

frantic until Representative Fall broke the tie by changing his vote to the Bucklin column, making it 31 to 29, thus killing the last repeal bill. One more was added to this majority by a member who changed in order to move a reconsideration; but the motion to reconsider was at once tabled, and the bitter legislative fight came to an end with Bucklin victorious.

The net effect of this fight has been to bring the Bucklin amendment under discussion in the papers and debating clubs all over Colorado. Such danger as the amendment was in before the people from their apathy, is therefore regarded now as having been removed. An active popular campaign for the amendment has begun. The effective cause of the final defeat of the repeal bill in the House is said to have been a threat of the labor organizations to nominate Bucklin for governor if the repeal bill carried, a movement which would have swamped the Democratic party in the state.

NEWS NOTES.

—Prince Henry arrived in Germany from the United States (p. 777) on the 18th.

—Frank P. Sargent, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, has been offered the position of commissioner of immigration as successor to Terence V. Powderly.

—The ship subsidy bill was passed by the Senate on the 17th by a vote of 42 to 31, six Republicans—Allison, Dooliver, Spooner, Quarles, Proctor and Dillingham—voting against it.

—The British consul at New Orleans appealed on the 18th to the mayor and chief of police for protection. He declared his life and property in danger from Boers and Boer sympathizers.

—The chamber of deputies of France adopted on the 18th, by a vote of 208 to 237, a resolution, accepted by the government, which extends the duration of future legislatures from four years to six.

—The cabinet of Spain resigned on the 1th, and the premier, Sagasta, declined the request of the Queen Regent to undertake the responsibility of forming a new one. Since then a new cabinet has been organized.

—Over 500 returned emigrants, disappointed with life in the United States, passed through Berlin on the 18th on their way to their old homes in Posen, the provinces of East and West Prussia, and Russia and Austria.

—By a vote of 56 to 38 the lower house of the Iowa legislature has

adopted the committee report (p. 762) recommending indefinite postponement of the woman suffrage amendment which had been passed by the senate.

—The supreme court of Missouri decided on the 19th that an injunction cannot issue in that state against a labor boycott, because the constitution guarantees freedom of speech and publication, subject only to being held responsible for its misuse.

—A tourist car carrying 18 insane men under the guard of a detachment of 105 soldiers rolled into the Omaha depot on the 16th. The lunatics were American soldiers who had gone violently crazy under the hardships and vices attendant upon military service in the Philippines.

—The committee on foreign affairs of the lower house of Congress was reported on the 13th as having by a vote of 7 to 6 decided to report against extending the present Chinese exclusion law and in favor of recommending the rigid exclusion bill proposed by the Pacific coast senators and representatives.

—At a Republican congressional conference on the 18th, the beet sugar interests were defeated 85 to 31 on the Cuban reciprocity question, it being decided to reduce tariff rates on Cuban sugar 20 per cent. A bill to that effect was introduced in the House on the 19th by the chairman of the ways and means committee.

—The statistics of exports and imports of the United States for the eight months ending February 28, 1902, as given by the February treasury sheet, are as follows (M. standing for merchandise, G. for gold and S. for silver):

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
M	\$974,182,400	\$693,368,077	\$380,816,323 exp
G	38,883,675	41,924,590	3,040,915 imp
S	36,662,649	20,124,790	15,527,759 exp
	\$1,048,738,624	\$655,415,457	\$393,303,167 exp

PRESS OPINIONS.

JOHN P. ALTGELD.
Daily Ledger, Tacoma (Rep.), March 13.—He espoused the cause that seemed to him to be just, and went into advocacy of it with fiery impetuosity.

St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette-Herald (Ind.), March 15.—While he was an extremist and a revolutionist in his instincts, he was humane and not destructive.

Washington Post (not classifiable), March 13.—Undoubtedly one of the most forceful orators of the country, his words were calculated to convince the unthinking and easily persuaded.

Philadelphia Press (Rep.), March 13.—It is only fair to acknowledge that his later utterances have been marked by less acerbity than the spirit that characterized his first acts and speeches.

Milwaukee Sentinel (Rep.), March 14.—His early struggles and the unswerving fidelity with which he stood by his sometimes questionable ideals entitle his memory to a degree of respect.

Johnstown Democrat (Dem.), March 14.—That was a glorious death of Altgeld. It was dramatic. Just as the Boers had their

wondrous victory, Altgeld could stand up and lash the whole crowd and then die.

Wilmington (Del.) Justice.—Hon. John P. Altgeld, another of the few real statesmen, died in the harness a few hours after delivering a brilliant speech at a Pro-Boer meeting.

Pendleton (Ore.) East Oregonian (Dem.), March 14.—Altgeld dead will be tendered greater justice than Altgeld alive. He will be accorded a place among the great lovers of democracy.

Indianapolis Journal (Rep.), March 13.—He was demagogical, malignant and anarchistic. . . . If Mr. Altgeld rendered any real service to the State of Illinois as Governor it is not recalled.

The Broad Axe (Chicago. Negro), March 15.—He was thoroughly honest in all things, was plain and simple in his habits and loved his home and family. He was devoid of personal vanity and was thoroughly democratic.

Minneapolis Times (Ind.), March 13.—Gov. Altgeld was a man of fine abilities and great energy; but a cynical and somewhat pessimistic turn of mind caused him to fall short of the heights he might have attained.

Providence (R. I.) Journal (Ind.), March 13.—There can be little question that in politics Mr. Altgeld laid his virtues one side. . . . He was a dangerous man in many ways, but personally he had his strong virtues.

Salt Lake Tribune (Rep.), March 15.—He was a man of great powers of intellect, but not of corresponding powers of candor and conscience. . . . He was a natural demagogue, and lacked but little of being a dangerous one.

N. Y. Journal (Dem.), March 13.—He snapped his fingers at the rancor of his enemies, defied public opinion when it ran counter to his beliefs and lived a life of perpetual battle with what he considered the powers of evil.

Butte (Mont.) Journal (local), March 15.—Gov. Altgeld died as he had lived, pleading the cause of the oppressed and the lowly. He was a simple man. He had a heart as tender as a child. His judgment was founded on rigid regard for truth and honesty.

Dubuque Telegraph-Herald (Dem.), March 12.—He was traduced and maligned by his political enemies for the pardon of the alleged Haymarket anarchists, although upon the facts and the evidence presented he could not have done otherwise.

Denver Post (Ind.), March 12.—By ultra-conservatism and financial magnates he was regarded as a dangerous man. From the point of view of class distinctions, he certainly was. He was wholly, and we believe unselfishly, the champion of the masses.

Dunlop's (Chicago) Saturday Night Dispatch (Ind.), March 15.—Taking the savor of his life's salt into consideration at its genuine worth, what man would not prefer to go down into the dark valley as John P. Altgeld did rather than as a great captain of industry?

Cleveland Citizen (socialist), March 15.—He was feared because of his wonderful ability and unswerving sympathy for the exploited, and we predict that the rising generation will learn to revere his name and place it in the same category with that of John Brown or Lincoln.

Buffalo Enquirer (Ind.), March 12.—His popularity was of a kind that seemed to grow throughout the country. He has not lived in vain. He will go into history as one of the great tribunes of the common people, the courageous friend of humanity, willing to suffer and die for the truth.

Oregonian (Portland. Rep.), March 13.—He was an intellectual man, a studious man, a well-trained lawyer, but he was a dangerous man because there was a bee of radical socialism closely approaching anarchism always buzzing in his bonnet.

... Altgeld was not a demagogue; he was not a greedy man nor a corrupt man.

St. Louis Public Ownership Leader (municipal), March 15.—The country has lost not only a statesman, but a man who in private life, strange as it may seem to those who know him only through the columns of a prejudiced press, possessed a sweet temper and disposition that attracted the warmest friendship from all who knew him.

San Francisco Star (Dem.), March 15.—A man of great intellectual power, of absolute and constant integrity of purpose, of indomitable will, and of superb personal courage. He was a man of iron in the execution of his purposes; yet, unlike that class of men in general, he was filled with a deep love and a tender sympathy for all mankind.

Duluth News-Tribune (Rep.), March 13.—The people of the United States have rejected all the political tenets advocated by Altgeld, but the fearlessness with which he supported any cause he espoused entitles him to honor. He was ready to face incalculable odds in behalf of his convictions, with all the gallantry of a paladin of romance.

Denver Daily News (ind.), March 13.—When he was a candidate for reelection to the governor's office in 1896 he received the support of very many persons who rejected his monetary theories, but who were convinced that he was an honest and able man and a great governor. . . . It was his nature to strike for what he believed to be right and to strike hard.

Farmers' Voice (agr'l), March 15.—As befitted a man who has sunk a fortune and a thousand chances for ignoble fame in the cause of humanity, Mr. Altgeld's last words were a demand for justice for a downtrodden people. . . . He died in the harness, just as he would have chosen to do, with his last cry for justice and humanity still ringing in the ears of the people.

Cambridge (Mass.) Democrat.—No man within our memory or reading ever deliberately faced the obloquy of a hysterical press and a susceptible public which Gov. Altgeld faced when he pardoned those who were in prison for alleged complicity in the anarchistic bomb throwing in Chicago. . . . It was a performance of rarer courage than a thousand feats on the battlefield.

Omaha World-Herald (Dem.), March 13.—Many who had not listened to his magnificent oratory and who had not been privileged to come into the presence of his charming personality imagined that John P. Altgeld was a wild and frenzied man. In truth he was one of the profound thinkers and impressive orators of his day, and personally he was one of the most lovable of men.

Cleveland Waechter und Anzeiger, March 12.—In John Peter Altgeld there died one of those rare men who are cursed by the powers that be of their day, but to whom posterity builds monuments.—(March 13.) He was not one of those men who consider themselves good if they but refrain from doing evil; with him men only begin to be good when they actively oppose evil.

Free Society (anarchist), March 16.—The radicals of the world will always remember him for his act of justice in pardoning Fielden, Schwab and Neebe, and in ably and vigorously exposing the monstrous farce which resulted in the Chicago martyrdom. Probably no one knew better than he that this act would bring down upon him the babbling mob of aristocracy, but he did not fail.

Detroit Free Press (ind.), March 13.—Mr. Altgeld had that passionate hatred of anything suggestive of despotism or tyranny which runs all through Jefferson's public utterances and private correspondence. . . . It is commonly said that he damned

himself politically when, as governor of Illinois, he pardoned the anarchists. This is a popular myth, like the myth of his own sympathizing with anarchy.

Pittsburg Post (Dem.), March 13.—He knew no such thing as fear when a moral and political duty faced him. . . . He was best appreciated and understood by those who studied public questions in the same uncompromising and earnest way he grasped them. He was a great man, and so thoroughly imbued with the principles of human liberty that there were but few grander Americans in the land.

Kansas City World (ind.), March 13.—He stood for the people, demanding equal rights and equal responsibilities for all, and was never willing to accord special privileges to anyone. It was this, more than anything else, that made him unpopular with those self-seeking persons and corporations that sought to fatten their private interests at the public expense. Altgeld was a democrat in the very best sense of the word.

Buffalo Courier (Dem.), March 13.—He had those qualities in which too many of our so-called great men are deficient, sincerity and honesty. . . . In the East he was villainously misrepresented by the influences which grind labor, corrupt the agencies of justice and seek to found an imperial aristocracy on the ruins of American liberty, but many of the principles he represented may yet blossom eternally in this land.

Cleveland World (Rep.), March 13.—However far his enthusiasm may have carried him at times from right principles, he always believed in the people and dared to fight for them. If he sometimes aimed blows that were too hard they at least fell upon . . . the insolently powerful. For years he stood in a storm of accusation of anarchy. If he was an anarchist it is a pity all anarchists are not as he was—high in mind and broad in heart.

Cleveland Recorder (Dem.), March 15.—No man can be so thoroughly honest and eminently just as was John P. Altgeld, with the ability to execute what he believes to be the right course of action, without creating a storm of opposition and abuse. It always has to remain for history to set such men right. . . . Altgeld will go into history as one of the good and great men of his time, who saw farther than his fellows and who did more and acted wiser and braver.

N. Y. Evening Post (ind.), March 12.—He believed that many features of our political and social system are entirely wrong, and he never hesitated to express his convictions in the most emphatic terms. He came into national prominence through his pardon of the Chicago anarchists, not long after his election as Governor in 1892, and he incurred by this act a degree of popular odium at the time which does not appear to be justified by a deliberate consideration of his strong defense after the passions of that period have subsided.

Springfield Republican (ind.), March 13.—No criticism has ever been passed upon Altgeld's record as judge, but with his election as governor of Illinois in 1892 it began to be discovered that he was a dangerous man. . . . His attitude. . . . was that of a man of the people who could not forget the people, and with whom the first question was the real public good and not that of entrenched financial interests. His principles were really, when examined, those of the Declaration of Independence, and he never vouchsafed to accommodate them to the exigencies of the hour.

Helena Independent (Dem.), March 13.—Among the humble, among the oppressed, among all lovers of liberty and of republican institutions there is sorrow to-day because John P. Altgeld is dead. . . . Now that he is dead, there is no one that cries out: "There is one iron hand less to grind us, one wolf less to tear our flesh." . . . In public office he was incorruptible

in the midst of gross corruption; and corruptionists became his enemies. Measured by his influence in Wall street and among those who believe that the Almighty made most men with saddles on their backs, to be ridden by a few created with spurs on their heels, John P. Altgeld was not a great man. But as the great heart of humanity measures men, he was a great man.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

Chicago Daily News (neut.), March 13.—The bill as passed is in most respects fully as objectionable as the similar measure which was defeated last year; in other respects it is even worse.

Chicago Evening Post (Rep.), March 13.—The passage of the ship subsidy bill is a great personal victory for Senator Hanna. Six Republicans—four of them distinguished and influential—voted with the solid Democratic minority against the measure, and it is no secret that at least a dozen other Republican senators dislike it and regret the action of their party. Had these followed their own convictions, the bill would have been rejected by a small but morally decisive majority.

Chicago Tribune (Rep.), March 16.—It is framed in the interest of the Pennsylvania railroad and the International Steamship Navigation company. The insidious influence of that great railroad upon Congress can scarcely be overestimated. It controls legislation on the Republican side almost as completely as it formerly did in the Pennsylvania and New Jersey legislatures.

Cleveland World (Rep.), March 17.—The ship subsidy bill scheme is unpopular and un-American, and if the Republican members of the House from close districts vote for it they may expect merited defeat when they come up for renomination or reelection.

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.

Senate.

Washington, March 10-15, 1902.

Consideration of the ship subsidy bill was resumed on the 10th, Mr. Vest opening with a speech (p. 2,717) in opposition to the measure. Prior to proceeding with it on the 11th an informal discussion (p. 2,775) occurred on the question of electing senators by direct popular vote, after which Mr. Mallory (p. 2,787) proceeded with the subsidy debate, opposing the measure. He was followed on the 12th by Mr. McCumber (p. 2,836), and then by Mr. Depew (p. 2,839), who favored it. By unanimous consent the bill (S. bill No. 2,210) relating to Hawaiian silver coinage and silver certificates, the text of which is printed at page 2,845, was considered and passed (p. 2,850); and on the 13th Mr. Berry (p. 2,890) and Mr. Perkins (p. 2,896) continued the ship subsidy debate. On the 14th the debaters were Mr. Foraker (p. 2,946) and Mr. McLaurin, of Mississippi (p. 2,964); while the 15th was occupied by Mr. Teller (p. 3,031), Mr. Hanna (p. 3,035), Mr. Elkins (p. 3,035), Mr. Bacon (pp. 3,037, 3,056), Mr. Allison (p. 3,051) and Mr. Spooner (p. 3,057), the speeches of the latter two being especially noticeable because they opposed the bill, though the speakers are Republican senators.

House.

On the 10th the House appointed conferees on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill (p. 2,731), and after some private business resumed consideration (p. 2,732) of the rural free delivery bill. The debaters were Mr. Adamson (p. 2,733), Mr. Gaines (p. 2,738), Mr. Lacey (p. 2,742), Mr. Shafroth (p. 2,743), Mr. Prince (p. 2,743), Mr. Williams, of Illinois (p. 2,743), Mr. Norton (p. 2,744), Mr. Cannon (p. 2,745), Mr. Boutell (p. 2,746), Mr. Williams, of Mississippi (p. 2,750), and Mr. Underwood (p. 2,751). Toward the close of the day, the bill, with amendments, was reported favorably by the committee of the whole (p. 2,753), and it was accordingly passed (p. 2,755) by the House. On the 11th the