy skilfully touches the chord of sentiment, especially when, among his friends the disciples of Rousseau, he quotes from the 'declaration of independence' that governments 'derive their powers from the consent of the governed.'

"What madness to pretend to govern with abstract ideas, rhetorical generalities, and incomplete notions of equality! (Quelle demence de pretender gouverner par des abstractions, etc.)

"These sophistries are always on the lips of subverters of social order.

"Calonne says that M. de La Fayette considers chivalry a part of the law of nations, and we all know that such theories hold firm possession of his wooden head.

"But M. Adams reaches the climax of

impudence in asserting that the ragged and half starved guerrillas under Washington, armed with rusty firelocks and pitchforks, except a small nucleus equipped by our liberality, overcame the disciplined forces of England. While it seems to be true that the English (with a view doubtless to render our position harder) made some unimportant surrenders to the rebels in the absence of our forces, yet all was due to the intervention of France, and it was an act of treachery to deny her sovereignty. In fact it has always existed, by virtue of the discoveries of Cartier.

" . . . But, in addition, the interests of humanity required that we take possession and guarantee to the ignorant and disorderly population, so long in a chronic state of rebellion, the blessings of a stable government. They are widely separated, dissimilar, and discordant communities, few of which could govern themselves under any circumstances, and an independent nation composed of such elements is an Utopian dream. If left to themselves they would degenerate to the condition of the aborigines, called Illini Indians, but they will doubtless fall a prey to some nation not possessed of the fantastic notions of honor which seem to inspire M. de Vergennes. Faithfully yours,  
C. M. DE TALLEYRAND."

#### GOV. LIND ON DIRECT LEGISLATION.

Under the new economic conditions which have obtained and which have made capital, through organization, such a potent factor in society and in legislation, it has become necessary that the individual citizen should be given more efficient means for his protection. The exclusively representative method is no longer a safeguard as has been so prominently demonstrated in the recent franchise scandals in one of our sister states. Instances of similar character, though not so flagrant, are not wanting in our history. The only remedy, it seems to me, against such abuses, is to afford the people a constitutional method by which they can initiate needed reforms, by direct action, on the one hand, and exercise the veto power on questionable or corrupt legislation on the other. This involves the introduction of no new principles in our form of government. There are no stronger reasons for trusting the people to pass upon men than upon measures. We do not think so in regard to constitutional enactments, which is legislation in its highest and most important form. The people now have the power to initiate reforms, and legislation in the matter of locating county seats, and in