

the conclusions reached by Gen. Stevens in a recent able argument presented to the New England Free Trade League. At all events, it must be admitted that a balance of trade is not a conclusive or reliable means of determining whether a nation is winning the advantage, or is even prospering.

ANARCHY LAWS.

The Commoner (Dem.), Jan. 10.—The suggestion recently made that we join with the nations of Europe in the extermination of anarchy looks toward a still closer union between the monarchies and aristocracies of the old world and the republic of the new world.

South Chicago Daily Calumet, Jan. 28.—The only way to prevent anarchy is to quit producing it. The laws which congress will enact at this session will not suppress anarchy. If they have any effect at all they will more likely stimulate than check it. For it is precisely in those countries where the most rigid repressive measures prevail that anarchy is most violent.

Chicago Chronicle (Dem.), Jan. 14.—It is probable that if an attempt is to be made to declare some lives more valuable than others the result will be not so much the greater security of those lives as it will be the further cheapening of all others. Every effort wisely directed toward the protection of the lives of the humblest as well as those of the highest will contribute to the safety of the president, wherever he may be.

Chicago Evening Post (Rep.), Feb. 11.—Mr. Hoar's bill . . . is open to no objection from the standpoint of civil liberty or constitutional rights. The only question which it raises—and it is a serious one—is as to the wisdom and expediency of departing from Republican principles of equality and proclaiming a distinction between the people's representatives in the executive department and other representatives in Congress and the judicial department, as well as a distinction between the governors and the governed. The danger that such distinctions would magnify the importance of "political crime" cannot wisely be overlooked. It is to be hoped that this question will receive careful consideration.

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, Feb. 3-8, 1902.

Senate.

On the 3d consideration of House bill No. 5833, the Philippine tariff bill, was resumed (p. 1292). The Record of this date contains Senator Tillman's speech (p. 1248 on Massachusetts and South Carolina in the Revolution.

Among the petitions presented on the 4th was one by Mr. Hoar (p. 1317), signed by eminent men and favoring suspension of hostilities in the Philippines and provision for an opportunity for a discussion of the situation between the American government and the Filipino leaders. After passing a bill regarding judicial salaries, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of House bill No. 9315, the urgent deficiency bill, which had been passed by the House on the 24th (p. 971).

Consideration of this bill was resumed (p. 1363) on the 5th, and with some amendments was passed (p. 1403). The only bill of public interest introduced was No. 3547, for a fractional currency for postal uses (p. 1363). In this day's issue of the Record is printed the speech of Senator Cormack, of Tennessee, on the Philippine tariff.

Part of the morning hour of the 6th was occupied by Mr. Scott in a discussion (p. 1427) of Senate joint resolution No. 45 (printed at same page) on the Isthmian canal; and in regular order consideration of the Philippine tariff bill was resumed (p. 1441),

during the discussion of which the report of the Secretary of War on the Philippine sedition act (called for at request of Mr. Rawlins, see p. 1175) was read (p. 1447) and incorporated into the Record. The only new measure of general interest was Senate resolution No. 52, on the diversion of boundary waters between the United States and Canada.

The pension appropriation bill (H. 8581) was considered on the 7th (p. 1499) and after amendment passed, whereupon (p. 1502) consideration of the Philippine tariff bill was resumed. Conference on the urgency deficiency bill having been appointed (p. 1494), adjournment was taken to the 10th.

House.

The business of the week opened on the 3d with the consideration in committee of the whole (p. 1257) of House bill No. 9206, to make oleomargarine and other dairy products subject to the laws of the state or territory into which they are transported and to change the tax on oleomargarine, to which the whole day was devoted. The one bill of public interest introduced was No. 10703 (p. 1274) for the regulation of the Pullman car service.

Consideration of the oleomargarine bill was resumed on the 4th (p. 1302). Two bills of general interest were introduced, namely, No. 10782, to permit the mailing of third and fourth-class matter in bulk, and 10,733, to prevent discrimination, by interstate passenger carriers on account of race or color; also a joint resolution, No. 141, providing for inviting "Hon. Paul Kruger, president of the South African Republic," to visit the United States as a guest of the country" (p. 1314).

The oleomargarine bill was further considered on the 5th (p. 1404), and a joint (No. 142) resolution was introduced (p. 1410) providing for a reduction of duty on Cuban sugar and inviting Cuba to become a part of the United States.

The 6th was occupied in the consideration of appropriation bills, but without resolution. The Senate amendments to the urgent deficiency bill, with one exception, were non-concurred in (p. 1467) and conferees appointed. The only bill introduced having general interest was No. 10929, on postal currency (p. 1475). This issue of the Record contains (pp. 1415 to 1424) speeches on the oleomargarine bill by Representatives Burleson, Scott, Knapp and Moon.

Consideration of appropriation bills was resumed on the 7th, and the bill making appropriations for legislative, executive and judicial expenses (H. No. 10847) was reported back to the House with amendments by the committee of the whole, and as so amended passed (p. 1523). The only new bills of general interest were Nos. 11001 and 11004 (p. 1524), regulating duties on imports from Cuba. In this issue of the Record appears the speech of Representative Allen (p. 1479) on the oleomargarine bill.

No business of general public interest was transacted on the 8th, and the House adjourned to the 10th.

MISCELLANY

WEARY.

For The Public.

Sit down in shady places—
The farther way is long,
And leads to armed embrasures—
The bastioned walls of Wrong;
The ramparts of Injustice,
A thousand ages old,
Built on the People's vantage,
And buttressed with their gold.

Sit down in shady places—
The fountain's voice is sweet,
Soft lave its murmuring waters
The worn and weary feet.
Broad mirrored on its bosom
The floating lilies bide,
And deep among the mosses
The clustered violets hide.

Oh, sit ye down and linger—
Afar the battle thrills;

A fierce and deadly conflict
Amid the fortified hills.
The tumult of the charges—
Or sullen, slow retreat—
It mingles with the music
Of waters at your feet.

Oh, sit ye down, who gather
The roses of to-day;
The laurels of to-morrow
Are farther off than they!
And grow on slippery ramparts
By death-encompassed walls,
Where Wrong hath reared her banner
And Right her warriors calls.

Sit down in shady places—
Nay! Hear the bugle call!
The shouting of the stormers—
The breaching of the wall!
Leap up and leave the fountain—
The sun-flecked, flowery mead—
And follow Truth to battle,
Howe'er so far she lead!
VIRGINIA M. BUTTERFIELD.

THE IRISH ILL-WILL.

An editorial in the Manchester (England) Guardian of Jan. 24.

The House of Commons was shown yesterday for the hundredth time that the Irish trouble cannot be killed merely by wishing it were dead. The war has made clearer than ever what was fairly clear before—that, on the whole, Ireland, as it is now ruled, wishes England ill and looks for her own good in England's harm. This is what English home rulers have always dwelt upon. They have seen that Unionism is a factory of hatred within the United Kingdom, and as hatred between the parts of the kingdom is a source of weakness, they have proposed that its manufacture should be discontinued, and that other processes, more likely to produce goodwill, should be tried instead. It seems logical. And the war, with its proofs of the strength of Irish ill-will, seems to bring the logic into still clearer relief. But Unionists do not see it in that way. The work of their own hands has risen up and hurt them, and they fly into a passion with it for being the thing that they have made. It would be "weak," they say, to try to make it other than it is. The crop of thorns and thistles so carefully planted and tended has just scratched their fingers rather worse than usual; therefore they will manure it and water it, for never, never must it be said that we were so weak as to yield an inch to the malignant disinclination of thorns and thistles to bear figs and grapes. And the marvel is that some Liberals even raise this unthinking cry of rage, too, and speak as if there were no longer any need to discontinue the cultivation of Irish hatred because—because Irishmen hate us. Meanwhile in other parts of the em-

pire the clearing of large tracts of virgin soil for the cultivation of the thorn and thistle goes steadily on. The growing poverty of agricultural India, the revival of race animosity in Canada by the excesses of Jingoism, in South Africa the Raid, the forced war, the death of the 12,000 Dutch children, the years of venomous press abuse of the Dutch—"hounds," "semi-savages," "rats," "cowards," "orang-outangs"—these things make the ground ready. The strength of an empire, it might be thought, depends on the proportion of its citizens who wish it to last and who identify its good with their own. Certainly that is the Liberal view. But the new Imperialism seems to find a morbid delight in increasing the proportion of British subjects, outside England, who wish England ill. It is called "the temper of empire." It might be safe if there were no outside world with interests which at some time or other the fall of the British empire might serve. In the world as it is it is not, to our mind, safe or wise or patriotic to work such changes within the empire that in an hour of foreign attack any large proportion of its citizens would welcome the assailant as a deliverer.

MAYOR JOHNSON'S WAY.

APPORTIONING PARK EXPENDITURE.

Councilman Springborn will go to Columbus to-day to appear before the municipal committee of the legislature, not as the opponent but as the advocate of the \$1,500,000 park bond bill. Acting as the representative of these same South End citizens he will also tell the committee that the citizens of his district are opposed to a new park commission. He will tell the committee that the people of his district have confidence in the administration of the park system by the present city government.

This will all be the result of an agreement signed yesterday by Mayor Johnson at the request of a South End delegation, promising them that he would use his influence to see that their section of the city secured something like a fair proportion in the distribution of the money obtained for parks under the bond bill if it passed the legislature.

This delegation, headed by Father Carroll, of Holy Name church, in which Rev. Lohman, E. H. Hopkins and Councilman Springborn were among the members, conferred with Mayor Johnson for three hours yesterday afternoon.

"The South End contains one-

seventh of the city's population," said Springborn. "The people there are the ones to whom park privileges would be of the utmost value and who are entitled to them, but they cannot afford and have not the time to go to the East End parks," he continued. "The parks should be brought to them. Such action will do much to decrease the bitter feeling of class and will be of the utmost benefit."

An estimate of the improvements asked by the South Enders showed that they wanted about \$500,000 of the park bond bill money.

"You have estimated your proportion of park expenditures on the basis of population," said Mayor Johnson. "What would it be on a basis of taxes paid?"

"Are the parks for those who have the most money?" demanded Hopkins.

"Not at all," said Mayor Johnson, "but I would like to see how that would work on a basis of taxes paid."

A reference to Peter Witt, the tax expert, showed that the South End had received 7.5 per cent. of the park money and paid 7.4 per cent. of the city's taxes.

"The basis of population is hardly fair to the rest of the city, I think," said the mayor.

"The basis of the taxes paid is evidently not fair to your district. I think the right proportion must lie somewhere between. I believe you are asking too much and that you have received in the past and are allowed in Salen's estimates much too little."

Mayor Johnson hesitated to pledge his action. "The whole question must be finally settled in the council," he said.

An agreement was at last reached and the mayor signed the statement which he drew up himself, much to the satisfaction of the delegation. It will mean the spending of about \$350,000 or \$400,000 on the South End parks, instead of \$500,000. The agreement was a mutual concession on both sides.—Cleveland Plain Dealer of Feb. 4.

NO UNLIMITED FRANCHISES.

The first of the three heating companies now struggling for a franchise in Cleveland met a frosty reception at the hands of Mayor Johnson and the board of control Monday.

The ordinance up for consideration was one giving a franchise to the American District Steam Heating company of Lockport, N. Y. It developed that this company modestly asked for a franchise in perpetuity covering the whole city.

"You are wasting your time if that is what you want," remarked Mayor Johnson when the nature of the franchise was explained. "It is the fashion here not to grant exclusive rights and not to make any grants unless the rights of the consumer are protected."

The franchise contained no schedule of rates to be charged.

H. C. Eddy, the engineer of the company, argued for some time the merits of their system and tried to convince the mayor that they should be granted their franchise in any event. He finally asked for an explanation of the mayor's opposition. He got it. Mayor Johnson hinted that the electric company might be acting behind the steam company.

"You send in a nice, modest little proposition with a rate restriction included applying to some one particular district and we'll consider it," said the mayor.

The ordinance in the shape presented was not even given the compliment of a vote by the board.

The representatives of the Cleveland Heating company and of the Cleveland Yaryan Heating company were present, keenly watching the fate of the proposition made by the Lockport company.—Cleveland Plain Dealer of February 4.

LOCAL SALARY QUESTIONS SHOULD BE SETTLED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

Mayor Johnson will emulate President Roosevelt in his treatment of public officials who are overzealous in the matter of getting their salaries raised.

A delegation from the city police force again called on the mayor yesterday to see about a bill to raise the salaries of the force. They had two plans to offer. One was for a horizontal increase of 15 per cent. The other was to increase the pay of the deputy superintendent from \$2,000 to \$2,300; captains from \$1,500 to \$1,800; lieutenants from \$1,200 to \$1,500; sergeants from \$1,000 to \$1,100. Both cut down the period of cadetship from five years to one year.

Mayor Johnson said that he was not ready to consider their plans in detail. In general he told them that they were too anxious in their efforts to get an increase in pay. It was more important to get more policemen than to raise the pay of the present ones, he said.

They admitted that they intended to send a delegation to Columbus to lobby for their bill. And then the mayor sounded a gentle but significant warning. He told them that they were servants of the city and that the question