

certain the confidential and other reasons for forcing Prof. Ross to resign, has reported that the action of Mrs. Stanford in asking Prof. Ross's dismissal involved no infringement of the right of free speech.

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.

January 21-26, 1901.

Senate.

The 21st was spent in considering the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. It was further considered on the 22d, when also a concurrent resolution providing for counting the electoral vote in joint session on Wednesday, February 13, at one o'clock, was adopted, together with a senate resolution relative to the death of Queen Victoria. On the 23d the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was passed, after which the ship subsidy bill was taken up. The ship subsidy bill gave way on the 24th to the Indian appropriation bill. The miscellaneous business of this day included the adoption of a resolution offered by Pettigrew directing the secretary of war to inform the senate whether A. Mabini, a Filipino statesman resident at Manila, has been deported. Also a report from the committee on the Philippines reporting adversely the Teller resolution authorizing the printing as a document of the Philippine petition which had been read in the senate on the 10th. Senator Towne introduced a joint resolution on the 25th (page 1569), guaranteeing independence to the Philippines; and consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was resumed. The 26th was spent in consideration of the same bill.

House.

Conferees on the army bill were appointed on the 21st, and bills on the criminal law and for the protection of birds, etc., in the District of Columbia were passed. On the 22d, after considering and passing a bill to extend the mining laws to saline lands, and considering the District of Columbia appropriation bill in committee of the whole, the house adopted a resolution relative to the death of Queen Victoria, and adjourned for the day as a mark of respect to her memory. Consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill was resumed on the 23d, and the bill was passed, whereupon the naval appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole. Its consideration was resumed on the 24th, and further on the 25th. On the latter day the conference report on the army bill was submitted and adopted. Conferees on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill were appointed on the 26th, and after considering the postal codification bill in committee of the whole the day's session closed with memorial speeches on the late Senator John H. Gear, of Iowa.

MISCELLANY

THE PHILIPPINES.

(1898-1901.)

For The Public.

Alas, for high emprise!
For valor vainly spent!
The faith of a nation vowed,
Like broken reed is bent.
No arm of foemen dealt
A worse than foemen's blow—
It was a traitor-hand
That laid our honor low.
Wipe off—wipe off the stain
Upon our shield, to-night—
The blood of those we pledged
To succor in their fight.
Their fight, unequal waged,
'Gainst power enthroned long!

Did we the wronger doom,
But to espouse the wrong?

Oh, God, that we should prove
False to a brother's trust!
And, unassailed, should lay
Our forehead in the dust!
That we, for sordid gain,
Our heritage forego—
The glory of the soul
That only freemen know!

How burn the brands of Cain!
How doth the Judas kiss
Upon the lying lip
Turn to a serpent's hiss!
Of honor and of truth,
Of Liberty, to prate!
And with assassin soul
To dare to challenge Fate!

Is this our high degree?
The foremost heir of Time!
Immortal shall we prove
In baseness and in crime?
Wipe off—wipe off the stain.
(Once burnished was the shield!)
While yet the heavens wait,
Our tardy justice yield.

Rekindle, while we may,
Our sacred altar's fires!
Have we the past forgot?
Unworthy of our sires!
Snatch from the grasp of Greed
The torch that Freedom gave
To light a land redeemed—
It gleams not on a slave!

FRANCES M. MILNE.

A RUSSIAN ON THE NEGRO.

From an interview with the Russian pianist, Ossif Gabrielowitsch, published in the Chicago Chronicle of January 17.

"One thing that I cannot understand," he said, running his hands through his hair, "is the manner in which the American people regard the negro. In my country, we had slavery long before it was introduced into the United States, but with its abolition all feeling of caste vanished and to-day the sons of former serfs are eligible, if they are fitted, to the positions of highest trust in the nation. And we are not regarded as a republic, either.

"Then, again, the colored man is really superior to the white man in one way. He is a born musician. I have found that music is nearly always the expression of the highest intellectuality, and the negro is really one of the first musicians in the world. His ear is true and his songs are beautiful, appealing to the senses as perhaps but few compositions of other races do. His songs are not savage or barbaric, but some of them are really grand in their conception."

AN APPEAL TO FARMERS.

Extracts from an article on "Farmers' Problems," in the January number of the Philadelphia Farm Journal.

It is time that the voice of the peacemaker be raised in the world, considering what is going on in the way of ac-

tual war, and in preparation for future conflicts between nations. . . . Poor, decrepit old Spain, after 300 years of effort to rule a people who wanted to rule themselves, steps down and out, and America steps into her place, takes up the yoke of conquest, and is preparing to place it upon the necks of the little brown people of the Philippine archipelago, who struggled for three centuries against the foreign intruder. . . .

It is hard to realize that the land of Washington has sent 100,000 soldiers into distant Asia, and over half its navy, to subdue a race of little brown men aspiring and fighting for liberty, of whose very existence three years ago we knew nothing. It is past belief! . . .

We believe we voice the sentiments and consciences of the millions of farmers of America, whose sons have borne the brunt of the conflict thus far, whose shoulders will have to bear the burden of future taxation and debt, when we declare that it is time to be magnanimous, to be generous, to be just; it is time to let the little fellow up; it is time to build up rather than to destroy; that we have had enough of heathen war and want Christian peace.

RELIGION IS THE WORKING PRINCIPLE OF LIFE.

The church is no "salvation zoo." Religion is not an "autopsy." Christianity is not a wayside dream. It is a working principle of life. The Sermon on the Mount is the most radical reform speech ever uttered. There is no question which touches deeply the welfare of men, which is not in the last analysis a religious question. This idea is fast gaining ground, and it is well for the world that it is.

But this old notion that religion ought to make a speciality of ghosts and let the devil make a special business of the affairs of this world—this notion has prevailed so long that when the preachers do get out and try to do something for the common weal, they are so amateurish about it, they have so little faith in men, they are so superficial in their grasp of the problems they grapple with, and they bring so many of their theological airs with them and blunder so, that it is little wonder that some should suggest that they were not intended for such things.

But then they are learning, and we ought to be charitable. And it would be easier to be charitable if it did not sometimes seem that they were very long on evils on which their congre-