

—Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews handed in his resignation as superintendent, to the Chicago school board on the 18th, and announced his intention to accept the chancellorship of the University of Nebraska after the close of the present school year.

—John Addison Porter, secretary to the president, has offered his resignation and the president has accepted it to take effect May 1. Mr. Porter was forced to resign because of continued ill health. George B. Cortelyou, the assistant secretary, has been appointed to Mr. Porter's place.

—A movement is on foot for the formation of an international agricultural trust to restrict production and thereby increase the prices of agricultural products. Most of the prominent farmers' federations in this country are promoting the plan. They hope to have it adopted at the international agricultural conference in Paris in July.

—The Paris exposition was opened on the 14th with magnificent inaugural ceremonies in the Salle des Fetes by President Loubet and his cabinet. Alfred Picard, the director-general of the exposition, was decorated with the grand cross of the Legion of Honor. The grounds were thrown open to the public on the 15th. Although the exposition structures are well advanced, it will be fully six weeks before they receive the finishing touches and the exhibits are all installed.

### 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.

April 10-16th, 1900.

#### Senate.

On the 10th Hoar spoke on the resolution relative to the seating of M. S. Quay as senator from Pennsylvania, after which memorial resolutions on the late Richard P. Bland, of Missouri, were adopted. The bill for the construction of the Pacific cable from San Francisco to Hawaii (printed on page 4295) was passed on the 11th, and on the 12th the motion of Morgan that the senate proceed to the consideration of the Nicaragua canal bill was rejected by a vote of 15 to 33. Pettigrew addressed the senate on his resolution of sympathy with the South African republics and the senate voted to adjourn over Good Friday. Consideration of the Alaska civil government bill was resumed on the 14th, and on the 16th the joint resolution, passed by the lower house, in favor of the election of senators by direct vote of the people (printed on page 4524), was referred to the committee on privileges and elections, and consideration of the Alaska bill was resumed.

#### House.

On the 10th the agricultural appropriation bill was passed, and on Wednesday, April 11th, the Puerto Rican tariff and civil government bill came up for final action. The committee on rules submitted a resolution to limit the time of debate on this bill

to 5 p. m. of the same day, which was agreed to by a vote of 153 to 142. In the debate upon the bill as it came back to the house from the senate, Richardson, of Tennessee, quoted contradictory decisions on the constitutional question, from the official report of Charles E. Magoon, chief of the legal department of insular affairs (quotations printed on pages 4334-5-6-7-8-9). The final vote, 161 to 153, was a strict party vote with the exception of 9 republicans who voted against the bill, and 2 democrats who were paired in its favor. On the 12th the conference report on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill (printed on page 4403), was adopted; and the bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to designate one or more banks in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines as depositories of public moneys was passed. A joint resolution to amend the constitution so as to permit the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people was passed on the 13th by a vote of 242 to 15. On the 14th the session was devoted to memorial resolutions on Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, and the acceptance of his statue, as a gift from the state of Indiana, to be placed in the rotunda of the capitol. On the 16th consideration of the naval appropriation bill was begun.

## MISCELLANY

### THE PEOPLE'S POWER.

The people is a beast of muddy brain,  
That knows not its own strength, and  
therefore stands  
Loaded with wood and iron; the powerless  
hands  
Of a mere child guide it with bit and  
rein;  
One kick would be enough to break the  
chain.  
But the beast fears, and what the child  
demands  
It does, nor its own terror understands,  
Confused and stupefied by bugbears vain.  
Most wonderful! With its own hands  
It ties and gags itself, gives itself life and  
and war  
For pence doled out by kings from its  
own store.  
Its own are all things between earth and  
heaven;  
But this it knows not, and if one arise  
To tell this truth, it kills him unforgiven.  
—Campanella (an Italian Monk). A. D.,  
1600.

### "A DIMMYCRAT, BE A POINT RAY-PUBLICAN, DIMMICRAT."

Mr. Dooley, according to the Chicago Journal, thus describes Admiral Dewey's statement of his political belief:

"Ar-re ye a raypublican or a dimmycrat?" says the rayporter.

"What's that?" says Cousin George.

"D'ye belong to th' raypublican or th' dimmycrat party?"

"What ar-re they like?" says Cousin George.

"Th' raypublicans ar-re in favor iv expansion."

"Thin I'm a raypublican."

"Th' dimmycrats ar-re in favor iv free thrade."

"Thin I'm a dimmycrat."

"Th' raypublicans ar-re f'r upholdin' th' goold standard."

"So'm I. I'm a raypublican, there."

"An' they're opposed to an income tax."

"On that," says Cousin George, "I'm a dimmycrat. I tell ye, put me down as a dimmycrat. Divvie th' bit I care. Just say I'm a dimmycrat with sthrong raypublican leanings. Put it this way: I'm a dimmycrat, be a point raypublican, dimmycrat. Anny sailor man'll understand that."

### CARL SCHURZ ON "TRUE AMERICANISM" MORE THAN 40 YEARS AGO.

Liberty and equal rights, common to all as the air of heaven—liberty and equal rights, one and inseparable. With this banner we stand before the world. In this sign there is victory. And thus we mean to realize the great cosmopolitan idea, upon which the existence of the American nation rests. Thus we mean to fulfill the great mission of true Americanism—thus we mean to answer the anxious question of down-trodden humanity—"Has man the faculty to be free and to govern himself?" The answer is a triumphant "Aye" thundering into the ears of the despots of the old world that, "a man's a man for a' that;" proclaiming to the oppressed that they are held in subjection on false pretenses; cheering the hearts of the despondent friends of man with consolation and renewed confidence. This is true Americanism, claspung mankind to its great heart. Under its banner we march; let the world follow.—Speeches of Carl Schurz.

### ARE YOU A TAXPAYER?

If you pay rent, yes.  
If you pay your meat bills, yes.  
If you pay for the clothes you wear, yes.  
If you pay for the clothes your family wears, yes.  
If you pay your coal bills, yes.  
If you pay your tobacco bills, yes.  
If you pay for what you drink, yes.  
If you pay your laundry bills, yes.  
If you pay your railroad fare, yes.  
If you pay your freight bills, yes.  
If you pay your street car fare, yes.

Yes, my dear sir, you are a taxpayer. If you are not a taxpayer, you are the most consummate and successful deadbeat on earth. There is hardly a moment of an honest man's life but he pays taxes in one way or another.—Living Issues.

### NEED OF A REVISED DICTIONARY.

Imperialism has made necessary new definitions of old words—equally applicable in England and in this country. For example: