

ton had the affirmative of the proposition that the United States annex Cuba.

—Gov. Tanner has been indicted by the grand jury of Macoupin county, Illinois, for refusing to aid the sheriff with troops during the Virden labor troubles.

—Through the intercession of Oscar S. Straus, American minister at Constantinople, the sultan of Turkey now concedes travelling permits to foreigners in the interior of Asia Minor.

—Gen. Kitchener—now distinguished as “Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, sirdar of the Egyptian forces”—left London on the 7th on his return to his command in the Soudan.

—The Christian Science healer whom the English coroner’s jury charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of Harold Frederic, has been discharged by the committing magistrates.

—At a city convention held last week the single taxers of Philadelphia organized a municipal party on the basis of the single tax, proportional representation, direct legislation, and entire municipal control of city highways. The candidates are Herman V. Hetzel for mayor, J. Henry McIntyre for city solicitor, and John Mulholland and Thomas F. Brennan for magistrates.

—Immediately after the fall elections we reported the election to the legislature of Massachusetts of two candidates of the socialist-labor party. This was in accordance with the telegraphic news of the week. We are now advised, however, that the two candidates were representatives not of the socialist-labor party but of the social democratic party—the party originally organized by Eugene V. Debs.

—Prof. Lombroso’s daughter, Paola, has been sentenced in the criminal court of Turin to 22 days’ imprisonment and a fine of 62 lire. Her crime was publishing an article in a socialistic paper, in which she described the misery she herself had seen among the poor people and declared that the social system which made such evil conditions should be overthrown. Like her father, the anthropologist, and other professors of the university of Turin, she is a socialist.

—At the convention of Hebrew congregations in Richmond on the 7th, an adverse report on the movement to recover political power in Palestine, which is known as Zionism, was adopted. This report recognizes Zion as a precious memory of the past, but, declaring that the Jews are not a nation but a religious community, affirms their unalterable opposition to political Zionism. Zion “is a holy memory,” says the report as adopted, “but it is not a hope of the future; America is our Zion.”

—In a letter received by the Anti-Imperialistic league on the 7th, from John Sherman, Mr. Sherman declares his hope that the senate will reject the Spanish treaty and “leave the people of the islands free from the shackles of Spain and the distant domination of the United States.” He also expresses his sympathy “with Aguinaldo in his ambition to found a republic in the China sea,” and hopes “he may become the Washington of a new nation, absolutely free from European and American influence.”

IN CONGRESS.

For week ending Dec. 7th, 1898.

Senate.

Vice President Hobart called the senate to order on the 5th at noon. The session was thereupon opened with prayer by Chaplain Milburn. A committee was appointed to wait upon the president with a similar committee from the house, and notify him of the session; and soon after 1 o’clock the president’s executive clerk appeared in response to this notification and delivered the president’s message. At 1:28 the reading of the message began, and continued for two hours and eighteen minutes. After that the session adjourned for the day.

The principal business on the 6th was the introduction by Senator Vest of Missouri of the following joint resolution:

That under the constitution of the United States no power is given to the federal government to acquire territory to be held and governed permanently as colonies. The colonial system of European nations cannot be established under our present constitution, but all territory acquired by the government, except such small amount as may be necessary for coaling stations, correction of boundaries, and similar governmental purposes, must be acquired and governed with the purpose of ultimately organizing such territory into states suitable for admission into the union.

No business was done in open session on the 7th, though Senator Hawley introduced a bill for the reorganization of the regular army. But in executive session the appointment of John Hay as secretary of state was confirmed, and Senator Hoar (rep.) opposed the confirmation of Senator Cullom, as one of the Hawaiian commissioners, on the ground that no senator or representative can be constitutionally appointed to any United States office which was created or the emoluments of which were increased during the term for which he was elected. The question was referred to the judiciary committee.

House.

At precisely 12 o’clock noon, on the 5th, Speaker Reed ascended the rostrum, and, calling the house to order with a blow of his gavel, directed the chaplain to offer prayer. After prayer the roll call showed the presence of 267 members. Three new members

were sworn in to fill vacancies. A committee was then appointed to join a similar committee from the senate and advise the president of the assembling of congress. Following a short recess the committee reported, and immediately afterward the president’s executive clerk appeared with the president’s message. This was read to the house, and at the conclusion of the reading the house adjourned for the day. Prior to the reading of the message, however, Congressman Sulzer, of New York, ranking democratic member of the committee on military affairs, introduced a resolution authorizing and directing that committee “to investigate the war department and the conduct of the Spanish-American war.”

The session on the 6th was brief. But a deficiency appropriation bill for extraordinary expenses of the army and navy from January 1 to July 1, 1899, was reported; and the report of the Hawaiian commission, together with bills to carry out its recommendations, transmitted by the president, were received and referred to the committee on territories.

On the 7th the anti-ticket scalping bill was passed by a vote of 119 to 101, after a debate of four hours.

MISCELLANY

SUNSET IN MEXICO.

For The Public.

Where the skies of Mexico meet the mountain walls,
There the golden lances blaze when the Day-king falls;
Flame behind the violet hills marks the monarch’s flight,
While the legions of the Sun check the march of Night.
Still the royal banners stream ruby red and gold,
Orange clad, the royal guards strive the heights to hold,
While the vanguards of the Night, robed in purple flim,
Silver broided, diamond starred, press the falling Realm,
’Til the lost flag’s ruby glow sinks behind the steep,
And the conquering hosts of Night up the ramparts sweep!

VIRGINIA M. BUTTERFIELD.

WE LEARNED TO GOVERN OURSELVES.

For The Public.

The argument that we should govern Cuba and the Philippines, because the inhabitants are incapable of self-government, is, in reality, no argument whatever. It is argued that the natives of these islands would probably develop a state of anarchy, and that it is our duty to prevent any such possibility by governing them ourselves.

If we will but cast our eyes backward to the time when the Saxons set-

tioned England we shall find a state of anarchy and turmoil which lasted for about 200 years—petty tribe warring with petty tribe, while the whole country was filled with rapine and bloodshed. But out of these warring elements came the Anglo-Saxon, who has made such valuable contributions to the world's advancement. It would have been a sad day for the world had there been a power large and strong enough to have said to the men of that day: "Here, you are not fit to govern yourselves, but I am powerful and civilized, and I will govern you." Where now would be our boasted Anglo-Saxon civilization?

Perhaps the Cubans and the Filipinos have valuable contributions of truth to make to the world, if left to work out their own destiny. Certainly more good will come to them from working out their own problems, though they work them out imperfectly, than can come to them through a foreign power. If there is any truth in the principle upon which this government was founded, that governments receive their just powers from the consent of the governed, what business have we in Cuba and the Philippines?

"But," says the church, "we must take these islands and open them to the Gospel." Will not the Gospel have much more power if it goes to these people in the spirit of love and sacrifice, as did Augustine and his followers of our Saxon ancestors, instead of as part of a conquering nation? Let us insure these people against interference from other nations, and then let them work out their own destiny.

LOA ERMINA SCOTT.

OUR DUTIES TO THE HEATHEN.

From Greenland's icy mountains an' Manila's coral strand, the pore benighted heathen call away to beat the band. They're achin' ter be civilized. in every heathen land, an' we've gotter have an army fer the job. The heathen are a-callin' to our noble Christian race. America with all the rest has got to set a pace, and for our surplus products we must have a market place—and we've gotter have an army fer the job. The heathen in the peaceful paths of freedom must be led. At present he's too volatyle and light as to his head. The only way to keep him down's ter fill him up with lead—and we've gotter have an army fer the job. Then it's "rise up, Willyum Riley now and come along weth me." We're goin' to bring 'em blessin's and to set their pore souls free. They're only yeller niggers, an' they'll soon be up a tree—but we've gotter have an army fer the job!

The pore benighted heathen now no Christian peace enjoys. We'll edjercate 'em like they do at Virden, Illinois, or down in Caroliny where we hang 'em, men and boys, just ter elevate the standard of the race. The Malays of the Phillerpeens hain't got no sense at all. They wantter rule their place themselves—I shudder at their gall! We've gotter kill 'em off in droves, to make the rest sing small, and ter elevate the standard of the race. They're so besotted in their pride that ef the truth were known, they'd likely ask our government to leave 'em all alone. The heathen in their blindness now bow down to stock and stone; but we'll elevate the standard of their race. They've gotter learn their lessons in a mighty bitter school. They've gotter crawl an' grovel under white men's noble rule. We've gotter tread 'em in th' mud, ter keep our tempers cool and ter elevate the standard of the race.

The onward march of destiny no nigger crowd can stay. The Anglo-Saxon race must git its three square meals a day. We'll take their lands and make 'em work and then we'll shout "Hooray!" an' thus we'll spread th' Gospel far an' wide. We'll raise 100,000 men ter fight 'em in their swamps, to lie at night in jungles with their fever-ridden damps, and tho' we'll lose 10,000 there, from wounds or cholera cramps, we'll spread th' blessed Gospel far an' wide. Altho' I haven't been to church for nigh on 20 year, it makes me feel reel pious just to think of the idear (I saw one firm will send out there 10,000 quarts of beer) of how we'll spread the Gospel far an' wide. I'd write you more, but I have got a little "date" at three. We're goin' to hang a nigger politician to a tree. So I will close this letter on the march of destiny and the way to spread the Gospel far an' wide.—"Col. Yellowstone Yell," of South Carolina, in Springfield Republican.

LET US LEARN OF THE FILIPINOS.

"Cleanliness is next to godliness."

The native house of the common type is a small structure built entirely of bamboo and thatched with palm leaves ingeniously folded over bits of sticks and tied to the rafters by rattan, says a Manila correspondent of the London Times. The eaves are broad, and the window openings, which are innocent of glass or of the shell casements in use in the better class of houses, are provided with palm leaf shutters hung at the top and propped open, shading the interior from the sun and shedding the rain. At night all are closed up tightly. There are usually two rooms in

the house, and the furniture consists chiefly of sleeping mats, pillows and a few wicker stools, perhaps. The simplest and most primitive utensils are in use in the kitchen. The stove is an earthen affair like a brazier, with projecting knuckles to hold the cooking vessel. Frequently this simple dwelling, which is, indeed, as a rule, as clean and tidy as constant scrubbing can make it—is extended, according to the taste or ingenuity of the owner, into quite an elaborate arrangement of platforms, little storerooms and shelters. The whole structure is built around tall posts, which, as is the case with all the houses here, even with the elaborate and expensive bungalows, are firmly fixed in the ground and extend to the wall-plate supporting the rafters.

The living and sleeping rooms are, as I have before remarked, raised five or six feet above the ground, a custom which prevails in all the architecture here. Sometimes the space under the house is inclosed by mats, but it is oftener left open and is used as a storehouse for the large earthen water jars and the great flat wash tubs hollowed out of a large block of wood.

One thing always strikes even the casual observer, and that is the cleanliness of the people. They are always bathing and washing, and it is the rarest thing to see soiled garments. Even the beggars are clean. It is, in consequence of these commendable habits that so few annoying pests of insect life are met with. Although I have, during my two months' stay in the country, slept in all sorts of places, from the meanest hut of the peasant to the governor general's palace, I have never had my rest disturbed by anything more annoying than mosquitoes, which are mild and unenterprising enough as compared with the breed which infests most places in America and many resorts in Europe.

The writers on the Philippines have almost unanimously declared the country to be the home of all sorts of insects and reptiles which make life burdensome. But one soon finds that the innocent little lizards which run over the walls are engaged in catching flies and mosquitoes, that the great beetles are harmless as grasshoppers and that there is here, indeed, a remarkable immunity from the petty annoyances which one expects to find in a sojourn in the tropics.—Chicago Daily News.

WHO DOES THE HUNTING?

For The Public.

In one of his eloquent and roseate speeches in an Iowa town, on returning from the Omaha exposition, President