

sideration on the 1st, Mr. Robinson spoke on the autocratic character of the House rules (p. 3748), and Mr. Grow on the election of senators by direct vote of the people, introducing a joint resolution of the Pennsylvania legislature approving this change (p. 3750). Mr. Sulzer offered an amendment appropriating \$50,000 or so much of that sum as necessary for the care of the lighting of the "Liberty Light" in New York harbor, to which he spoke (p. 3752), being opposed by Mr. Cannon (p. 3753); but his amendment was rejected, 67 to 61 (p. 3754). Following a desultory discussion on the 2d, and the adoption of several amendments, this bill was passed (p. 3812), and consideration of the revenue cutter service bill resumed and continued on the 3d, when it also was passed. After the urgent deficiency appropriation bill had been passed on the 4th (p. 3903), the House went into committee of the whole on the Chinese exclusion bill (H. bill No. 13031), in charge of Mr. Hitt, who opened the debate (p. 3904). Mr. Perkins (p. 3905), Mr. Clark (p. 3907), Mr. Adams (3913), Mr. Kahn (3913), Mr. Napfen (3913) and Mr. Palmer followed. Mr. Grosvenor discussed the bill on the 5th (p. 3947), as did Mr. Jett (p. 3948), Mr. Gillett (p. 3948), Mr. Otjen (p. 3949), Mr. Hooker (p. 3952), Mr. Brick (3956), and Mr. Lloyd (p. 3967); also (p. 3956) Mr. Kern, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Thayer and Mr. Green. The bill was still in committee of the whole when the House adjourned to the 7th.

**Record Notes.**—Speech of Senator Quarles on the oleomargarine bill, at p. 3661; and that of Senator Dillingham on the same subject at p. 3771; Senator Patterson on slavery in the Philippines at p. 3715; and Representative Adams on Chinese exclusion at p. 3921.

Text of Sulu treaty at p. 3716.

Receipt by Senate from Secretary of War of English translation of the proceedings of the Cuban constitutional convention, p. 3777.

Bills introduced: H. bill No. 13226 (p. 3820) to abolish slavery in the Philippines; H. bill No. 13327 (p. 3858) and No. 13368 (p. 2918) to fix the gold standard.

Report on bill to protect miners in the territories, quoted and passed in Senate (p. 3676).

## MISCELLANY

### THE PROPHETS.

For The Public.

'Twas a bright and beauteous planet,  
Peopled by a race of slaves;  
Godless fools, with hearts of granite,  
Journeying on to shameful graves.

Braggart braves,  
Graceless knaves,

Knowing not the truth that saves.

To this orb there came a Seer,  
Teaching men as best he could,  
Preaching truths men should revere—  
Be ye brethren! God is Good!

Brotherhood!  
God is Good!

Things we've never understood.

Ages passed. The age now passing,  
Heedless yet of what he said,  
Goes its way, its numbers massing—  
Goes as did the ages dead.

Banners red,  
Mercy fled!

Still with truth will not be fed.

Horde of selfish, warring nations,  
Cheated, hindered by disputes;  
Wearying God with invocations—  
God, whose word their claims refutes.

Greedy brutes,  
Hell's recruits,

Eating evil's bitter fruits.

But 'tis writ: A thousand ages  
Are with God but as a day.  
He will send us other sages,  
Showing us the righteous way.

Cheering ray!

"Come!" we pray,

Aid them, brothers, as ye may.

STEPHEN BELL.

### THE NEW CIVILIZATION IN THE SOUTH.

Col. Kirby, in his speech before the Progressive Union of New Orleans, is quoted as saying that "upon the Gulf of Mexico will be built up a civilization such as the world has never seen." Let us hope that when our great civilization shall come, the words "such as" will be found to refer to quality as well as to quantity.

Now that the South is entering upon an era of prosperity, is it not worth while to ask ourselves seriously whether we would not like to vary somewhat from the many civilizations of prosperity that the world has seen in its long day? There have been in the history of the world, in various countries, eras of great advance in prosperity, in wealth, in the refinements of luxury, in all the arts of cultivated life. Somehow none of these eras have had satisfactory results.

And why? Because the wealth and the culture were measured by the quantity of these concentrated in a class, and the civilization was thus narrow and exclusive, based in fact upon the servitude of the great masses of laborers.

And why could this be so? Because, by means of force or fraud, the natural sources of production, and various special privileges, were in the hands of a class, a well-named "privileged class."

If we want a civilization which shall rival the civilizations founded on this basis, we of the South stand now on the verge which leads thereto. Let us continue to grant special privileges and franchises without due return to the people; let us continue to tax labor and exempt monopoly; let us continue to elect to office men or their tools whose object it is to fleece the public under the catching watchword of "progress;" let us continue to do these things, and we shall reap just the civilization which the world has seen over and over.

The great need is that the men of head and heart among us should see a higher ideal of civilization—one in which prosperity shall not lead apart, which shall not separate man from man by a wider gulf, but shall be the prosperity of the wage-earner as well as of the capitalist.

We need to learn that all progress is not progress; that all prosperity is not prosperity. The prosperity that history tells of has invariably led to ruin.

It is clear that it must be so, as long as the principles of its distribution are unjust. For if THE PROGRESS OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH IS INEQUITABLE, THEN IT MUST FOLLOW THAT THE GREATER THE WEALTH, THE GREATER WILL BE THE CLEAVAGE BETWEEN THOSE OF THE HOUSE OF HAVE AND THOSE OF THE HOUSE OF HAVE NOT. It is just this cleavage which has destroyed all the boasted civilizations of the past.—J. H. Dillard, in the Houston Weekly Times.

### THE COMMONER'S SUBSIDY BILL.

Senate File No. 334,463,187.

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR MUD-STREET MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN THE DEPOTS IN EVERY OLD VILLAGE AND THE POST OFFICE, TO PROMOTE DRAYAGE, AND TO ENCOURAGE ANY OLD THING THAT NEEDS IT, AND HAS GOT A PULL.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled.

TITLE.—Mail Conveying Vehicles.

Section 1. The postmaster general is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract for a term of not less than five years nor more than fifteen years, with American citizens possessed of any old kind of a vehicle drawn by any species of live stock, for the carrying of mails between the depots of all American railroads and the post offices of the government by the nearest route.

Section 2. That vehicles so employed in the mail service shall be owned by American citizens and drawn by live stock as follows, to-wit: First two years of such contract, by at least one mule and any other animal; during the next succeeding three years by at least two mules, and during the remainder of the time by at least one horse and one mule or two horses. Said animals shall be sound in wind and limb, with the exceptions that they may be afflicted with spavin, ringbone, glanders, stringhalt or blindness, but not more than three of said diseases at one and the same time. The vehicles shall have either wheels or runners as best suits the season, and in the case of unusually muddy roads they may be operated as scows.

It shall be stipulated in the contract that said vehicles may carry passengers with their baggage upon giving bond to pay fare and relieve the government from liability in case of wreck, runaway or failure to reach destination in time for dinner.

TITLE II.—General Subsidy.

Section 1. That from and after the 1st day of June, 1902, the secretary of