

senator and the anti-Quay leader, died at Harrisburg on the 8th, aged 53 years. He was worth from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

—Dr. B. F. Longstreet, well known throughout the country as a single tax lecturer, died on the 21st at Cincinnati from an attack of grip. His body was cremated on the 23d. Dr. Longstreet was born April 10, 1849, in Louisville, Ky.

—Sixto Lopez, the Filipino who is now visiting the United States, addressed a mass meeting on the 12th at New Century hall, Philadelphia, which had been called by a score of well-known citizens, mostly republicans, among the latter being Judge Ashman and Ex-District Attorney Graham. The invitation especially requested Lopez to explain the desires of his countrymen.

—In the British house of commons on the 8th a motion made by Lord Hugh Cecil, youngest son of Lord Salisbury, to punish the Irish members whose violation of rules we reported last week, by imprisoning them until the further order of the house, was lost, 426 to 0. Mr. Balfour proposed a new rule providing for the suspension of members who decline to obey the speaker, and it was adopted, 264 to 51.

—Reports from Honolulu received at San Francisco on the 7th tell of two important happenings in the Hawaiian legislature, which convened on the 20th. One related to the language question, most of the members insisting upon speaking the native language, whereas the territorial act requires the use of English. The other was the exclusion from the house of the secretary of the territory on the ground that as a member of the executive branch of government his presence in the house is an intrusion. The speaker of the house is a Chinese-Hawaiian; the president of the senate is a Russian.

**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.

March 1-4, 1901.

**Senate.**

Resuming business at the regular hour on the 2d, the senate considered and passed the deficiency appropriation bill, and transacted a vast amount of miscellaneous business, adjourning at 10:30 in the evening until three on Sunday afternoon, the 3d. At that hour it reassembled and after agreeing to the conference report on the Alaska government bill, passed the bill as to safety appliances on railroads and the naval appropriation bill. After a recess it resumed business at 10:30 in the evening, taking up the river and harbor bill. Carter, of Montana, obtained the floor on this bill and with interruptions held it until final adjournment, the senate remaining continuously in session. At 11:55 on the 4th the house entered the senate chamber. Vice President-elect Roosevelt following, he was sworn into office and the president

pro tem. declared the senate of the Fifty-sixth congress adjourned sine die. Vice President Roosevelt then took the chair and called the senate of the Fifty-seventh congress to order. After prayer by the chaplain and the reading of President McKinley's proclamation convening the senate in special session, the new senators were sworn in. President McKinley now appearing to take the oath of office for the second term as president, the senate and the house proceeded to the central portico of the capital where Mr. McKinley, having been sworn by Chief Justice Fuller, delivered his inaugural address. The senate returned to its chamber at 1:30 and adjourned until the 5th.

**House.**

The session of the 1st took a recess until nine a. m. of the 2d when it reassembled as of the 1st, transacted a variety of business, including agreement to conference reports on legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and Alaska government bill, and at 10:33 in the evening continued the legislative day of the 1st by a recess until two p. m. of the 3d. Upon reassembling it agreed to the conference report on the general deficiency bill, on the District of Columbia bill and on the naval appropriation bill. A motion to appoint committee of investigation consisting of four republicans and three democrats, to visit Puerto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines, was voted down by 139 to 83—131 not voting. Richardson, the democratic leader, proposed a complimentary resolution to the speaker which was unanimously adopted, and in closing his reply to this resolution, at noon on the 4th, the speaker declared the house adjourned without day. For a comparative statement of the work of the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth congresses see page 3886.

**MISCELLANY**

**A HOLY SHOW.**

For The Public.

You ask me why I keep away  
From Sunday service now,  
I'll tell you, good old preacher-man,  
The reason and the how.

You've made the church a holy show  
The poor can't pay to see;  
I don't know where there's any room  
For Jesus Christ and me.

You're always gettin' off that joke,  
And workin' off that stuff:  
The rich as stewards hold their wealth  
For those who've not enough.

Now, if they've made it, it is theirs,  
For all you think and speak.  
And if they haven't, then they stole,  
And we must stop the leak.

I can't have this blasphem'in' talk  
Against the blessed Lord—  
This makin' Him responsible  
For every stolen hoard.

Just tell me, Where do I come in?  
Am I a thief, or what?  
Am I a blessed steward, too,  
Of what I haven't got?

You see I'm tryin' awful hard  
To go to church again;  
Why, just to ease my mother's mind,  
And be like other men.

Don't ask me why I keep away,  
Nor urge me just to try.  
You've made the church a holy show,  
And that's the reason why.

W. D. McCrackan.

**THE LETTER AND THE SPIRIT.**

A Gentleman from the Country  
asked an Unprejudiced Feeder at the  
Federal Trough:

"Er—Isn't our Noble Ruler going a  
leette beyond his constitutional  
rights?"

"Sh!" said the Unprejudiced, soothingly. "You alarm yourself without reason. Here is our Noble Ruler's own visiting card—he gave it to me personally. Look at it! Can you find the word Dictator on it? Well, how can a man be a dictator if he doesn't call himself one? I trust you are not so uneducated as to think there could be Imperialism, Crown Colonies, or Wars of Conquest unless we called them so on our official letterheads."

And the Gentleman from the Country went home Comforted.—Land of Sunshine.

**LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT VS. CENTRALIZATION.**

Local self-government is that system of government under which the greatest number of minds, knowing the most, and having the fullest opportunities of knowing it, about the special matter in hand, and having the greatest interest in its well-working, have the management of it, or control over it. Centralization is that system of government under which the smallest number of minds, and those knowing the least, and having the fewest opportunities of knowing it, about the special matter in hand, and having the smallest interest in its well-working, have the management of it or control over it.—Toulmin Smith's "Local Self-Government and Centralization," page 12.

**TAXATION REFORM.**

The matter of taxation is one of great importance to our people. There will perhaps always be honest differences of opinion as to the valuation of properties, but the error of the policy of practically fining a citizen every time he makes any improvement to his property, or of punishing a business man for replacing an old building with a structure that is a credit to himself and to the city, is very apparent to any thoughtful person. While it is not within our sphere of duties to legislate on the subject of valuing the land, separately from improvements, yet those intrusted with the city assessments would do well to look to the law in regard to the valuation of real estate, and ascertain whether in the application of the law there is not unjust discrimination, though perhaps not intentionally made, giving relatively too low a valuation for the unimproved lands within the city, and relatively too high a valuation upon the improved real estate.—Mayor L. D. Woodruff, of Johnstown, Pa.