

bill to compel the listing of personal property in all forms would be to make still more widespread that immorality which the commission justly deprecates as the result of similar attempts in the same direction.

Minneapolis Tribune (Rep.), Jan. 21.—The commission . . . do not believe in the policy of taxing personal property in this way. The constitution requires it, but they want to get the constitution amended. Evidently they want to make the present constitutional provision odious by severe enforcement of it.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Dubuque (Ia.) Telegraph-Herald (Dem.), Dec. 21.—Labor would be fatuous not to take from the trusts all it can get. But it would make a fatal blunder if in exchange for higher wages and dividends it should vote as the trusts desired. Once organized labor united with the pirates of industry to perpetuate privilege and monopoly and maintain extortion, it would seal its doom.

Columbus (O.) Evening Press (Dem.), Dec. 31.—So long as the antagonism is imbedded in the laws of the land, no "amicable truce" can ever reach the heart of the controversy—nothing but amendment or repeal of laws which operate, by their own force, to give inordinate profits from production to capital and unjust profits to the real makers of wealth, the men and women who toil.

American Federationist (Lab.), Jan. — One of the great contentions for which organized labor has stood for years is the opportunity to bring its demands or grievances to the attention of the employers, and have conferences for such purposes. These the new movement unqualifiedly declared for and stands committed to. The representatives of the employers, by participating in this conference and equally standing by the declaration made, have placed their seal of disapproval on the hackneyed and unwarrantable position occupied by many of their fellows—"there is nothing to arbitrate."

BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

Dun's Review (Com'l.), Jan. 18.—Readjustment of prices continued during the second week of January, and the general average reached a much lower point than prevailed when the year opened.

Commercial and Financial Chronicle (Wall st.), Jan. 18.—It is not at all impossible, but rather a reasonable anticipation, that now and then one or more of the great undertakings of the past year or two may come to a disastrous end.

Johnstown Democrat (Pa. Dem.), Jan. 18.—There is a single fact that is alarming the eminent bankers of the money centers, and that is the habit of making one lot of securities answer as basis for several financial institutions. It is the old game of "kiting" long ago recognized as one of the worst and inevitable evils of the old state bank currency system.

Buffalo Courier (Dem.), Jan. 3.—Monopoly, . . . in taking from consumers by inflated capital more than a nominal price for commodities, is laying the foundation for a panic. When it reaches the point that the people can no longer pay the tribute demanded, there is a stoppage, a shock and demoralization felt throughout the industrial fabric. If we would avoid panics, which come at regular intervals, we must destroy their cause—monopoly.

Milwaukee Daily News (Ind.).—The underlying cause [of hard times] is found in the fact that the producing classes produce greatly in excess of what their wages

will permit them to consume, and that the non-producing classes are physically unable to consume the so-called surplus production. And "hard times" will be periodical so long as this condition of affairs continues—whether we have free trade or high tariffs, the gold standard or bimetalism, treasury notes or "elastic currency." Enlargement of our foreign markets may serve to ease the pressure, but it will not remove the cause.

IN CONGRESS.

This report is an abstract of the Congressional Record, the official report of congressional proceedings. It includes all matters of general interest, and closes with the last issue of the Record at hand upon going to press. Page references are to the pages of Vol. 35 of that publication.

Washington, Jan. 13-18, 1902.

Senate.

After routine business on the 13th Mr. Hoar offered a resolution (p. 573) for a special Senate committee of seven on the conduct of the war in the Philippines. The Senate then began the consideration (p. 574) of Senate bill No. 569, for the establishment of a department of commerce. The measures of public interest introduced were as follows: No. 2689, postal currency notes (p. 571); 2715, state bank currency; 2716, clearing houses and clearing house currency (p. 572); 2753, tariff on imports from Cuba; s. r., 35 popular senatorial elections (p. 573).

On the 14th Mr. Hoar spoke upon his Philippines resolution of the previous day. The text of his speech begins at page 621. Following Mr. Hoar's speech, Mr. Mason addressed the Senate on his Cuban tariff bill, No. 2753, in a speech which begins at page 624, after which the bill was referred (p. 630) to the committee on relations with Cuba.

After some desultory discussion on the 15th regarding the naval reserve (p. 645), the Senate adopted a resolution (p. 649) asking the president for information as to the exaction by the British government, in violation of the treaty of The Hague, of duties on gifts to Boer prisoners of war at Bermuda. No other business of general interest was done except the introduction of the following bills: No. 2823, naval reserve; 2824, naval reserve; 2825, naval militia (648).

On the 16th, for reasons stated on the floor (p. 686), the Senate reconsidered the resolution of yesterday regarding Boer prisoners at Bermuda and referred it to the committee on foreign relations. Consideration of the department of commerce bill, Senate bill No. 569, was then resumed (p. 687), and some local bills disposed of; after which adjournment was taken to the 20th. Only two measures of general interest were introduced, a bill (No. 2960) by Mr. Mitchell (p. 685) for Chinese exclusion, and a joint resolution (No. 37) by Mr. Harris for the purchase and operation of certain telegraph companies (p. 686).

There was no session on the 17th nor 18th.

House.

On the 13th the House went into committee of the whole (p. 536) for the consideration of House bill No. 8581, making appropriations for pensions for the year ending June 30, 1903, but reached no resolution.

Consideration of the pension bill was resumed on the 14th (p. 632) in committee of the whole, but without action.

On the 15th consideration of the pension bill in committee of the whole was resumed (p. 655), and upon rising the committee reported the bill favorably. Thereupon (p. 665) the House passed the bill, and then adjourned to the 18th. In this day's issue of the Record the speech of Representative Sulzer, of New York, on a permanent census bill, is printed in full at page 641, and that of Representative De Armond, of Missouri, on the pension bill, at page 642. There was no session on the 16th nor 17th, and on the 18th only local and private business was transacted, except that the following bills of general interest were introduced: No. 9317, schools in Hawaii (p. 719); 9330, Chinese exclusion; 9333, naturalization; 9350, convict labor goods; 9352, pure food; 9359, repeal of war revenue act (p. 720). In the Record of this date the speeches of Henry R. Gibson, of Tennessee (p. 702), and James A. Norton, of Ohio, both on the Isthmian canal bill, (p. 707) are printed.

MISCELLANY

THE TOAST OF FREEDOM.

For The Public.

A health! Now fill the brimming beaker up
To those the world calls "Rebels"—dauntless men,

Who, loving freedom better than their lives,

Against some monstrous tyranny have risen

In just rebellion,

More heroic far,

More to be loved and praised of noble hearts,

A million times more helpful to mankind,
Oh, surely, more acceptable to God,

Than you accursed conqueror in his pride,
With bloody laurel crown upon his brows,
Hailed by the ruffian shoutings of the crowd,

And raised to godhood by a godless age,
Whose wide triumphal arch's damned span

Blots out the light that shines from freedom's skies.

BERTRAND SHADWELL.

TWO DIETARY SCALES.

The following comparison is indeed odious:

For Human Beings	For Cats in a Cats' Home—according to evidence given in the West London Police Court on Saturday, December 21, 1901.
In the British Government's Doss-houses in South Africa—as set out in the Blue Book.	

WEEKLY.

7 lbs. Flour.
4 oz. Salt.
6 oz. Coffee.
12 oz. Sugar.

DAILY.

For Breakfast:—
Quaker Oats boiled with milk and water, or bread and 2 lbs. Meat, for the milk.
most part uneat-For Dinner:—
able, to some of the Cats' meat, or raw prisoners only. beefsteak.
For Five O'clock Tea:—
Milk.
For Supper:—
Rice and fish.

—The New Age, of London, for Jan. 2.

THE TRIAL OF SCHEEPERS.

Editorial in London News of Dec. 31, 1901.

Perhaps the most painful incident at present taking place in South Africa is the trial for his life of one of the bravest Boer commandants, Scheepers. This man is suffering from a painful malady, to which he owes his surrender; and yet the authorities find it consistent with their humanity to press on the trial in the brief intervals of his recovery from attacks of physical collapse. There is something that savors of the French revolution in this zeal to hound a brave man to death. Scheepers is not a rebel. He is, it appears, a citizen of the Orange Free State. But the brutal exasperation of opinion in Cape Colony will not be assuaged by the death of rebels; the "loyalists"

now crave for the extermination of the Boer.

The indictments against Scheepers seem to be spread as widely as possible, with the intention of including every possible act, including even legitimate acts of war, which might prejudice the court against Scheepers. The reply of Scheepers to these accusations, whether of wrecking trains or flogging native spies—he does not appear to have shot them—is that which any other subordinate soldier would give in the circumstances. He was acting under superior orders. This is a plea of great, if not of convincing, force. For the whole case of the government for severer measures against the Boers has been that they consisted of roving commandos, devoid of organization. We cannot have it every way. If Scheepers proves that he really acted under De Wet's orders, then, whatever we may think of his acts, he cannot be guilty as a soldier. This was undoubtedly the view taken in October, 1900, when a much worse case was being tried—that of the trooper Smith, who shot a native without trial for losing a bridle in a farm that was being devastated. The trooper was acquitted on the ground that he acted under orders; and the officer, Capt. Cox, of New South Wales, was not prosecuted. There was much to be said for passing over a deed committed in the passion of war; but what sort of justice is it that leaves Capt. Cox alone, and hounds to death a Boer commandant for obeying the orders of those about him? It would be evidently nothing more than racial hatred dressed up in a pharisaical mimicry of Exeter Hall.

UNCLE SAM'S LETTERS TO JOHN BULL.

Printed from the Original Manuscript.

Dear John:—My administration is going to be represented at Ed's coronation—the army and navy and White-law Reid. That's about the size of it. I don't mind saying confidentially that I shall not be there myself. You will not expect the old man, John, after his tea, and Bunker Hill, and the New Orleans' record, and won't mind. The fact is, I don't see any sense in sending anybody at all. I told Theodore to let my minister brush up his boots and go over in the afternoon to show I don't object to kings over other people, if other people want 'em, and to earn his keep; but no, Theodore wanted to punish Miles and Dewey and Schley, so he gave away the seats to get even.

I'm amused sometimes at Theodore. For a youngster who wants to be president another term, he pays mighty little attention to me. I suppose he means to take the presidency by main strength, with a rush, like the niggers took Santiago Hill. Well, if my tobacco holds out I shall sit back and see how it works. First he endeared the colored folks to him by denying their claims to Santiago; then, knowing I was partial to Dewey and Schley, he raps 'em both over the knuckles by scolding Miles. Theodore was a little off there. Hadn't any right to do it. You see, he scolded the old general for violatin' the articles of war; but the articles of war don't mention the navy, nor the post office, nor the Smithsonian Institute. They are different departments, and under different secretaries, and Miles was a citizen when he wasn't a soldier, and could kick if his mail didn't come right, just like anybody else. That's my view. Of course, if Miles had been court-martialed about it, the president then has revisional power, but he's no court-martial himself; even Theodore is no court-martial. If he had been an old Dey of Algiers he might have said: "Miles, I'm surprised at ye not knowing more about war than I do! Away with him! Off with his head!" But he was no Dey. His trolley was off, and he did not know it. Needs a lawyer in his cabinet.

You reward your heroes, John, such as they are; but what do you think of a chincapin administration like mine, that belittles men like Dewey and Schley and Miles? It seems a little antic to me.

UNCLE SAM.

MR. DOOLEY ON MADDEN.

"Fwhat is th' throuble," queried Mr. Hennessey, "with th' sicond-class mails?"

"They're in th' wrong class," replied Mr. Dooley. "That's parrt of th' grief; an' th' rist is due to a mon-na-amed Madden."

"Is it wan of the Sligo Maddens?" asked Mr. Hennessey.

"'Tis not thin," responded Mr. Dooley. "This Madden is from Canady, where ye wint in '67 to ixpil th' tyrant opprissor and kem back from tydout y'r brufkast. His biographer siz: 'By educa-ation and timperament Mr. Madden,' he sez, 'is qualified to adorn and bliss,' siz he, 'any station or daypo on th' regular roots of thravel,' he siz. 'And,' siz he, 'his thraining and his mintal methods,' he siz, 'have singularly and emmently fitted him for private life,' he

siz, 'in anny capacity where he is not obliged to kape his mouth shut for long periods,' sez he.

"Ye see," said Mr. Dooley, "'tis like this: The thirr-rd assistant post-master ginerall arrives at his office i' the morn-rrning and he sees a copy of the Unusooal Prevaricator forninst his disk. 'What,' siz he, 'is that ondacent and rivolunary orrgan doin' in me office?' he siz. 'It has a purple cover wid red frogs' legs upon it,' he siz. 'Take it up with the tongs,' he siz, 'and trun it out o' the sicond-class mails,' he siz. 'Call me stinograph-ist,' he siz, 'and Oi will write a adict,' he siz. 'Ar-rr-re ye ready?' he siz. 'Adict thorty-three hoondred and sivynty-wan of this day and date herewith, D. V., State of Maddeness, County of Choomps, s. s., take notis: To all poshtmasters to whom these prisints may come—bad scran' to ye, have ye got thot?' he siz. 'Ye have? Thin go on,' he siz. 'It is hereby ordered that no publication shall be excluded from th' sicond-class mail save an' excipt such as are already admitted thereto,' he siz, 'and that all other publications excipt those so excluded shall be admitted upon payment of the proper rates of postage, onless,' he siz, 'the rates of postage previously paid shall be higher than thim demanded of publications,' he siz, 'which ar-re not yit admitted to the sicond-class mails under the restriching clauses of the prior r-rulin's covering this and similar subjects, but which,' he siz, 'have no bearing upon the exclusion from the sicond-class mails,' he siz, 'except thim of which the same or similar rates ar-re not to be demanded,' siz he, 'before publication or afther the publication has ceased to exist.'"

"And what," asked Mr. Hennessey, "doos he mane be thot?"

"Tut, ye foolish mon," responded Mr. Dooley. "'Tis as plain as the head of Kinsale."

"But I can see no hair o' sinse in it," objected Mr. Hennessey.

"Fwhat matter?" replied Mr. Dooley. "'Th' mon must kape his stinographer worr-rrkin'. Is he not an economist?"—Donald Wylie, in Newspaperdom.

MAKING ANARCHISTS GOOD BY OATH.

The list of foolish bills which have been introduced ostensibly for the prevention and suppression of anarchy is now increased by a curio from Wisconsin. Representative Jenkins, the exhibitor, goes somewhat further than the representatives from Kansas and Pennsylvania, who pre-