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Poetry.

Mine and Another's Family.

What are another's faults to me?
I've not a shadow's worth of care
To peek at every lowly face,
And make it seem to stare.

It is enough for me to know
I've done my duty to the best,
And on my head and shoulders
And in my friends' breast.

When We Were Children.

Have you forgotten, little wife,
Our first kiss on the golden life,
Our first kiss on the golden life,
Our first kiss on the golden life?

The rain that comes in the wood,
The dew that comes in the wood,
The dew that comes in the wood,
The dew that comes in the wood?

Have you forgotten, little wife,
The dawn of the first winter's day,
The dawn of the first winter's day,
The dawn of the first winter's day?

The dreams we had, the songs we made,
The sunshine, and the waves we made,
The tears of many a good-bye day,
When we were parted, you and I.

Ah, my dear, your loving heart,
Remembered all the long night,
The light of childhood's shining days,
That shines through all our waking days.

God grant we never forget our youth,
Its innocence, and purity, and truth,
The smiles, the tears, and the good-byes,
When we were children, you and I.

Frederick E. Woodbury, in *Conrad's Magazine*.

Truce Now.

Who shall I trace a man from nature?
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Principles may be fit for princes,
Crimes fit for some thing else,
Mighty shillings and shillings,
May be made of the same metal.

There are springs of crystal water,
Ever welling out of stone,
There are purple hills and golden
Hills, crushed and broken down,
Who counts by such a measure,
Lives and prosper you and me,
While he values them the highest
But as pebbles in the sea.

Man, upright above his fellows,
Oft forgets his fellows' fate,
Masters, rulers, lords, remember
That your humbler brother's men-
Men of honor, men of feeling,
Men of thought and men of faith,
Claiming equal rights to smoke
Life man's ennobling name.

There are fountains of life's oceans,
There are little weal and woe,
There are little weal and woe,
There are little weal and woe.

God, who counts by such a measure,
Lives and prosper you and me,
Loves and prospers you and me,
Loves and prospers you and me.

Are as pebbles in the sea.

Telling hands alone are builders
Of a nation's wealth and fame;
The nation's riches are not
Fed and fattened on the same,
By the sweat of other foreheads;
Living only to rejoice,
While the poor man's outraged freedom
Vainly lifts up its voice.

Truth and justice are eternal,
And with the light of truth,
Sincerity shall never prosper
While there is a sunny light,
God, whose world-wide vision is shining
Through the mists of our blindness,
Sinks oppression with its titles
As the pebbles in the sea.

The New Yellowstone Steamer, F. V. Batchelor.

The Pittsburg Dispatch has this to say of the new mountain steamer, F. V. Batchelor, which left the city of smoke on the 11th ult., bound for the Yellowstone:

"Hull, 180 feet long, 20 feet beam, 13 1/2 feet depth; engines, 120 horse, 5 feet stroke, two boilers 21 feet, 42 inches, five 10-inch flues; water wheel, diameter of wheel, 15 1/2 feet; cabin six lengths; kitchen and store room aft. Her captain is Grant Marsh, the first man who took a boat into the Yellowstone river, and the first licensed pilot by the Government. The boat is owned by Captain Marsh and Messrs. Leighton & Jordan, of Fort Buford, where they have their post, and also one at Tongue river and Fort Keogh. This boat is intended principally to carry their own freight, Mr. Joseph Leighton is a son-in-law of the late Capt. F. V. Batchelor, for whom the boat is named. Capt. Batchelor has another son-in-law, Dr. F. F. Harvey, of the army, stationed at Fort Buford. This boat was built under the supervision of Capt. C. W. Batchelor, the commander of the famous Alghany.

The captain has spared no pains nor expense in her construction and fitting out, and the work is a credit to all concerned, the boat being, beyond all question, one of the best Missouri river and Yellowstone packets ever constructed. Capt. Grant Marsh is an old Pittsburg, and what he doesn't know about the far west has not yet been discovered. Our dear friend, N. J. Batchelor, will do the honors in the office, and they will be well done."

The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette says: "The new steamer F. V. Batchelor, Capt. Grant Marsh, is considered to be the finest mountain steamer that has been built here this season. The boat, as well as her outfit in every particular, is first-class, and her construction neither looks, comfort, or convenience, have been lost sight of. She will be ready to leave her departure in the course of a few days."

MONTANIANS DEFENDED.

Continuing the Roast.

Gall Hamilton, in N. Y. Tribune.

In my last paper, Secretary Schurz was left in a position which made his first duty to apologize to Senator Matthews for leading him into a palpable and public misstatement in regard to this timber agent, Mr. Nowlan. If my gentle hint shall have stirred up the Secretary's pure mind by way of remembrance to that imperative but graceful act, I shall gladly chronicle his entrance upon the line of a genuine reform in his own Civil Service.

I have already stated that the timber question did not come into Congress by the act, or so far as is known, by the desire of any Senator or Representative. It came by the memorial of the aggrieved citizens of Montana—a memorial "most striking" in the estimation of the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, yet proceeding from 5,400 American citizens carrying civilization into the wilderness, one which I thought worthy to be quoted at length. The timber question came into Congress also by the act of Secretary Schurz himself. In his haste to send agents to the Territories in utter disregard of its expense, he had upon study and foolishly exhausted his appropriation, and he appealed to Congress for a deficiency allowance—asking, indeed, twice and thrice as much as he had originally intended for his Secretary's office or for the general expediting and organizing a thorough work.

This estimate, as Secretary Schurz sent it to the House of Representatives, was objectionable both in form and substance, objectionable in ways which lead directly to that "waste and extravagance" which Mr. Clarke so vigorously and virtuously, but indelicately, deplores. Instead of asking specified sums for specified objects, this estimate Reform, and reform in the Secretary's office or for the general expediting and organizing a thorough work.

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principles" not a whit less piquant and feminine, not a whit more methodical and comprehensive, than would natural find lodgment beneath the pretty curls of dainty little Dora!

However, the House of Representatives granted Secretary Schurz's request without civil or criticism, though I learn from an irreverent member of that body, who I fear is himself not entirely guiltless of this style of "attack" on Mr. Schurz, that the extraordinary firm of his estimate created his sharp comment and not a little reprehensible moment in private conversation. Nevertheless, the House recognized the need of Mr. Schurz's having access to the newspapers, and rather than he should follow the example of his chief and apply at the various offices for free copies, it passed the bill.

When the Deficiency Bill containing this item reached the Senate, that body was willing to enact the David Copperfield to Mr. Schurz's Dora, and, before attending to his own, proceeded first to transact his unfinished business, by properly dividing and apportioning the appropriation, so far as could be done without the requisite information from the Interior Department, so that it was finally slipped into the bill, and was thus reduced and diluted.

"For diagrams, furniture, and repairs in the General Land Office, miscellaneous items, including two of the city newspapers, to be held, found, and preserved for the use of the office, and for advertising and telegraphing, the sum of \$7,500."

"For the actual expenses of clerks detailed to investigate fraudulent land entries, trespasses on the public lands, and cases of official misconduct, \$7,500."

This arrangement Secretary Schurz received \$7,500 more for the service than had ever been allowed to any of his predecessors. And as the \$7,500 was a deficiency for only three months, it was at the rate of \$30,000 per annum—an unprecedented and, for a machine politician, an extravagant sum for the Service, and one which, man, skilled in public affairs, but without a shrewd Reform to maintain, would be practically wasted. But because Congress did not give him all he asked for and did not give it in the regular form in which he asked it, the chapters of Mr. Schurz broke out into a chorus of denunciation—adjusted to a key pitched to the tune of the Interior Department, claiming that Congress had obstructed Mr. Schurz in his great efforts at Reform!

And this is the way which the Rev. James Freeman Clarke sought upon the Hill of Freedom to and to profess to be the "waste and extravagance" which Mr. Clarke so vigorously and virtuously, but indelicately, deplores. Instead of asking specified sums for specified objects, this estimate Reform, and reform in the Secretary's office or for the general expediting and organizing a thorough work.

How much of this \$20,000 Sec'y Schurz wanted for telegraphing; how much for advertising; how much for the bill, or for a new book in the Pension Bureau; why he should call his "miscellaneous items" newspapers; with the Senate of the "held, found and preserved," while leaving the rest of the miscellany to the limbo of Lost Arts; and what ratio of the \$20,000 was to be devoted to a step-by-step chase after timber thieves, or a squad of "gentlemanly clerks" hunting "official misconduct" through the delles of the Rocky Mountains—the unimpaired mind could only conjecture. But this needless and needless bundle of items, this hodge-podge and hodge-podge of broken rock-chairs and bone officers, this mixing and muddling of expenditures which have no possible relation to each other except the caprice of juxtaposition, must be accepted as the great Reform idea of keeping accounts in a business way! It certainly needs all the "untiring industry" which Mr. Clarke attributes to Mr. Schurz, and it is no wonder that under the strain even Mr. Schurz's "great ability" temporarily stumbled. I venture to say there is not a merchant in the United States, wholesale or retail, who would not be bankrupt in a twelvemonth if he should venture on the book-keeping by double and multiplex entry, after the model of Secretary Schurz. I think some electric chord would convey even from another world, the disgust of A. T. Stewart, if his day-book should read:

"To brood-hole, sweeping the floor, gunny bags, kiln gloves, collecting bad debts, telegraphing, mouse-traps, little thread, stockings, cleaning the snow from the sidewalk, postage stamps, mending the windows, night-watch, crotone, \$20,000!" Even Dora Copperfield might take her pen from the tender and careful bisection of David's nose and write in her little blue memorandum-book: "Flour, a silk gown, bonnet for Jip, picture frames, dishcloth, pickles, repairing the furnace, many other things, including canary seed, a man to fetch the coats, feather duster, to clean the engine, wash-basin, \$200."

It would be idle to plead in this variegated style of estimate had been practiced by one of Secretary Schurz's predecessors. The beauty of having Mr. Schurz in the Department is that he was a courageous reformer, and was put there to show us a more excellent way than had ever been known before. Moreover, the law indicates that a different method should be adopted. The statutes of the United States, in their last published revision, direct that the "Heads of Departments in communicating estimates of expenditures and appropriations to Congress or to any of the committees thereof, shall specify, as nearly as may be convenient, the sources from which such estimates are derived, and the calculations upon which they are founded."

Coling still closer around Sec'y Schurz, the statutes declare again that "whenever the head of a department finds that the usual items of such estimates vary materially in amount from the appropriations ordinarily asked for the object named," he shall accompany the estimate by minute and full explanations of all such variations and new items, showing the reasons and grounds upon which the amounts are required and the different items added."

This bill teaches that Mr. Schurz and his clique of Reformers, having for years thundered in our ears that the "left wing" of the action is that the business of the Government should be done on business principles, no sooner get firm foothold in one of the most important Departments of the government than they usually revert to a gazing world a system of "business

Mr. Sargent, Mr. Beck, Mr. Blaine, Mr. Teller, Mr. Jones, of Florida, Mr. Morgan, Mr. East—through a thorough acquaintance of Republicans and Democrats, North, South, East and West. The Western Senators were thoroughly aroused and intelligent. There was no uncertain sound in their fierce, indignant faces. Mr. Clarke can preach no better gospel, can offer no better atonement for the sin of his soul, than to send for *The Congressional Record* for the month of March and read out to his congregation, without note or comment, every word of this timber debate. Mr. Teller pointed out the folly and illegality of Mr. Schurz with an ability and directness that would make theosol of a Boston dabbler, like Moses, in the Mount, to exceedingly fear and quake.

Mr. Sargent, of California, has the same habit of "speaking right out in speaking" with force and point—a habit for which Massachusetts should not blame him too severely, since he doubtless carried it with him from old Newburyport. *

The extraordinary result of this debate was that, with the single exception of Mr. Kerman, every one of Mr. Schurz's defenders forsook him and fled. When the vote came they were either absent or silent, or they joined the other side. It was quite enough to hear Mr. Matthews' legal eye bringing in the amendment, Mr. Dawes set him the example. So did Mr. Christiancy, Mr. Hoar did not vote for the amendment, but he did not vote at all. Only four Senators could be found who were willing to sustain Mr. Schurz in his unjustifiable and unlawful raid upon the settlers in the Territories. *

The action of the House was still more instructive. Not a man was found to stand up before the Lord and endorse Mr. Schurz. So that in both branches of Congress, representing seventy-six Senators and 222 Representatives—in all 338 votes—only four votes could be rallied to his defence, or against his condemnation.

But of all this discussion and denunciation of this petty and big game of a great nation upon thousands of her frontiersmen who she is in special honor bound to protect and cherish, of this reversal of all our ancient and honorable customs toward our pioneers, of the tribulation and wrath, indignation and anguish evidenced by the attempt, the Rev. James Freeman Clarke is as unconscious as a dancing dervish. The bliss of Beacon street have caught enough and the fires of Chester Park are in no danger of a extinction. So there is no need of any unimpaired mind to be "waste and extravagance" which Mr. Clarke so vigorously and virtuously, but indelicately, deplores. Instead of asking specified sums for specified objects, this estimate Reform, and reform in the Secretary's office or for the general expediting and organizing a thorough work.

The whole clang of dolorous denunciation that the hearing of Chinese goes up to the total eclipse of Secretary Schurz's boasted Reform.

The Appropriation Committee of the Senate reported to the bill, which it had shaped into something like symmetry, to the following amendment: reported it unanimously. I believe, every one of the five Republicans and four Democrats on that legislative committee voting for it. The Republicans were Mr. Windom, Mr. Allison, Mr. Sargent, Mr. Dorsey, and Mr. Hildner; the Democrats were Mr. Beck, Mr. Weston, Mr. Withers, and Mr. Davis, of West Virginia. The amendment, in the light of Mr. Clarke's accusations, demands careful reading. It is as follows:

"Provided that where wood and timber lands in the Territories of the United States are not surveyed and offered for sale in proper subdivisions, convenient of access, no money herein appropriated shall be used to collect any charge for wood or timber cut on the public lands in the Territories of the United States for the use of actual settlers in the Territories, and not for export from the Territories of the United States where the timber grew; And provided further, That in the event that any timber cut on the public lands shall be exported from the Territories of the United States it shall be liable to seizure by United States authority wherever found."

This is the extent of the formal Senatorial attack on Mr. Schurz; this is the exact delineation of the false and unpatriotic attitude of Senators; this is the limit of their "rebuke" to the Secretary to read "rebuke." This proposition and all the debate upon it was printed in *The Congressional Record*, open to all comers, nearly three weeks before James Freeman Clarke delivered his discourse.

This amendment from the Appropriation Committee, it must be admitted, drew the line sharply on Mr. Schurz. It proposed to give him the money but it did not propose to let him spend it in harassment and oppressing the settlers in the distant Territories. It gave him ample room and verge enough for the detection and prosecution of all who were trespassing on the public lands to seize timber and export it for sale; but it drew the distinction, which Mr. Schurz had shown his inability to see, the distinction between this trading and temporary deplorable on the public lands and the honest settler cutting his own firewood. *

When Congress came to consider this demand for a further appropriation, they already had the Montana amendment before them, and they were obliged either to trample on it or give it the relief it sought.

As between the two petitions—from the Department of the Interior and from the settlers of Montana—the advantage was all on the side of the former. The settlers were thousands of miles from Congress; Schurz was on the ground. The settlers had no means of influencing Congress beyond pleading the justice of their cause; Secretary Schurz, in addition to the justice of his cause—if it had any justice—could command also personal intercourse with Congress—daily if he desired; he had the advantage of his high official position and all the potency that lies in social surroundings.

The debate in the Senate was full of interest. Many prominent Senators took part in it. Mr. Matthews, of Ohio, opposed the amendment, and took the lead in the debate on behalf of Mr. Schurz. Both the Massachusetts Senators opposed it with some vehemence; and, in a mild way, Mr. Christiancy, of Michigan, and Mr. Eerman, of New York, said the same thing. In support of the amendment were

Our Selected Story.

BOUND TO DUTY.

"John, don't do it! And the young wife looked up anxiously and pleadingly to her husband, who, with overcast air and lighted lantern in hand, stood ready to leave her.

"But, Mate" (his pet name for Mary) "think of the responsibility resting upon me. Tom Fisher, my foreman, you know—was just here, and told me the train was heavy to-night, and more than usually crowded, as none had run for a week."

"What does that matter to you, John? It isn't your regular run, and you will make the men mad, and there will certainly be an accident every if you do not get shot at, and escape bodily harm."

"But somebody has got to go, Mate, and the superintendent sent for me. I haven't an enemy that I know of—the boys all like John Malcom, and the company think I can go safer than any one else."

"Yet if anything should happen, what would become of me, John?"

"I have never yet risked my duty, have always been lucky in my runs, and would not have cowardly tacked to my name for all the rolling stock on the road, and the wealth of the directors to boot."

"The little one," as John Malcom frequently called her, looked up proudly at her stalwart husband for a moment; but womanly fears, wily love and mother's anxiety conquered, and she continued:

"And just as we were so happy and comfortable, in a box of our own, and out of debt for the first time, John, only think if you should be brought home injured—if you should be brought home dead! Oh, John, it would kill me," and with that a slightly subdued exclamation of horror at the picture her brain had conjured up, she sunk into a chair and covered her eyes.

"Mate, my dear little one," he said, kneeling beside her, putting a strong arm around her waist, and taking her little trembling hands within his own; "Mate, do not entirely man me, God knows how gladly I would stay with you. But duty calls me, and I cannot turn a deaf ear."

"Day, John? Would you weight that against love?"

"Not against such love as I bear you, my little one. But think how you, how I would feel if the train should be wrecked and the poor little child that will be on board, whirling through the darkness, than anything else."

"I have always to take that chance," he said soberly. "But I have no fear of danger. I think for more of the women and the poor little child that will be on board, whirling through the darkness, than anything else."

A subtle flash sparkled in her eyes as she arose, passed to another room, and quietly returning, laid in his arms a beautiful babe of scarcely a year old.

"Great heaven!" groined the strong man trembling and turning pale, "this is my heart, and I have hugged his darling to my breast, and I have wept like a little child."

In storm and darkness, when the winds were wild, the lightning rattling bell upon the sky, when thunder shook the solid earth, through the horrors of exploding engines, the crushing, splintering, burning of the train, when the red with human blood and crowded with mangled human forms, he had passed with