

in Mr. Arnold's striking poem, finds life unbearable because his passions are sated, his appetites fed, and his imagination dead. He is suffocated by his own luxury. Dante, on the other hand, feels keenly his condition, but lives more deeply and gloriously than any man of his time because, in spite of the hardness of his lot, his imagination travels through all worlds, and beyond the barren hour discerns the splendors of Paradise. The prophets, teachers, and poets, who alone have made life bearable, have been the children of the imagination, and have had the supreme consolation of looking through the limitations into which every man is born into the great heavens flaming with other worlds than ours. For it is the imagination which realizes the soul in things material and reads this universe of matter as a symbol, and so liberates us from the oppression which comes from mere magnitude and mass; which discerns the inner meaning of the family, the Church, and the State, and, in spite of all frailties and imperfections, makes their divine origin credible; which discovers the end of labor in power, of self-denial in freedom, of hardness and suffering in the perfecting of the soul. "I am never confused," said Emerson, "if I see far enough;" and the imagination is the faculty which sees. Of the several faculties by the exercise of which men live it is most necessary, practical, and vital; and yet so little is it understood that it is constantly spoken of as something very beautiful in its activity, but the especial property of artists, poets, and dreamers!

The Life Eternal

By W. E. Davenport

The Life Eternal is no rumored dream,
Conjectural and strange and hard to prove:
'Tis the inspired daily life of love,
And never distant nor unreal could seem
If only we were true to things supreme,
And shared the faith that Jesus witnessed of
In every act and word whereby he strove
To prove the human heavenly, and redeem
The natural functions of the flesh on earth—
Eating and drinking, talking, sight, and sleep—
From terms of us to infinite symbols dear
Of spiritual relationships, whose worth
The soul avoweth, as life makes more deep
Our consciousness of Him—than self more near.

The Legal Aspects of the Disorder at Chicago

By Austin Abbott

Dean of the New York University Law School

The duty of the Government is well described in the oath which we have required our public officers to take.

The President is sworn "to faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and to the best of his ability to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." (U. S. Const., Art. 2, sec. 1.) And the Constitution also prescribes that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed" (sec. 3). It also says: "The Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, . . . shall be the supreme law of the land, . . . anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." (U. S. Const., Art. 6.)

The judges are sworn "to administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and to faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on them as such judges, according to the best of their abilities and understanding, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States." (U. S. R. S., sec. 712.)

What is required by the "Constitution and the laws" concerning such controversies?

The Constitution declares, as a fundamental element in the organization of the Nation, that "Congress shall have power . . . to regulate commerce . . . among the several States;" "to establish post-offices and post-roads;" "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces." (U. S. Const. Art. 1, sec. 8.)

By sec. 3,964 of the United States Revised Statutes, post-roads are declared to be: all railroads in operation, letter-carrier routes, and all waters, canals, and roads during the time the mail is carried thereon.

Congress is nothing else than the representatives of the people and the States, chosen by them for such purposes because they cannot all assemble and deliberate together, and chosen after free popular discussion of the measures the people at large have desired as necessary for common welfare. Thus chosen for these purposes, Congress has prescribed the following rules for the promotion of the peace and prosperity of the country:

United States Revised Statutes, sec. 3,995: "Any person who shall knowingly and willfully obstruct or retard the passage of the mail, or any . . . carrier carrying the same, shall, for every such offense, be punishable by a fine of not more than \$100."

Id., secs. 5,336-5,440: "If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire . . . by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States . . . each of them shall be punished by a fine of . . . not over \$5,000, or imprisonment . . . not over six years, or both."

Id., sec. 5,298: "Whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons . . . it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within any State, it shall be lawful for the President . . . to employ such parts of the land and naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States."

Id., sec. 5,299: "Whenever . . . domestic violence . . . or conspiracies in any State so obstruct or hinder the execution of the laws thereof and of the United States as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such State of any of the rights, privileges, or immunities or protection named in the Constitution and secured by the laws for the protection of such rights, privileges, and immunities, and the constituted authorities of such State are unable to protect, or, for any cause, fail to protect such rights, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of the equal protection of the laws; and in all such cases, or whenever any such . . . violence . . . or conspiracy opposes or obstructs the laws of the United States or the due execution thereof, or impedes or obstructs the due course of justice under the same, it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be his duty, to take such measures, by the employment of the militia or the land and naval forces of the United States . . . for the suppression of such . . . domestic violence or combination."

26 Stat. at L. 209, sec. 1: "Every . . . combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, or restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal."

Sec. 4. "The several circuit courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violation of this act, and it shall be the duty of the several District Attorneys of the United States . . . to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations."

The origin of the present difficulty is that certain mechanics who have been in the service of the Pullman Company are unwilling to work for the wages offered by the Company, and claim that the Company can and should offer higher wages.

The employers refuse, and the general sympathy for the unfortunate mechanics, whose share of the general hard times upon us all is conspicuous, has engendered in the

minds of great numbers of working people in their neighborhood a desire to punish the employers, or compel them by some infliction to offer more wages.

Now, it happens that these employers—the Pullman Company—own a large part of those traveling conveniences on the railroads throughout the country which have become an indispensable comfort for all, and a necessity for women and children, upon long journeys; and these conveniences—the sleeping and dining cars, with the porters and attendants provided by these owners, the Pullman Company—are run by the railroad companies all over the country under continuing contracts made between the railroad companies and the Pullman people. The point at which the retaliation of the sympathizing workmen has been adroitly aimed is to induce the railroad companies to break their contracts with the Pullmans, and thus render the Pullman car property unproductive. The trainmen, in great numbers, in effect, say to the Chicago railway managers, If you do not break your contracts with the Pullmans we will no longer run your trains. In action they have gone beyond this, by violent obstruction of tracks and destruction of cars.

This is what, in private life, is called malicious interference with contract. If it were done by a few men, on a small scale, actions for damages would soon convince the wrong-doers that they had misconceived their rights. But it is done on so vast a scale that an action for damages would be as ludicrous as it would be to whip the boy whose forbidden playing with matches burned up the city of Portland. The great number of wrong-doers, and the obvious inadequacy of actions for damages, has practically made them feel quite indifferent to the law; and the disorder has spread day by day.

On July 3 the President ordered certain United States regulars to proceed to Chicago to enforce the observance of the laws, the United States Judge, Marshal, and District Attorney having certified to the President that, in their judgment, it was impracticable to otherwise execute the orders of the court. This step is authorized by the United States Revised Statutes, section 5,299.

Under date of July 5, Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, wired a protest to the President against his ordering the Federal troops into service at Chicago—the Governor claiming that the State can take care of itself, and, being amply able to enforce the law, the interference of the Federal troops is unauthorized. He stated, as the reasons for suffering the disorders to continue, that the accounts given were exaggerated, and that no one had asked him to interfere. The President replied:

Federal troops were sent to Chicago in strict accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States, upon the demand of the Post-Office Department that obstruction of the mails should be removed, and upon the representations of the judicial officers of the United States that process of the Federal Courts could not be executed through the ordinary means, and upon abundant proof that conspiracies existed against commerce between the States.

To meet these conditions, which are clearly within the province of Federal authority, the presence of Federal troops in the city of Chicago was deemed not only proper but necessary, and there has been no intention of thereby interfering with the plain duty of the local authorities to preserve the peace of the city.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The President deserves the highest commendation, in these times of trimming and time-serving politics, in acting upon the line of his constitutional and sworn duty. It is not the place of an American Executive, sworn to enforce the laws, to sit still in the face of even exaggerated accounts of public disorder, and plead that he is able to quell it but no one has asked him to do so. He should be moved by his oath even if the crowd ask him not to interfere.

So far as the misguided men who are combining in these lawless contests are concerned, it seems plain that they have much to learn. They have tried the power of combination, and have found it great. They are now about to try the power of the law, and they will find it far greater. The American people have not enjoyed liberty and self-regulated order these four generations for nothing. They will maintain their inheritance and will support the hands of their

Chief Magistrate and Commander-in-chief to the very last. The experiment that the strikers are trying is a very inconvenient one to the country. It cannot be other than a painful and disastrous one to themselves, their families, their industries, and their city. But the lesson seems needed, and good citizens can only hope that it will be taught as effectively as the stoppage of violence requires.



A Chalk-Line

By Margaret Sutton Briscoe

In Two Parts—II.

"Look at those leaves, Daphne; they keep dropping all curled up from the trees, and sailing like little boats over our spring. That shows the summer's going, does it not?"

"Yes, and my tadpoles are all frogs now. I can hear them singing every night."

"How did I first happen to christen you Daphne?"

"It was because of this old green gown of mine, wasn't it? Aren't you willing that I should throw it away now? See, my elbows are almost through the sleeves!"

"I like it even better so. When your elbows are quite through you will be cooler. I first called you Daphne the day you came here with those dark pine tassels in the bosom of your gown. I remember I thought the tassels you had twisted in your hair looked like green bodkins threaded with gold."

"Why didn't you make that pretty speech to me at the time?"

"I didn't know you well enough."

"How well do you know me now?"

"Well enough to call you Daphne. How much longer shall you need to convince your father of my harmlessness? If you don't hurry matters a little, I shall be waylaying him in the road and speaking to him myself."

"If you do, you will spoil all. Why are you so impatient? I have brought father to confess that there were loose matches in the house and plenty of mice there to nibble them. After all, I've only been talking to him about you for two months. Is that so long to wait?"

Ellsworth turned quickly. "For what?" he asked.

"Convincing father, of course," Delia answered. "What else could I mean?"

"Nothing? No, it is not too long for that."

Ellsworth was half reclining on the bank of the spring at Delia's feet. She was sitting a little apart from him on the root of a tree. His eyes were fastened thoughtfully on the bursting bubbles of the spring. When Delia spoke again, he did not see her laughing face.

"What makes you so thoughtful to-day? I'm glad I brought something with me to amuse you. I left it off there on the leaves in the bushes. Now I'm going to get it, and you must not move or turn your head until I say *Now*! It's nothing that will hurt. Will you promise not to look?"

"I promise," he answered.

As Delia had said, his mood was thoughtful. When her triumphant "Now you may look!" reached his ears, he almost started, and as he glanced up what he saw brought him to his feet.

"Daphne, where did you get that?"

"It's a 'he,'" Daphne answered, dropping carefully with her burden into her rooty seat. "You said once you had never seen him, so I borrowed him of the storekeeper's daughter to show you, though I didn't say that, of course. Now, isn't this a lovely baby? I was so afraid I might put his eyes out carrying him through the woods, and so afraid he would cry before I was ready to surprise you with him. You were surprised, weren't you? See, he knows me."

The baby had caught at her fingers, clutching them in both his tiny hands, and Delia laughed aloud.

Ellsworth went down on his knees among the roots, looking, not at the white bundle, but into the glowing face bending above.

"Isn't it lovely!" cooed Delia.

"Oh, Daphne, the loveliest thing on earth."

"I knew you'd like him. Now I want you to answer