

The violence of the street car strike in St. Louis, the beginning of which we reported at page 71, does not abate. An attempt to settle it by arbitration was made on the 10th by Gov. Stephens, but failed through the refusal of the companies to submit their case to arbitrators. They insisted that "there is nothing to arbitrate." Thereupon the mobs grew in size and the violence on both sides increased. On the 11th the police scattered the mobs with sabers and pistols. Asserting that the mobs were not composed of strikers but of their sympathizers, the strikers offered to provide special deputy sheriffs to protect the property of the companies, but their offer was ignored. Owing to the business depression caused by the complete tie-up a committee of business men asked the mayor to force the company to arbitrate, urging that their franchise be abrogated if they refuse. Several switches were shattered with dynamite on the 12th and a considerable length of track was torn up. Another effort to arbitrate was this day frustrated by the companies. On the 13th Gov. Stephens notified the police commissioners that order must be maintained, and that if they lacked the power he would exercise his full authority to assist them. Not a single car was run on that day, except mail cars. On the 14th the suburban line agreed to arbitrate, and the men on that line began to return to their places. It was announced on the 15th that 1,000 men would be imported from other cities to man the cars; and on that day indictments were found by the grand jury charging men with obstructing the operation of cars. On the 16th a conference was held by a committee of the strikers and the St. Louis company, at which it was agreed to end the strike. The executive committee of the strikers' union decided, however, to reject the agreement, because the union had not received sufficient recognition.

A similar strike broke out on the 11th in Kansas City. The company having refused to recognize the union and make a uniform scale of wages, the men voted to strike. The strike began on the morning of the 12th, and immediately an injunction was procured from the federal court. It was granted by Judge William C. Hook, of Leavenworth, Kan. This injunction is said by the news dispatches to be the most sweeping strike injunction yet issued by a United States court. The strike ap-

pears to have fallen flat. According to the street car officials, unemployed labor was so abundant that they had two applications for employment for every man who struck work.

NEWS NOTES.

—Siberian exile without trial has been abolished by the Russian government.

—In a prize fight on the 11th at Coney Island, New York, James J. Jeffries, the champion, defeated James J. Corbett, an ex-champion.

—A decision of the Nebraska supreme court, on the 16th, sustained the constitutionality of the Nebraska anti-trust law in an action of that state brought to debar the Standard Oil company from doing business there.

—The Ashanti rebellion, mentioned on page 71, is daily growing more serious. Sir Francis Hodgson, the governor, is still closely besieged in Koomasie. The Ashantis have 50,000 warriors to draw on and seem determined to end English rule.

—The Boer peace envoys. Messrs. Wolmarens, Fischer and Wessels, arrived in New York on the 15th, where they were given an enthusiastic welcome and escorted to their hotel by a reception committee of prominent citizens and municipal officials. They left for Washington on the 17th, where elaborate plans for their reception have been made.

IN CONGRESS.

This report is an abstract of the Congressional Record, and closes with the last issue of that publication at hand upon going to press.

May 8-12, 1900.

Senate.

On the 8th, consideration of the naval appropriation bill was resumed and continued on the 9th, when the senate went into secret session during which time Senator Tillman spoke on the armor plate question. On this day also a bill was passed carrying an appropriation of \$4,000 for the erection, in one of Washington's parks, of a statue to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Pensions and other private bills occupied the greater part of the session of the 10th, when it was agreed that the resolution relative to the seating of W. A. Clark, as senator from Montana, should be considered on Tuesday, May 15th. The naval bill was again taken up on the 11th and carried over into the 12th, when amendments of Senators Tillman and Pettus, printed on pages 5890-91, authorizing the construction of a government armor plate plant, were rejected by narrow majorities.

House.

On the 8th consideration of private bills occupied the entire day. The North Carolina contested election case of Pearson vs. Crawford was taken up on the 9th and its consideration continued on the 10th when the republican majority seated

Pearson, the republican claimant, by a vote of 129 to 127. On the 11th pension bills occupied the attention of the house to the exclusion of all other business; and on Saturday, the 12th, the house was not in session.

MISCELLANY

THE MAN WITH THE PULL.

For The Public.

Bowed with the weight of luxury, he leans Upon his friends, and gazes on the ground, The craftiness of ages in his face, And on his back the burden of his spoils. What made him dead to honor and to worth?

A Thing that tolls not and that never spins,

Olly and sleek, a brother to the snake? What loosened and relaxed those smiling lips?

Whose was the hand that came down with the stuff?

What was it closed the mouth of inquiry?

Is this the Thing the Lord God made, and gave

To have dominion over bird and beast; To win from earth and wring from ocean's depths

In sweat and blood, the merited reward? Is this the Dream He dreamed who shaped the plan

Of government and pillared it on Truth? Down all the steeps of crime to its last gulf

There is no cheat more unctuous than this—

More flexible, more sly, more plausible— More filled with wind and suasive sophistry—

More fraught with menace to humanity.

What gulfs between him and the patriot, Slave of the wheel of Fortune, what to him Are Warren, Henry, Franklin, Washington?

What the grand swell of Freedom's song sublime,

The voice of Truth, the light of Liberty? Through this puffed shape the aoidid ages look.

Man's fall is mirrored in that cringing bow. Humanity by this foul varlet stripped, Plundered, profaned and disinherited, Cries protest to the spirit of the times, A protest that is also prophecy.

O, masters, lords and rulers of our land, Is this the handiwork of politics, This pampered thing, degraded and soul-quenched?

How will you straighten out its crookedness,

Give back the upward look of innocence, Rebuild in it the music and the dream, Grace it again with manly dignity, Explain its unforgotten infamies, Perfidious deeds, insufferable crimes?

O, masters and manipulators, all, How will the Future reckon with this man? How will you answer for him in that hour When whirlwinds of resentment shake the land?

How will it be with grafters and with grafts—

With all the prurient horde of conjurers— When the whole people's dander is aroused, After a silence, even now too long?

ROBERT W. MORROW.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 26, 1900.