

medical services for a period of 21 months. The charges itemized are at the rate of \$80 an hour.

—An Atlanta judge refused on the 20th to approve a charter for a Christian Science institution for the treatment of disease, holding that no person has the right to treat disease in Georgia unless he is a regularly licensed medical practitioner.

—It is reported from London that the Russian tsar contemplates issuing invitations to the civilized nations to be represented at a congress for the further consideration of the measures for permanent peace that occupied the attention of the peace congress at The Hague.

—A new Chilean ministry was appointed on the 21st. The conservative ministry had been forced out of office and a liberal ministry organized; but the latter did not suit a majority of the liberals in congress, and they passed a resolution of want of confidence, pursuant to which the liberal ministry resigned. The ministry just appointed takes their place, the new premier being Anibal Zanartu.

—The Ohio state board of equalization has increased the tax valuation of Cleveland from \$126,905,410 to \$150,631,762. The Cleveland chamber of commerce had entertained the board at considerable expense to exert an influence against the increase, but Mayor Johnson in addressing them declared that the valuation ought to be increased 50 per cent., and they have about split the difference by increasing it nearly 25 per cent.

—The statistics of exports and imports of the United States for March, as given by the March treasury sheet, were as follows (M standing for merchandise, G for gold, and S for silver):

| | Exports. | Imports. | Balance. |
|---------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| M | \$124,975,744 | \$75,949,088 | \$49,026,656 exp |
| G | 490,269 | 2,487,019 | 1,996,750 imp |
| S | 5,150,186 | 2,731,733 | 2,418,453 exp |
| | \$130,616,199 | \$81,167,840 | \$49,448,359 exp |

—The statistics of exports and imports of the United States for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1900, to and including March 31, 1901, as given by the treasury reports, were as follows (M standing for merchandise, G for gold, and S for silver):

| | Exports. | Imports. | Balance. |
|-------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| M ... | \$1,140,170,728 | \$699,483,391 | \$540,687,337 exp |
| G ... | 32,822,191 | 58,755,136 | 25,912,945 imp |
| S ... | 50,370,862 | 29,361,795 | 21,009,067 exp |
| | \$1,223,363,771 | \$887,580,322 | \$535,783,449 exp |

—Extraordinary wind and snowstorms for this season of the year have prevailed in the Ohio valley. Two feet of snow fell at Akron, and at Youngstown a foot; at Cleveland the snowstorm was the worst of the year, with the wind blowing at the rate of 60 miles an hour; the snow fall was two feet deep on the level

and from six to ten feet in drifts at places in Kentucky, West Virginia and western Pennsylvania; telegraph communication between the west and the east was cut off, and railroad trains were blocked. Along the Ohio river the country was flooded by extraordinary high water, and many cities threatened. The storm occurred on the 20th.

MISCELLANY

IMPERIALISM.

For The Public.

We've whited all the sepulchers—now fling
the paint-brush by;
We've trained the roses o'er the wall—they
laugh into the sky;
Around the gilded charnel house the gold-
en-rod grows high,
And in the shadow of the tomb the violets
bloom—and die.

Amid the rose and lily bloom our children
laugh and play,
And by the foetid charnel house their baby
hearts are gay;
But through the lattice of the vines creeps
out the black plague's breath,
And where the roses fall away looks out—
the face of death!

Now, gather all the little ones within the
garden bloom,
And heap the rose-leaves 'round the walls
that hide the loathsome gloom;
And though within that veiled gloom we
see the death's-head grin—
Oh, call the babes 'round us, and bequeath
them that within!

VIRGINIA M. BUTTERFIELD.

OUR PLEDGE TO CUBA.

An extract from the speech delivered by the Hon. Wm. Sulzer, of New York, in the House of Representatives, on March 1, 1901. Reprinted from the Congressional Record.

We patriotically proclaimed that the war was to be waged for liberty, for freedom, and for humanity, and called all the world to witness our noble intentions and our undying devotion to the fundamental tenets of the fathers as embodied in the immortal declaration of independence. As proof of this let me read and again put in the Record the resolution of congress declaring war against Spain, approved by the president on the 20th day of April 1898:

Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the president of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

Whereas the abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the Island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a

disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battleship with 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Habana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the president of the United States in his message to congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of congress was invited; therefore,

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, First. That the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent. Second. That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third. That the president of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth. That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

THOMAS B. REED,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GARRET A HOBART,

Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.
Approved April 20, 1898.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

There is nothing doubtful, nothing ambiguous about that resolution. It pledged the sacred honor of the government and the solemn word of our people to drive Spain from Cuba; declared that the Cubans are, and of right ought to be, free and independent, and disclaimed any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island. The question is, it seems to me: Shall we keep our word or break it? Shall we live up to our sacred promise or abjectly stultify ourselves in order that personal pelf may follow political perfidy?

Let us be honest. We must not forget. We should keep our word. We should fulfill the letetr and the spirit of the promise. We should do our duty and give the Cubans absolute freedom and independence. There should be no conditions. Any different policy now, any deviation from our promise of three years ago, will be national dishonor and a stultification that must bring to the cheek of every honest American the blush of shame. Shall the plighted faith of the nation be kept?