

MR. FIELD IS DEAD.

CHICAGO'S RICHEST MERCHANT PASSES AWAY.

Business Man Known Throughout the World Succumbs to Pneumonia in New York—Work of Physicians Unavailing.

Marshall Field, the merchant prince of Chicago, died at the Holland House in New York, Tuesday, as a result of pneumonia which developed from a cold. The best efforts of the physicians to prolong his life were unavailing. Mrs. Field, who accompanied him from Chicago, and other relatives were with him when the end came.

Monday all hope was abandoned and Mr. Field was thought to be dying all through the morning and early afternoon, but he rallied at 3 o'clock, awoke from his state of coma, and asked for food. His improvement continued during the night, and raised a fleeting hope that he might survive.

Relatives of Mr. Field were hastily summoned by telegraph when it became known that he was near death. Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., who had just been released from attendance at the



MARSHALL FIELD.

death-bed of her father, Louis C. Huck, the wealthy Chicago mailster, engaged in a race with death, and three railroad systems lent every assistance to enable her to reach the bedside of Mr. Field before the end came. Shortly before he died Mr. Field opened his eyes and in a scarcely audible whisper called for his favorite little grandson, Marshall Field III.

Dr. Frank Billings, of Chicago, Mr. Field's physician, was summoned to New York, and Dr. Walter B. James, Dr. Edward G. Janeway and Dr. Austin F. Riggs were in constant attendance and everything known to medical science was employed in keeping alive the flickering spark of life. At times there were alarming symptoms of heart failure and nitroglycerin, strychnine and digitalis were frequently administered. The congested condition of the lungs failed to respond to medical treatment. His pulse and temperature were always unfavorable to recovery, and to the physicians it became apparent that Mr. Field's vitality would not be equal to resisting the attack. The cold, which developed shortly before Mr. Field left Chicago and which was aggravated by the long railroad trip to New York on January 8 and 9, developed into deep-seated pneumonia that baffled the skill of the physicians. Among those at the bedside, besides the physicians and nurses, were Mrs. Field, Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., Stanley Field, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dibblee, Jr., Norman B. Ream, William G. Beale and Robert T. Lincoln.

FORTUNE OF OVER \$125,000,000.

Marshall Field's Wealth Invested in All Parts of the World.

Although any valuation placed on the fortune of Marshall Field would necessarily be speculative, it is the consensus among Chicago business men that his property holdings represent at least \$125,000,000. Mr. Field made it the rule of his earlier business life never to give a note. His real estate holdings in Cook county alone are assessed at a full valuation around \$30,000,000. He owned by real estate in Chicago establishments worth close to \$40,000,000. He was the largest taxpayer in Cook county and had held that distinction for years. Moreover, he was reputed to be the most cheerful taxpayer in the country. Tax officials say he never complained of the assessment of his property.

Mr. Field's dry goods business is supposed to be worth \$25,000,000, although this is a mere estimate. He owned seventeen stores and factories in America and Europe and his Chicago establishments are the largest and most complete dry goods houses in the world. It is supposed to be worth \$10,000,000. He owned real estate in many States as well as in foreign countries and his stock holdings were large.

Two years ago it is said Mr. Field held \$15,000,000 of common and \$10,000,000 of preferred stock in the United States Steel Corporation, of which he was a director. At present market values this stock would be worth around \$17,000,000. He owned \$5,000,000 of stock in the Pullman company, of which he was a director. This stock is supposed to be worth \$12,500,000. He also had \$7,000,000 of preferred stock in the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, supposed to be worth \$4,000,000, and according to gossip, had \$10,000,000 of St. Paul stock. He also was a large stockholder in the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, the Erie, Union Pacific and New York Central. The aggregate of his holdings in these companies is estimated at \$10,000,000.

Mr. Field owned great tracts of land in Australia and a large manufacturing plant there for the production of yarns and woollens. He was a stockholder in the American Woolen Company and had an interest in the Amery Cotton Company, which owns a score of cotton mills in New England. His woolen and cotton investments are roughly estimated \$5,000,000. So vast and varied were Mr. Field's interests that the general business public had no adequate idea of his possessions.

Mr. Field was rated as the second richest man in the United States, being ranked only by John D. Rockefeller. Yet he never was ostentatious in his "big and big" on time in his career craved notoriety. On the contrary, there appears to have been a studied effort on his part to avoid publicity.

FIELD A MERCANTILE GENIUS.

Humble Clerk Attains First Place in World's Commerce.

From a clerk in a country store to the merchant prince of modern times is the gulf spanned by Marshall Field of Chicago. He was born on a farm near Conway, Mass., Aug. 18, 1825, a son of John Field, a sturdy New England farmer, and was the third of a family of nine children.

The first actual work done by Marshall Field in this world was to drive the cows from a pasture to the barn upon his father's farm. Subsequently he learned to drive cows and as he grew older his spare time was spent in various duties connected with farm work. His father, however, started him in the district school at the age of 6 and he continued to put in his time at the school and an evening at the academy until he obtained a position in the general store of Deacon Davis at Conway.

The first appearance of young Field in the mercantile world was not wholly a success, and it was even counted a failure by the hard-shelled deacon-proprietor, who told John Field, the boy's father, after the lad had been at work in the store for some weeks, that Marshall would never make a "storekeeper," and he advised the father to take the lad home and let him stay on the farm. Marshall Field was dismissed from the service of the owner of a country store, but he was not discouraged; he had seen just enough of trade to whet his appetite and he decided that his life work would be in the mercantile field. Young Field decided to disregard the advice of Deacon Davis at Conway and he secured a position in a general store in Pittsfield, Mass., where he served an apprenticeship of four years in the mercantile business. He was 21 years old by this time and he decided to change his domicile to the West, and Chicago was the point he settled upon for future operations. He worked four years for Cooley, Wadsworth & Co., where he first applied for a position. His duties were those of a clerk, but he was recognized in his humble position he became acquainted with Levi Z. Leiter, another ambitious young fellow, and shoulder to shoulder they started in the battle for supremacy in the mercantile world.

His employer was greatly recognized as a genius in his originality and daring, and after four years' service in 1869 Field was first identified with the business fortunes of Chicago, when he was made a partner in the firm, which at that time was Cooley, Farwell & Co. Later the firm's name was changed to Farwell, Field & Co. The war followed and the firm netted large profits, and it was at that time Field's savings became a nucleus of his later fortune. In 1865, after the war, the firm reorganized, and the new firm consisted of the names of Field, Leiter & Palmer, the members being, besides Marshall Field, Levi Z. Leiter and Potter Palmer. The latter withdrew from the mercantile business two years later, leaving the firm Field, Leiter & Co., which for fourteen years flourished, until the firm was the best and most favorably known of any mercantile house in the West.

It was in 1881 that Leiter withdrew from the firm and left Marshall Field the sole proprietor of the mercantile retail and wholesale business, which he proceeded to build into an institution immensely larger and more perfect than that controlled by the two. Since 1881 the establishments have been operated by Marshall Field & Co., and for a quarter of a century the company, which has been practically Marshall Field and all directions his, has been branching out, purchasing new frontage, enlarging and improving, until the establishment is today recognized as one of the world's greatest mercantile houses. In brief, is the history of Marshall Field's remarkable progress from obscurity and incompetence to the height of wealth and proficiency, the most successful merchant of the age.

LOVER OF HOME.

Despite Great Wealth, Merchant's Life is Simple and Quiet.

While a wizard of the commercial world, Marshall Field never dealt in big money. His business was over something tangible and real, and this characteristic reached to the interior of his home. Field was essentially a man of family and home.

Marshall Field was married to Miss Annie Deane Scott, daughter of Robert Scott of Ironton, Ohio, Jan. 5, 1862. Three children resulted from the union, two of whom are still living. Mrs. Field died at Nice, France, a few years ago, where she had gone for her health. She had been an invalid for several years.

The first child, Lewis Field, died when an infant in 1866. Marshall Field, Jr., who shot and accidentally killed himself last November, was born April 27, 1868, and married Miss Albertine Huck of Chicago. The only daughter was Ethel Newcomb Field, who was born in 1873. She married Arthur Magie Tree in 1891, was later divorced and is now the wife of Captain David Beatty of the British navy. For several years Mr. Field spent a portion of his winters in visiting his children and grandchildren in England and France.

On Sept. 5 of last year Mr. Field was wedded to Mrs. Delia Spencer Caton, widow of the late Arthur Caton. Mr. and Mrs. Field were given a cordial reception on their return to Chicago, but the happiness was soon clouded by the death of Marshall Field, Jr., who accidentally shot himself with a magazine revolver at his residence.

In religion, as in everything else, Marshall Field always avoided display. He was a member of the First Presbyterian church, but his contributions to religious institutions were never known, as he was a modest though generous giver.

Perhaps no man of the wealth possessed by Marshall Field spent more happy and contented hours in his later days. His home was simple and quiet, with private quarters for his friends—old books and rare pictures—with which he spent many a peaceful evening. In social life Mr. Field was retiring and it was seldom that he appeared in the gatherings made up of his family and friends. When his business was finished he was invariably found at his home, which, though expensive, is unostentatious and in keeping with the plain character of the man. To his children and family Mr. Field was always lavishly generous. Mr. Field's kindness to his employees, of whom there were thousands, was tempered only by his determination to encourage industry and proficiency.

Notes of Current Events.

Gen. Booth in his annual address to the Salvation army attributes his robust health to the fact that for the last seven years he has been a strict vegetarian.

C. S. Guthrie, chairman of the board of directors of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, died in Salisbury, N. C., following an operation for appendicitis.

France has promoted M. Talmy to be first legation secretary at Caracas, and his recognition by Venezuela is a new bone of contention between the two countries.

ANOTHER ENGINEERING PROBLEM.



—Chicago Record-Herald.

MURDERS AROUSE CHICAGO.

Brutal Killing of Women Has Stirred Up Whole City.

Chicago citizens are discussing ways and means to check murders and robberies throughout the city. The fiendish killing of Mrs. F. C. Hollister on Friday night has thoroughly aroused the authorities and citizens generally. A movement by all interests in the city toward safety and more adequate protection to the individual, especially women, is the result. One thousand more policemen are demanded.

In a revolting murder, the circumstances of which are unparalleled in the criminal annals of Chicago, Mrs. Franklin C. Hollister, a woman of refinement, choir singer and philanthropic worker, met her death in a dark alley on the North Side Friday night at the hands of Richard G. Ivens, degenerate son of a carpenter. While Mrs. Hollister was undergoing the fearful experience which resulted in her death several women friends and fellow choir singers were expressing deep astonishment at her absence from the rehearsal and from the funeral of the morning.

Following is a list of the very recent wanton and atrocious murders of women in Chicago:

Mrs. E. F. Mize, murdered at Fifty-eighth street and Washington avenue by a man whose identity is not known, Aug. 22, 1905.

Miss Mayde Reese, murdered in her flat, 200 Evanston avenue, by a man whose identity is not known, Nov. 21, 1905.

Mrs. Carl O. Almborg, murdered by J. E. Moeller in an alley off North Clark street and Buckingham place, Jan. 5, 1906.

Mrs. A. W. Gentry, murdered in her apartments, 582 La Salle avenue, by a man known as F. J. Constantine, Jan. 5, 1906.

Mrs. Franklin C. Hollister, murdered in the rear of 308 Belden avenue by Richard Ivens, Jan. 12.

From the pulpit the cry of alarm was given Sunday. A mass meeting of citizens was announced. Resolutions were adopted on the subject at the ministers' weekly meetings. Laymen generally expressed their approval of the stand of the clergymen.

The Rev. J. N. Hall, pastor of his church, referred to the crime and to their loss. He said:

"When we think of the atrocious crime which has taken from us one of our members it is evident that only the power of the gospel makes possible our marvelous restraint at this time. While we do not cry for revenge, we do demand justice, and it is our hope that out of this wanton murder will come a greater protection for the women of Chicago and the greater safety of the home."

The Daily News says: Where murder is so frequent as it is in Chicago, and where the murderers so often select women as their victims, these crimes cannot be regarded as mere sporadic outbreaks. They indicate a widespread and dangerous contempt for law and defiance of organized society. Furthermore, they show that Chicago has within its borders a spirit of animalism which causes men to kill for the mere pleasure of killing.

All Around the Globe.

The main building of the normal school at Albany was destroyed by fire. The loss is \$200,000.

Conductor Simon Geiger and brakeman Fred Anderson were killed in a freight wreck at Brandtville, Pa.

Robert Adams, his wife and two children were burned to death in a fire that destroyed their home at Cove, near Huntington, Pa.

Miss Cora Cushman, a Methodist missionary, who recently returned to her home in Franklin, Pa., from Sierra Leon, Africa, died there of African fever.

San Francisco plans a world's fair for 1913 to celebrate the opening of the Panama canal and show the resources of the State and the power of the city as a commercial center.

Leonard B. Imboden and James A. Hill, convicted of conspiracy to wreck the Denver Savings bank of Denver, were sentenced to from nine to ten years in prison at hard labor.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., has been elected chairman of the Harvard freshman smoker committee, the chief duty of which is to promote democracy and good fellowship among undergraduates.

George W. Gordon, a wealthy resident of Jefferson City, Mo., was indicted on the charge of killing his wife in January, 1904. Her death at the time was supposed to have been due to an accident.

Declaring that it would refuse to light the streets of Omaha if the order were issued, the gas company of that city induced Judge Sutherland to modify his injunction against the gas contract ordinance.

Mary McDonald, a negro, who remembered seeing Washington at Valley Forge, died in Philadelphia at the age of 125 years. She was born near Valley Forge in 1770 and was 7 years old when Washington's troops were there.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Admiral Rojostevsky has published, with the approval of the minister of marine, the preposterous assertion that the British fleet had assembled at Wei-Hai-Wei last May to annihilate the Russian fleet in case the Japanese fleet should fail to destroy it.

Mr. Fallieres, who has been president of the senate, is a scholar, a jurist, a debater of fine talents, a man of easy manners and a stern Republican. The French aristocracy holds him in high esteem.

For twenty-five years M. Fallieres has been prominent in French politics. He has held the post at the head of the senate for several terms. He also has been premier and has held cabinet positions under various governments.

M. Fallieres is the son of a magistrate's clerk and is the grandson of a blacksmith whose forge and cottage, until a short time ago, stood against one of the walls of the cathedral at Mezin. Here it was that M. Fallieres was born, Nov. 6, 1841.

80 BOOKS AGAINST SMOOT.

Names Asking Mormon Senator's Removal Fill Many Volumes.

Eighty volumes containing the signatures of American women who desire to see Reed Smoot of Utah ousted from the United States Senate have been sent to Washington.

Six months ago the National League of Women's Organizations sent an appeal to every State asking women to sign a memorial to the Senate asking the expulsion of Senator Smoot on the ground that he pledged his first allegiance to the Mormon hierarchy, thus setting it above the United States government. The question of polygamy was not raised.

The eighty volumes are to be distributed among the Senators, and the protest they represent will be presented by Senator Burrows of Michigan. Then each Senator will present the signatures from his State.

The names of New York women fill seven volumes, of Pennsylvania six volumes, of Ohio four, of Iowa three, of Illinois three, and of other States from one to three. All the Western and Southern States sent long lists of names, except Utah, where only 479 signatures were secured.

REBUKES SENATOR TILLMAN.

Senate Votes Down His Resolution Aimed at the President.

The Tillman resolution as to Mrs. Minor Morris was introduced and laid on the table in the Senate Thursday by the following vote: Yeas, 54; nays, 87.

After a brief statement in which Tillman said that Mr. Hale had challenged him to introduce the matter, Mr. Daniel of Virginia

SENATOR TILLMAN moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Resolved, That the President of the Senate be authorized to appoint a committee of five Senators to investigate the recent unfortunate incident at the White House resulting in the expulsion from the executive offices of Mrs. Minor Morris, and report to the Senate.

Evidently in anticipation of a renewal of Wednesday's discussion, the galleries were crowded when the Vice President rapped the Senate to order.

INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS.

The executive committee of structural iron workers, which meets at Cleveland tomorrow, is expected to declare a material strike against the American Bridge Company.

An explosion of a boiler at the Taylor silk mill at Taylor, Pa., fatally injured Patrick Connerton and John Gallagher. Labor continues to be in demand at Pittsburgh, and there is a tendency to advance wages in all of the branches of the mills.

Senator and Mrs. Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire were knocked down by a street car in Washington. Neither was seriously hurt.

R. C. Longenecker, who claims to be a son of J. B. Longenecker of Chicago, was fined \$25 in Montgomery, Ala., for passing worthless checks.

Daniel J. Jacobs was indicted by the federal grand jury at Helena, Mont., for running a lottery. Jacobs was secretary of the Montana Mining, Loan and Investment Company.

Henry F. Brockmann, a prominent wholesale merchant of Louisville, Ky., is dead as the result of drinking carbolic acid, supposedly with suicidal intent, after a severe illness from grip.

President W. E. Corey attended a meeting of the heads of the departments of the Carnegie Steel Company at Pittsburgh. It was agreed to build two additional blast furnaces, ten open hearth furnaces and to improve the plants at an aggregate cost of \$7,000,000.

Sarah Williams, a negro who shot and killed Carrie Taylor, a white woman, was allowed to plead guilty at Lexington, Ky., and was sentenced for life. The judge being deterred from inflicting the death penalty by fear of a popular outcry similar to that in the Rogers case in Vermont.

FRENCH ELECT FALLIERES.

Chosen President of Republic to Succeed Loubet.

Clement Armand Fallieres has been elected President of France to succeed M. Loubet. The national assembly met Wednesday afternoon in the congress hall of the royal palace at Versailles and gave Fallieres 449 votes to 371 for M. Doumer, his principal opponent, on the first ballot.

The assembly consists nominally of 501 deputies and 300 senators, but owing to deaths, illness and the passage of some of the deputies to the senate, leaving their seats vacant, the number present was decreased to 817, making 408 votes necessary to elect a President. The deepest interest was manifested in the proceedings, however, which were greatly prolonged. The members of the assembly voted in alphabetical order. Those awaiting their turn discussed excitedly the prospects of their favorites.

Fallieres had the general support of the advanced socialist and radical groups, constituting the famous party which sustained the Combes ministry. M. Doumer, however, was a formidable opponent, whose election to the presidency of the chamber of deputies last year after breaking away from his former connection with the famous party previously referred to gave the first blow to M. Combes. The old liberal republicans, belonging to the center and the conservatives, who then voted for M. Doumer, were inclined to continue their alliance.

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CONGRESS.

Debate on the Philippine tariff bill occupied the entire attention of the House Friday, and the number of speeches made on this subject resulted in an agreement whereby the discussion was to continue for two days more. The Senate was not in session.

There was no session in the Senate Saturday. Nine speeches were made in the House on the Philippine tariff bill, amounting nearly six and one-half hours. At 5:21 the House adjourned until Monday.

Mr. Bacon succeeded Monday in securing an open discussion of the Moroccan question in the Senate. It came up through the introduction of a resolution making a general declaration of intent to interfere on the part of the United States in any controversy among European nations concerning their internal affairs. At Mr. Bacon's request the resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations. The merchant tariff bill was not taken up by Mr. Gallinger offered a number of amendments, relating principally to the naval militia proposed by the bill, which were adopted. General debate on the Philippine tariff bill was concluded Friday.

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A discussion of the railroad rate question was precipitated in the Senate Tuesday when Mr. Fulton took the floor to explain an amendment to the Dooliver bill, offered by him, giving courts of justice authority to modify orders of the interstate commerce commission imposing an unreasonable rate. Mr. Scott made a speech in support of the merchant marine shipping bill. The bill appropriating \$500,000 for a memorial bridge across the Potomac river at Washington was passed. The Philippine tariff bill was passed by the House Saturday as it came from the ways and means committee. The vote was 258 to 71. Rice was made subject to the same tariff as sugar and tobacco, 25 per cent of the Dingley rates. Many amendments were launched only to be defeated after a strenuous debate. The Democratic substitute found support only with the minority and was defeated 231 to 106. An effort to commit the United States to the policy of granting independence to the Philippines as soon as the natives can be prepared for self-government was lost. The House agreed to a resolution asking the Secretary of State to transmit to the House all the correspondence and dispatches between this country and Austria-Hungary concerning the arrest, detention and fine of Marcus Gruen, special immigrant commissioner of the United States.

The recent forcible removal from the White House of Mrs. Minor Morris was made the subject of an emphatic denunciation by Mr. Tillman in the Senate Wednesday. His remarks called out reproofs from Messrs. Hale, Spooner and Daniel, and led to a sudden adjournment. Previously a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to whether any of the army or navy owns any land in the islands, particularly with reference to the location of proposed railroads, was adopted. The Philippine tariff bill was received from the committee on Philippine Islands. The House took favorable action on 196 pension bills. Forty-two of the beneficiaries are blind and sixty-eight paralyzed.

In the Senate Thursday Mr. Tillman presented his resolution directing an investigation into the removal of Mrs. Minor Morris from the White House. It was laid on the table by a vote of 54 to 3, without debate. The rest of the day was devoted to speeches by Mr. McCumby advocating the pure tariff bill and by Mr. Dill opposing the shipping bill. The House ordered an investigation to ascertain the amount needed to preserve the frigate Constitution and paid a tribute to the old ship. Nearly all the rest of the session was devoted to the perfecting and passage of a bill arranging for a general disposition of the affairs of the five civilized tribes in Indian Territory. It provides for concluding the enrollment of Indians of the tribes and allotment of lands to them. Many restrictions are imposed. Mr. Littauer reported that a general deficiency bill and general bill that it could be called up for consideration Friday.

National Capital Notes.

Congressman Babcock lost in his effort to defeat the Philippine tariff bill because of a lack of Democratic aid.

Senator Heyburn, in discussing insurance calls Wall street a "gambling club with headquarters on the Hudson."

Speaker Cannon and Representative Babcock are mutually defiant as to the outcome of the Philippine tariff bill.

Captain Church of the medical division of the army is giving the State an opinion shown in the Spanish-American war.

The Hamilton bill providing joint statehood for Arizona and New Mexico will be beaten, its enemies in the House claim.

President Roosevelt was made an honorary member of the Improved Order of Redmen at a ceremony at the White House.

Representative Binger Hermann of Oregon will be tried in the courts of the District of Columbia for complicity in the land fraud cases in Oregon, beginning last week in March. The trial will be held by Judge John A. Beaman, J. H. Fisher and H. P. Diamond will follow.

Secretary Bonaparte's letter of reprimand to Commander Lucien Young, which was ordered by the court martial as the result of the explosion on the gunboat Bennington, is mild in tone, an not altogether uncomplimentary to Commander Young.

Lieut. Gen. Chaffee has tendered his resignation as chief of the army staff to take effect at once, and it was accepted by the President. Gen. Bate will succeed him.

Attorney General Moody has rendered an opinion for Secretary Wilson holding that it will be lawful for the head of the Department of Agriculture to publish the names of dealers who sell adulterated seed.

Representative McCall (Mass.) has introduced a bill providing for public connection with all funds used in campaigns for the election of members of the House. The bill is the product of the Belmont publicity committee.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

President Roosevelt's message to Congress transmitting the annual reports of the Isthmian Canal Commission will be received with gratification throughout the country. It will do much to allay recently circulated stories as to the way in which the great work of canal construction is being conducted. These stories, while frequently vague in details, have been sufficiently numerous to create an impression. There have been rumors of extravagant waste in salaries and the letting of contracts. Progress toward the actual construction of the canal has been represented as slow and characterized by inefficient management. That the President finds it possible to deny these various charges as well as to announce so unreservedly his confidence in the work of the commission is highly reassuring. As to the charges of incompetency or extravagance, he says he has examined every one of them and found that in every instance they were "without foundation in any shape or form." On the contrary, he declares, the work on the isthmus "is being admirably done and great progress has been made during the last nine months." The mechanical equipment necessary for the canal-digging operations is being rapidly installed. The work of sanitation is progressing well and an effective organization of the administrative forces has been made. On the whole the President feels justified in saying that the canal will be dug in shorter time and at a less expense than had been anticipated. This highly optimistic report gives cause for increased confidence in the men in charge of the enterprise and in their methods, though it would be a mistake to accept it as a reason for relaxing vigilance. The essential thing, now that a good start has been made, is that there be no remission of the watchfulness which has kept the work up to a high standard.

A series of \$6 bills was turned out at the bureau of engraving and printing a few days ago. Why these "exceptionally unique" bank and treasury notes were printed is not known, though about 300 of them were run off before it was discovered that such a deviation from the regular denomination of the "long green" would cause much consternation. At the bureau, when the "error" was discovered, it was explained that an uninitiated employe, presumably one of the helpers, mislaid a stack of partly printed \$1 bills on a similarly treated stack of the \$5 denomination. When the \$5 printers got to work they, it is said, picked up the stack of partly printed \$1 bills and run them through the \$5 dies. When they came out for inspection they were discovered that they were "96 bills, the \$5 stamp