

both houses adjournment was taken to January 6, 1902.

**House.**

Pursuant to its adjournment on the 13th, the house reassembled on the 17th, and proceeded (p. 286) to the consideration in committee of the whole, Mr. Hepburn in the chair, of house bill No. 5633, for temporary revenues for the Philippines, as reported by the majority of the committee on ways and means. General leave to print undelivered speeches for five days was granted. Late in the afternoon the committee rose and reported the work unfinished, and thereupon, at 4:58, the house adjourned for the day. The bills of general interest introduced were: No. 6521, trusts; 6524, Chinese exclusion; 6525, Chinese exclusion (p. 318); 6560, penny postage (p. 314); 6573, general postal improvement; j. r. 89, Schley case; j. r. 90, ditto; j. r. 91, ditto; j. r. 92, ditto; j. r. 94, ditto; conc. r. 13, ditto; r. 57, ditto; r. 60, ditto; r. 61, ditto.

After routine business on the 18th, the house went again into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the Philippines revenue bill (house bill 5633). When the committee rose it reported the bill favorably and it passed to the third reading. In behalf of the Democrats Mr. Richardson thereupon moved to recommit the bill to the ways and means committee, with instructions "to report a bill reducing the tariff laws and internal revenue laws now in force in other portions of the United States to a revenue basis and apply the same to all portions of the United States, including the Philippine islands, to be in effect in said islands until order has been restored there and the Filipinos permitted, with the aid of the United States, to establish a stable and independent government." Debate on this motion was suppressed by an order for the previous question, and it was rejected by 173 to 121; whereupon the bill was passed by 166 to 128. Among the Republicans voting in the negative was Charles E. Littlefield, of Maine, whose speech is published at page 379. The following bills and joint resolutions of general interest were introduced: No. 7199, presidential protection; 7213, pay of letter carriers (p. 370); j. r. 97, invitation to king of Siam (p. 371).

On the 19th it was ordered by unanimous consent that house bill 3110, for the construction of an isthmian canal, be the special order for January 7, and so continue from day to day until disposed of, the bill to be considered in committee of the whole. No limit for the debate was fixed, nor time prescribed for a vote (p. 412). There was no other business of general interest. The following bills on general subjects were introduced: No. 7479, rank of vice admiral; 7480, industrial education (p. 414); 7481, industrial education; j. r. 98, constitutional amendment (415). Pursuant to resolution of both houses, the house adjourned to January 6, 1902.

**MISCELLANY**

**THE UNIVERSAL POVERTY.**

For The Public.

My childhood cradled amid wealth's fond comfort,

My manhood passing on my domain fair,  
The art and fashion of my noble dwelling  
Of beauty quaint and rare;

In books and travel learned, skilled in sport,

By friends beloved, by all men sought  
with pride,

In quiet hours with my loved ones gathered  
At our warm hearthstone side;

Am I pain-free and nothing know of sadness?

Within my soul no grim, dark sorrows stand?

My portals wide have barred their stately entrance

To Poverty's fell band?

Such painless life, my brothers, is but seeming;

The heavy burdens under which ye groan,

From want, and stunted minds, and hearts un-  
growing,  
These sorrows are my own.

It is not all, that through the highways passing,

Your faces pinched and worn with hun-  
gers deep

Make prints upon my heart and brain that  
haunt me

In waking hours and sleep;

Nor is it all, that in the downy softness  
Of my warm bed, mine ears are filled  
again

With piteous cry of little children's wall-  
ing,

Till I, too, moan with pain;

But I do starve within me from your starv-  
ing,

Your spirits stunted with the body's  
strife;

For humankind is one divine-made being,  
Fed by th' Eternal Life;

And flowing rich from God, and strong, and  
healthful,

It waxeth poor within your souls un-  
grown,

And feebly coming on, it brings but weak-  
ness

To all hearts, from your own.

For lack of skillful brain now dwarfed  
within you,

Of human love that never came to birth—  
The love your hearts alone could have be-  
gotten—

Stunted is all the earth.

The world is poor and feeble, wanting man-  
hood,

Your manhood, that with ruthless hand  
she slays;

When will she learn to cease from this mad  
slaughter,

For which her life she pays?

When will she justice yield to all her chil-  
dren?

Then, every heart free-grown, from each  
may roll

Some wave of Life's great joy and inspira-  
tion

To every human soul.

JANE DEARBORN MILLS.

**HOW WE LOVE THE FILIPINOS.**

Do we tax the Filipinos?  
We do tax the Filipinos.

Which way do we tax the Filipinos?  
We tax the Filipinos both ways,

coming and going. We fix the tariff on  
our goods going to the Filipinos and Fil-  
ipino goods coming to us. In this way

we save the Filipinos much time and  
annoyance.

Do we love the Filipinos?  
You bet we love the Filipinos. We

will give them a nice Christmas gift of  
independence with a lovely string tied  
to it. Also a nice tariff bill.—Toledo  
Bee.

REMEDIES FOR ANARCHY MUST  
NOT CONTRAVENE JUSTICE.

Legislators who betray the common-  
wealth, judges who poison the foun-  
tains of justice, municipal authorities  
which come to terms with crime, all  
these are regular contributors to the  
campaign fund of anarchy.

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A government like ours is always slow to move, and often awkward in its motions, but it can be trusted to find effective remedy for conditions like this. But these remedies, in order to be effective, must not invade the sense of justice, which is universal, nor the traditions of civil liberty which we have inherited from our fathers. The bill of rights, written in the English language, stands for too many centuries of sacrifice, too many battlefields sanctified by blood, too many hopes of mankind reaching toward the ages to come, to be mutilated in the least, in order to meet the case of a handful of miscreants whose names nobody can pronounce.—Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, in Chicago, Sept. 22, 1901.

**"THE COMMONER" ON OHIO POLITICS.**

If the Ohio campaign has served no other purpose, it has given the Democrats of Ohio an insight into Mr. McLean's views and plans. The Inquirer, which reflects his sentiments, recently contained the following: "A kindly commentator says that Col. Kilbourne made as good a race as could have been expected under the circumstances. Perhaps so. Not much was expected." The Democratic papers of Ohio are now calling attention to the fact that Mr. McLean did not feel any interest in Mr. Kilbourne's election. He was interested in securing a repudiation of the Kansas City platform because he thought it would help the reorganizing element to get control of the party. The adoption of the Tom Johnson planks, however, made the platform about as odious to him as the Kansas City platform would have been, and having no love for Mr. Kilbourne he did not take interest enough in the election to return to Ohio to vote. Mr. Kilbourne and Tom Johnson are growing factors in Ohio politics and neither one of them is in harmony with McLean's machine methods. At present the Kilbourne men and the Johnson men together control the state organization in Ohio. In future fights it ought to be possible to combine the national principles entertained by the Kansas City platform with the state policies urged by the Johnson Democrats and the clean politics advocated by the Kilbourne democrats, and thus put the Democratic party of Ohio in good fighting trim.—The Commoner of December 20.

You can find almost any kind of a boy, except the one whose sympathies in a fight between a cat and dog are with the cat.—Atchison Globe.