WASHINGTON NEWS

Alexis Vassilgevich Batine, A. B. and A. M., a native Russian, especially versed in Slavic literature and at one time Associate Librarian in the Leland Stanford University, has been appointed as a cataloger in the Library of Congress.

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Prof. G. C. Maynard, Department of Technology, has just received through the Patent Office what is supposed to be the first gun ever made by an Indian. This gun is of a most peculiar design, but is complete and efficient in every respect. It comes from Solola, a full-blood Cherokee, who lives in Qualla Town, N. C. Salola has come to be the chief mechanic of his nation, and, considering the fact that the Indian was practically uneducated and self-taught, Prof. Maynard thinks his attainment most remarkable.

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Down in Georgia, where everything goes one way, the election laws are a kind of go-as-you-please-any-old-way. Representative Maddox, of Georgia, says that his State has been more conservative than any other State in making changes in any of her laws.

"With the exception of a requirement for registration," he says, "we have practically the same election laws we had a 100 years ago. There is no such thing as an official ballot. Each party has its own tickets printed, and they are voted in the open. Any man is privileged to run for office who wants to. All that is necessary for him to do is to have his tickets printed and pass them around. If he can get a sufficient number of people to vote for him he will be elected. We believe that by this method we obtain a purer election than by the Australian ballot system. There are fewer election frauds in Georgia than in almost any other State of the Union."

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Here is an item which should make all those who are feminist "sumptuary" laws get right up and howl, yet who shall say the Librarian of Congress is not doing his Christian duty on one day in the seven? How would it do for him to exercise arbitrary judgment and refuse fiction to these kids at all times? When parents or natural guardians are blind to the fact that their charges are feeding on mental poison, somebody must assume the authority to check the growth of vitiated tastes.

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The Librarian's report says that "During the year 1902 over 40 per cent. of the books supplied to readers in the main reading room of the Library of Congress related to history, science, belles-letters, and political science. Fiction found only 11 per cent., but since the Library has been open on Sundays, the main reading room has been crowded with boys and girls calling for fiction, and as there was a greater demand for it than any other books, and for lack of room serious readers were turned away, the Librarian has issued an order that, no juvenile fiction shall be sent out on Sundays."

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It is said that the President has decided to appoint upon the Commission to Negotiate the Alaskan Boundary Treaty, Secretary of War Elihu Root, Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Senator Turner, of Washington. Turner is a Democrat; the other two Republicans.

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Miss Alice Roosevelt and Miss Root left Washington last Monday for New Orleans and the Mardi Gras festivities. Their stateroom in the handsome Pullman they occupied when they left Washington was upholstered in white satin, and a great bouquet of pink roses stood upon the table. The young ladies were accompanied by their maids, and are promised a great time socially while in the South. Some ill-mannered aristocrats down there, who seem to feel not very secure in their social position, hence are dreadfully afraid they will get "lowered" in social prestige in some manner, have threatened all sorts of nasty revenges on these two very girlish young ladies, and it is not at all improbable that the newspapers that cater to this class of people will soon be filled with rubbish about our two bright Northern girls. Just the same, the "real simon-pure" aristocrats will see that the young ladies have the very best time in the locker, and some day their pretty Southern girls will come to the White House and have the time of their lives.

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The Houston (Texas) women seem never to have learned the homely old saying, "Never look a gift horse in the mouth." While it is inconceivable that Mrs. Roosevelt ever sent the Kindergarten Fair women of that town a "piece of hemstitched cotton" for a handkerchief, it is probably true that she did send a "machine made one." Mrs. Roosevelt is asked to donate on an average of 100 handkerchiefs a week to charitable purposes, and each case is as meritorious as the Houston case. She has been responding to these calls for a period of three years, and these blooded women of Texas are the first to kick on the quality of the boxes of linen. Possibly Mrs. Roosevelt ought to stop all her society functions and sit herself down to embroider and work handkerchiefs, but it is not at all likely that she will. She has a larger work in life to perform than frittering it away on embroidery and lace making. Mrs. Roosevelt is also too well bred to have given utterance to the sentiments which fell from the lips of the ladies (?) who criticized the gift which Mrs. Roosevelt sent them. If Mrs. Jeff Davis, who lives on the sweet charity of the South, were called upon to give a handkerchief to the Woman's Relief Corps to help out its relief fund, she would probably send a neat linen one. Yet she has one call for a gift of this character where Mrs. Roosevelt has 500. If Mrs. Roosevelt were no more of a public character than Mrs. Davis, the gentle lady of the White House could afford to give $50 handkerchiefs, instead of 50-cent ones, which was the value of the handkerchief sent, and is the counterpart of the stock Mrs. Roosevelt keeps on hand for that very gift purpose.

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A Washington woman, Miss Sarah Harrison, has been appointed one of the Immigrant Inspectors of New York, for the purpose of foiling the designs of those who make a practice of enticing young foreign women into houses of prostitution, under guise of caring for them. She will have to be expert as a sailor before the mast, as she must brave all kinds of weather in the little Customs tugs which go down the Sound to meet the incoming steamers; she has to be a linguist, and she has to have a constitution of iron to stand all this. One young lady who was appointed finally got up the rope ladder of the steamship, with the wind blowing a gale and the decks almost awash, but she had a spell of nervous prostration in the cabin, and if there were any girls aboard that ship who were on the wrong road the Immigrant Inspector didn't find it out. It is thought that no woman can be found who can endure the strain, though there are over a thousand applicants.

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We have a Court Uniform! We have indeed! It is black broadcloth of the very finest quality, and it is all trimmed with gold braid, the design modest, the workmanship of the finest, and the effect is one of quiet elegance. It was designed by Embassador McCormick, when he was sent to St. Petersburg. It was a case of "No uniform, no Court functions," and as Court functions seem to be about all that our Embassadors have in the way of official duties, the State Department, whom McCormick consulted, ordered him to conform to the rules of the country and design something that would be distinctive and yet not offensive to our Republican institutions.

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In this country, where any man may be a waiter, and yet look the gentleman in his evening dress, the matter of clothes does not make much difference. It is true that at a social function you are liable to order wine from the guest of honor, unless the fizz opener happens to have a white ribbon about his arm with his profession printed upon it, or the guest of honor appears in tan shoes with checked trousers and sack coat. But over yonder, where clothes really do make the man, it's different, don't you know. Recognizing this, the State Department has given orders to all our foreign Embassadors that they will follow the customs of the country to which they are accredited, and to do as Rome does, even if it comes to howling.

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The Grand Army of the Republic and the Woman's Relief Corps long ago realized that the schools of the country should be made the nurseries of patriotism, where love of country and her institutions and loyalty to the Flag should be as much a part of the daily curriculum as spelling and the multiplication table. This sentiment has been so energetically put into effect that there are over 10,000 veterans and members of the Woman's Relief Corps in the United States today who have been specially assigned to that kind of work by the organizations to which they belong. The effect has been to give patriotism a wonderful boost among the rising generation, and to arouse the older ones to a sense of their duty along patriotic lines, such as remodelling the histories which their children study, and lending every aid possible to interest the young in the study of the political history of the Nation, every line of which is interwoven with the red, white and blue of the flag.

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France has seemingly waked up to the necessity of something of this kind. Her teachers in the public schools are being directed to instruct the pupils of Republican France in the history of their country, that they may see for themselves under what improved political conditions they are living. There was a stormy hour in the Chamber of Deputies the other day when M. Suveton, a member, attacked the policy of the Government in permitting political teaching in the public schools.

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M. Chaumie, Minister of Public Instruction, replied that the teachers were making an admirable political propaganda and were forming good citizens in teaching the pupils to love the Republic and their country. "Yes," continued the Minister, "we are encouraging them in doing this, and I do not think that any Republican Chamber can reproach us for so doing."

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M. Leygues, former Minister of Public Instruction in Waldeck Rousseau's Cabinet, declared that the neutrality demanded by M. Suveton would be downright treason on the part of the teachers. "In every commune," he said, "the teacher should be the pioneer of liberal ideas. I do not blame the teachers for vigorously protesting against the policy of those who are seeking to divide France and discredit her in the eyes of foreign countries."

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These remarks drew storms of cheers from the supporters of the Government and many angry protests from the members of the opposition. Eventually, a resolution was adopted "unanimously approving the declarations of the Government and expressing the sympathy and gratitude of the Chamber to all the teachers in all the primary schools for their devotion to France and the Republic."

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If the Congress of the United States were to do that now there would be a perfect aurora borealis of red, white and blue pervading the country. But it won't—not while there are Baileys, Tillmans, Daniels, Blackburns and Jones in the Senate, and Lesters, Livingstons, Richardsons, Talberts, and Lambs in the House. The thing of all others that these and their kind do not want is a "real" history of the United States taught their children. The five emphatically loyal years from 1861 to 1865 would be only a hiatus in the history they would have taught.

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The office now occupied by Commissioner Yerkes, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, is the room in which Gen. Grant received the guests at his first Inaugural Ball. The dancing took place in the corridors of the Treasury. It was at this ball Horace Greeley lost his familiar white hat and gray cloak. Though, to all appearances, Greeley was a calm and sedate person—"looked like an angel with chin whiskers," as an employee of the Department put it—he was able to give cards and spades to any mule driver in the use of emphatic and picturesque language. What he said on this occasion and the way he said it has been long remembered by those present.

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Fifteen hundred dollars from New York and 15 cents from Boston. Those are receipts for the "conscience fund" of the Treasury from those two cities in the past two days. It would appear that in Boston they either have not so much conscience or not so much need for conscience as in the "great metropolis."

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"This "conscience fund" is one of the greatest mysteries of the Government. Receipts to it run well up into the thousands of dollars each year. Very seldom does a name accompany the contribution, and if names were given no prosecution would follow.

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There is a clerk in the War Department who hasn't backbone enough to stand by the name which his parents gave him, and is petitioning the District Supreme Court to change it. He is a Dutchman, and his baptismal name is Isaac. He says that the name is a detriment to him socially, and that it causes him great pain at times, because his associates get familiar with it and call him Ikey. There may be something in a name after all.

Monuments to the Regulars at Gettysburg.

The Gettysburg Battlefield Park will soon be greatly enriched by the addition of many monuments and markers, the Senate and House having practically agreed upon a bill to commemorate the valorous services of the following batteries and regiments of United States Regulars upon the battlefield: Batteries E, G, H, I and K, 1st U. S. Art.; A, B, D, G, L, and M, 2d U. S. Art.; C, F and K, 3d U. S. Art.; A, B, C, F, G and K, 4th U. S. Art.; C, D, F, I, and K, 5th U. S. Art.; 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 14th and 17th, U. S. Inf.; 1st, 2d, 5th and 6th Cav., and United States Engineers Detachment. The Secretary of War is directed to appoint upon the Committees, as far as practicable, survivors of these regiments and batteries.

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There were 42 organizations of United States Regulars in the Gettysburg Campaign, namely: Twelve light batteries with the several corps, nine batteries of Horse Artillery with the cavalry, five light batteries with the reserve artillery, 10 regiment of infantry in the Fifth Corps, one regiment at headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, four regiments of cavalry in the Cavalry Corps, and United States Engineers Detachment. These organizations are not represented by any monuments on the battlefield other than by cast-iron tablets tentatively placed in the positions occupied by them, while all the volunteers of the Army of the Potomac who were at Gettysburg have appropriate artistic monuments erected there by the several States.

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The States of New York and Pennsylvania appropriated the sum of $1,500 for a monument to each battery and regiment, and the State of New York appropriated an additional sum of $90,000 for a State monument and an equestrian statue to Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Slocum, and the State of Pennsylvania appropriated the sum of $250,000 for a State monument and $100,000 for equestrian statues of Gens. Meade, Hancock and Reynolds.

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The President has approved the act providing for free homesteads on the public lands for actual settlers in the north half of the Colville Indian Reservation in Washington.

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Senator Penrose (Pa.) wants a "Medal of Honor Roll" established for the Navy, and to place the persons named thereon upon the retired list of the Navy.

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Mr. De Armond, who is the mildest mannered of men, must be preparing for war out in Missouri. He wants 10,000 copies of the military laws of the United States from 1776 to the end of the present Congress, March 4, 1903, collected and printed. He specifically stipulates that they shall be "indexed." A wise provision, but there is indexing and indexing. One is bad and the other is worse. Such books—any book of reference, in fact—is valueless unless properly indexed.

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Senator Daniel has introduced a bill to provide souvenir medallions for the benefit of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association of the United States. This Association is organized for the purpose of erecting in the District of Columbia an appropriate memorial to him who is said to be the author of the Declaration of Independence. The medallions are to be of silver and bronze, and are to be struck at the Philadelphia Mint, and sold, the proceeds to go toward raising the funds for the monument.

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How is the following for one sentence, and that the first, in the seven page argument flung at the head of Mr. Platt, of New York, by its author, Mr. Hinton Rowan Helper, who is the promoter of the "Intercontinental Railway through the three Americas?" Mr. Helper begins as follows:

"So varied and extensive are the measureless merits, industrial, commercial, social, political, probity-propagating, peace-preserving, and progress-promoting, of my projected intercontinental railway through the three Americas, that nearly 40 pounds avoirdupois of official literature upon the subject are still but too obviously insufficient to comprise and proclaim all the fair and essential facts in the premises."

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Mr. Helper is a tall, gaunt man, who dresses in military blue, and has a flow of language that would bankrupt old Noah Webster's vocabulary. Mr. Helper is a North Carolinian, of Scotch extraction, and is the author of that firebrand book, "The Impending Crisis," which appeared shortly before the war of the rebellion and raised particular Cain throughout the whole country. He was intensely Union, and while the North was saying it would have nothing to do with the slave issue, his book was being eagerly read and his argument that war must come, and the reasons why it was to come, were being discussed from the Lakes to the Gulf.

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The President has signed the bill providing for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians of the Lac Courte Oreille and Lac du Flambeau reservations in the State of Wisconsin.

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One of the most meritorious bills before Congress, and one which will undoubtedly pass, has for its object the placing of reading matter within reach of all blind people of the United States. According to the last Census there are in the United States about 100,000 blind persons, very evenly distributed according to population.

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The bill provides that all books, pamphlets, and other reading matter in raised characters for the use of the blind, whether prepared by hand or printed, in single volumes or in packages, and containing no advertising or other matter whatever, unsealed and not exceeding 10 pounds in weight, when sent by public institutions for the blind as a loan to blind readers, or when returned by the latter to such institutions, shall be transmitted in the United States mails free of postage.

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The great cost of books printed for the blind places them beyond the reach of any but the wealthy. A dictionary, for example, sells for $50, an English grammar, for $10, and a Bible sells at cost for $7. The character of the type in which books for the blind are printed makes them very cumbersome. Robinson's Arithmetic, for example, appears in six volumes, the Bible in 11 volumes, and the dictionary in 18 volumes. The expense, therefore, and great amount of space which these books occupy make it impossible for the great majority of blind persons to possess a library containing any considerable number of books.

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The National Government has already established a precedent for philanthropic legislation of this character in behalf of the blind. For some years the interest on $250,000 has been given annually to the American Printing House for the Blind, at Louisville, Ky. This sum of $10,000 a year is used for printing books for the blind, which are distributed pro rata among the schools for the blind. There are 32 public schools and five private schools for the education of the blind which receive the books published with this fund. The Principals of these schools are trustees of the fund and appoint a publication committee. This committee selects the books that are to be published. There are in these schools about 4,000 pupils. This bill simply enlarges the scope and efficiency of the work for the amelioration of the condition of the blind already undertaken by the General Government. There is no daily paper published in the country in characters for the blind; only one weekly and three monthly papers.

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Representative Norton (Ohio) has introduced a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to the members of Co. H, 43d U. S. V., for courage and devotion displayed by them, and their gallant and heroic defense, at the five days' siege at Catubig, in the Island of Samar, from April 14 to 19, 1900. The resolution also instructs the Secretary of War to bestow a suitable bronze medal of honor upon each of the members of the company who were in the siege, or upon the legal representatives of such as lost their lives.

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The President has approved the bill providing for the compulsory attendance of witnesses before Registers and Receivers of Land-Offices. The penalty for non-appearance of the witnesses is either a fine of $200 or imprisonment for 90 days.

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Judge Jenkins, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, has a fine collection of queer bills up the sleeve of his ermine. The last one is in the shape of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to prohibit bigamy and polygamy. If all the amendments to the Constitution that have been proposed at this term of Congress should become laws, there will have to be a new Library of Congress erected to hold the Constitution.

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Senator Burnham (N. H.) wants the Alaskans to take part in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and has introduced a bill appropriating $40,000 for a building and to help prepare the exhibit.

New Building for Department of Agriculture.

The President has signed the bill appropriating $1,500,000 for the construction of a new building for the Department of Agriculture in this city. Plans for the new structure will be drawn at once and work begun immediately on their approval. The building will be erected on the plaza directly in front of the present building. It is already complained that the appropriation is not large enough to construct a building of proper size, the Agricultural Department having expanded so remarkably during the last two years.

When?
(Life.)

"Bobbie, did you know I was going to marry your sister?"

"Oh, yes. When did you find it out?"

LEGISLATION IN CONGRESS.

Satisfying Progress Has Been Made—Statehood Bill Blocks On Undesirable Measures Democrats Inactive On Trust Legislation.

The Republican managers in Congress are perfectly satisfied with the situation, and declare that the legislative business is well advanced with party pledges and promises being fulfilled as rapidly as could possibly be expected.

Particularly is this true of the Anti-Trust legislation, which has been so strenuously urged by the President. The swift passage through the House of the Elkins rebate bill by a vote of 241 to 6 on a roll call, last Friday, was one of the surprises of the session. It was done under a drastic rule brought in by the Committee on Rules, which gave the Democrats no opportunity to amend the bill by an attempt to substitute, or amend by interpolating the Littlefield bill, which would precipitate a world of useless discussion with acrimonious trimmings, and send it back to the Senate, on a conference, with the positive knowledge that the conferees would never agree. The result would have been a special session, or at least the President has said that he would call an extra session if Congress failed to relieve the stringent situation by some kind of Anti-Trust legislation.

Reed methods never shone more conspicuously than in the management of this particular measure. Only the managers of the House knew that the rule would be brought in. Mr. Cannon, who can give a Fox cards and spades and win from the first jump, had everything primed for the adoption of the rule. He knew exactly who would speak for the bill, and the Speaker was not to recognize a soul on the Republican side who was not known to favor the Elkins bill. Even Mr. Littlefield, the author of the famous House Anti-Trust bill, had to borrow a minute from the Democratic side of the House in which to ask a question. Of course, the Democrats objected. They said the Elkins bill did not go far enough. They wanted "more" legislation, but they suggested none themselves. True to their usual methods, they acted the part of obstructionists, but they suggested not a single measure of their own. In the end they all voted for the bill, except DeArmond and Cochran (Mo.), Glass (Va.), Hooker (Miss.), Klutz (N. C.), and Neville (Neb.), all Democrats.

There was not a Republican vote against the bill, though there were a good many Republicans and Democrats who dodged and did not vote at all. The Democrats who voted against the bill do not stand particularly high with their party, and are in no sense of the word leaders, unless Mr. De Armond, of Missouri, may be styled a leader. His course in Congress, however, has been that of an objector, and never a leader, though he is charged with having ambitions to become the leader of the minority as their nominee for the empty honor of Speaker.

The passage through the House of the Elkins bill virtually completes the Administration program for Anti-Trust legislation. The Conferees on the bill will soon smooth out its inequalities, and it will speedily become a law. It is generally conceded that to the Senate belongs the credit for the execution of the President's Anti-Trust plans.

The passage of the Department of Commerce bill with the provision for the Bureau of Corporations, and of the bill to expedite trials, together with the provision of the appropriation bill for additional funds for the prosecution of cases, leaves the Republican party in good shape for the coming campaign.

The attitude of the Democrats is negative, as usual. In the Senate they did not discuss the Trust bills at all, and permitted them to go through without objection, giving the Republicans full swing. In the House there have been some Democratic protests, but the leaders, or supposed leaders, have shied clear of the question, except in a few instances when they have undertaken to show that the Republican measures were inadequate. It is said that the Democrats intend to let the whole business go to the Country in the belief that in the coming campaign they will be able to show that the Republicans simply played with Anti-Trust legislation for the purpose of hoodwinking the people, and that the Democratic party, after showing the Republicans that they were just trimming down the edges of the bug-bear, left them to their own destruction. On this hypothesis they will go before the country, hoping to win the Presidential election, which is, of course, exceedingly chimerical, an Ingalsian iridescent dream.

The President is now chiefly interested in the Treaties which are before the Senate. His anxiety to have the Canal Treaty and the Cuban Reciprocity Treaty ratified before the adjournment of Congress is not at all disguised. While it is impossible to say whether or not these two measures will be acted upon before the 4th of March, when this Congress dies, it is thought probable that the President will be able to force the Senate to act. According to the best authority obtainable, it is thought that both Treaties will be ratified before the adjournment. If not, then the President will call the Senate in extraordinary session to act upon the Treaties. The Alaskan Treaty went through the Senate last Wednesday as though it had been greased. It will probably meet the same smooth track in the House.

Much noise is made about the Statehood bill. It is serving its useful purpose in the Senate, in the skilful hands of Senator Quay. It is not that he loves Statehood more, but some other things less, that the Pennsylvania Sphinx is making a club out of the Statehood bill with which to literally "bat the brains out" of the other legislation to which he strenuously objects. It will be noticed that the Statehood bill lies quiescent until some measure objectionable to the leaders is proposed, and then somebody pops up with an argument for or ferninst the Statehood bill. One of the bills which is being barred out by the Statehood bill is the so-called "Eight-Hour" bill, which is exceedingly objectionable to some of the industrial interests of the country. When bills like this are broached, discussion of the Statehood bill becomes warm and most spirited. Statehood advocates hope to attach the Statehood bill to one of the Appropriation bills, and thus force a vote. It is problematical whether they can do this, and just as much a problem as to what will happen to the bill if it is put to a test vote. At the present time it seems to have more foes than friends in the Senate.

The Appropriations bills have most of them been passed by the House, and several have passed the Senate. Those which remain unacted upon are in a satisfactory condition.

A GREATER CAPITOL.

Old Plans to Be Carried Out—Historic Lines Not Destroyed.

The "Capitol Extension" bill has passed the House. An appropriation of $6,000,000 for the purpose has been authorized by a vote of the House, and it is altogether probable that the Senate will pass the bill with very little adverse discussion.

The addition which is to be made to the Capitol will not change its historic outlines in the least, nor will a foot of its old walls be torn down. Those who have ever seen the Capitol will remember that the South wing, in which the House is located, and the North wing, in which the Senate is located, both extend far out beyond the Center wing, which is devoted entirely to the Dome. The original plans of the architect of the wings of the Capitol, Thomas U. Walter, had in view the building out the East central of the great white building, so as to make it conform in style with the West front. Mr. Woods, the present architect, in speaking of the plans of Mr. Walter, has the following to say:

"The old building, fostered by Washington and designed by Thornton, was considered to afford, when completed in 1830, ample accommodations for then existing and probable future needs of the country; but the tremendous progress of the Nation, the increase of population, and consequent legislative representation soon proved the old Capitol was too small to properly accommodate the Legislative Department of the Government.

"Then came the first extension, begun in 1851 and completed in 1859. Congress authorized and Walter carried out the construction of the marble additions at the North and South. Walter adhered faithfully to the spirit of the original, and, realizing that the future might again find the Capitol inadequate in accommodations, he turned his attention to the preparation of plans for an extension to the eastward of the present building, an extension which would harmonize with what already existed, which would give additional beauty to the splendid dome he had designed and erected, and which he hoped would some day grace a completed structure.

"It would seem sacrilege to offer any other plan for consideration than the Walter plan. We may safely be guided by the thought, the effort and the production of this great man's genius. I do not think this plan should be altered in any particular as far as concerns the exterior proportions and alignments. As relates to the interior arrangement of rooms, the requirements of the times are different, and changes are essential in the interior arrangement of the Walter plan to suit existing conditions.

"The construction of this addition will cost, approximately, $2,500,000, and while it involves the removal of the old portico at the East it does not involve the removal of the principal walls of the old and historical portion of the Capitol. The present front wall of the old building remains as the rear wall of an open court, which lights the West side of the proposed new addition."

The House has also authorized a new office building for the Capitol. More properly speaking, it will be a "Committee Room" building. It is to contain about 400 rooms, and the style is to be the same as that of the Capitol, purely classic, done in white marble. This building is greatly needed, and has been for years. The committee rooms under the terraces are dark, gloomy and unsanitary. It will be built out of the $6,000,000 appropriation. It will be erected on the lots South of the Capitol and not far from what the veterans will remember as the Ben Butler Mansion.

The new building is to be connected with the Capitol by a large subway, through which the electric-lighting, power, and steam and hot-water systems for heating the latter building would be carried. Through it all the materials now dumped at the east front would be delivered. The subway would connect with each section of the Capitol. It would be sufficiently comfortable as a public passageway, and would be provided with means of transportation both for material and persons. It would become a very important passageway between the two buildings, especially in bad weather. Members occupying rooms in the new structure could, by its accommodations, reach the hall of the House almost as promptly as they do now from committee rooms in the terrace.

Great Britain Snubbed.

Representative Jones, of Washington, expresses himself on the boundary line disputes, in the shape of a bill in Congress. He says:

"Whereas, it is reported that a treaty has been signed by the United States and Great Britain providing for a commission to interpret the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain fixing the boundaries of Alaska; and

"Whereas, there was no uncertainty as to the meaning of the said treaty when it was executed; and

"Whereas, the interpretation given to it at the time of its execution was accepted and acknowledged by Great Britain for more than 50 years, and no question was made concerning it until after the discovery of gold in the Klondike: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that there is no occasion for a further interpretation of said treaty; that its terms and provisions are clear and plain; that the United States should entertain no proposition looking to a new interpretation, and that the officials of this Government should notify Great Britain that it will absolutely refuse to entertain or consider any other interpretation of said treaty than that accepted by all parties for more than 50 years after its execution, and that the United States proposes and is prepared to maintain its rights under the interpretation of said treaty accepted by all parties until after the discovery of gold in the Klondike."

Washington Monument.

A resolution has been passed by the Senate authorizing the publication as an official document of papers relating to the history of the Washington Monument.

The resolution authorized the inclusion in the document of the speeches of Robert C. Winthrop on July 4, 1848, at the laying of the corner-stone of the monument, and in 1885, at its dedication, and of Senator John W. Daniel on the latter occasion.

The Washington Monument is historical in many ways, and on the inside are placed stones from every State and Territory in the Union. Some of these stones are elaborately carved. Many organizations, such as Masons, Grand Army, Odd Fellows and Firemen presented huge blocks of marble and granite, distinctively carved. These were all placed inside of the monument. The outside is a smooth, unbroken surface of white gleaming marble. A history of the great structure will be of great interest.

VERY FEW PEOPLE

Are Free From Some Form of Indigestion.

Very few people are free from some form of indigestion, but scarcely two will have the same symptoms.

Some suffer most directly after eating, bloating from gas in stomach and bowels, others have heartburn or sour risings, still others have palpitation of heart, headaches, sleeplessness, pains in chest and under shoulder blades, some have extreme nervousness, as in nervous dyspepsia.

But whatever the symptoms may be, the cause in all cases of indigestion is the same, that is, the stomach for some reason fails to properly and promptly digest what is eaten.

This is the whole story of stomach troubles in a nutshell. The stomach must have rest and assistance and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give it both by supplying those natural digestives which every weak stomach lacks, owing to the failure of the peptic glands in the stomach to secrete sufficient acid and pepsin to thoroughly digest and assimilate the food eaten.

One grain of the active principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs or other wholesome food, and this claim has been proven by actual experiment, which anyone can perform for himself in the following manner: Cut a hard boiled egg into very small pieces, as it would be is masticated; place the egg and two or three of the tablets in a bottle or jar containing warm water heated to 98 degrees (the temperature of the body) and keep it at this temperature for three and one-half hours, at the end of which time the egg will be as completely digested as it would have been in the healthy stomach of a hungry boy.

The point of this experiment is that what Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do to the egg in the bottle it will do to the egg or meat in the stomach and nothing else will rest and invigorate the stomach so safely and effectually. Even a little child can take Stuart's Tablets with safety and benefit if its digestion is weak and the thousands of cures accomplished by their regular daily use are easily explained when it is understood that they are composed of vegetable essences, aseptic, pepsin, diastase and Golden Seal, which mingle with the food and digest it thoroughly, giving the overworked stomach a chance to recuperate.

Dieting never cures dyspepsia, neither do pills and cathartic medicines, which simply irritate and inflame the intestines.

When enough food is eaten and promptly digested there will be no constipation, nor in fact will there be disease of any kind because good digestion means good health in every organ.

The merit and success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are world-wide and they are sold at the moderate price of 50 cents for full sized package in every drug store in the United States and Canada, as well as in Europe.

A 50-CENT HAT BY MAIL

MEN'S HAT No. 1.
In soft, rough finish. Colors: Gray Mix, Brown Mix, and Black Mix.

Either of these hats sent post-paid, on receipt of 50 cents in cash, postal order, or stamps. Money back if not satisfactory. We refer to the First National Bank of Middletown, N.Y. We are hat manufacturers, and make the following offer to introduce these hats and our other lines of men's, boy's and women's hats in every town in the United States. Send for catalogue.

MIDDLETOWN HAT COMPANY,
14 Mill Street, Middletown, N. Y.

MEN'S HAT No. 2.
In smooth finish. Colors: Black, Brown, Maple, Steel and Pearl.

NEW LAND-LAW BILL.

A Measure for the Benefit of Veterans.

Representative Hamilton has introduced a bill which provides for the payment of the value of public lands to persons entitled to make entry upon such lands in certain cases. The bill provides that "any person who may be entitled, under sections 2304, 2305 and 2306, Revised Statutes of the United States, to make entry upon public lands of the United States, shall, upon proof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior that he is unable by reason of age or other disability to avail himself of his right of entry, be entitled, upon the certification of the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive in lieu of such right of entry a sum of money equal in amount to the value of the land upon which he may be entitled to make entry, such value to be computed at the rate of $1.25 an acre."

The statutes referred to are as follows:

"Sec. 2304. Every private soldier and officer, who has served in the army of the United States during the recent rebellion, for 90 days, and who has remained loyal to the Government, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act approved, Feb. 13, 1862, and every seaman, marine and officer who has served in the Navy of the United States, or in the Marine Corps during the rebellion, for 90 days, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the Government, shall, on compliance with the provisions of this chapter, as hereinafter modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public land not exceeding 160 acres, or one quarter section, to be taken in compact form, according to legal subdivisions, including the alternate reserved section of public land along the line of any railroad or other public work, not otherwise reserved or appropriated, and other lands subject to entry under the homestead laws of the United States; but such homestead settler shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead and filing his declaratory statement, within which to make his entry and commence his settlement and improvement.

"Sec. 2305. The time which the homestead settler has served in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, or if discharged on account of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the length of time he may have served. But no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall have commenced his improvements.

"Sec. 2306. Every person entitled under the provisions of section 2304 to enter a homestead who may have heretofore entered, under the homestead laws, a quantity of land less than 160 acres, shall be permitted to enter so much land as, when added to the quantity previously entered, shall not exceed 160 acres."

Law on Quarantine.

The President has approved the following bill and it is now a law:

"In order to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to effectually suppress and extirpate contagious pleuropneumonia, foot and mouth disease, and other dangerous contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases in cattle and other live stock, and to prevent the spread of such diseases, the powers are hereby conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture, to be exercised exclusively by him. He is hereby authorized and directed, from time to time, to establish such rules and regulations concerning the exportation and transportation of live stock from any place within the United States where he may have reason to believe such diseases may exist into and through any State or Territory, Indian Territory, and to foreign countries, as he may deem necessary, and all such rules and regulations shall have the force of law. Whenever any Inspector or Assistant Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry shall issue a certificate showing that such officer had inspected any cattle or other live stock which were about to be shipped, driven, or transported from such locality to another, as above stated, and had found them free from Texas or splenetic fever infection, pleuropneumonia, foot and mouth disease, any other infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, such animals, so inspected and certified, may be shipped, driven or transported from such place into and through any State or Territory, including the Indian Territory, or they may be exported from the United States without further inspection or the exaction of fees of any kind, except such as may at any time be ordered or exacted by the Secretary of Agriculture; and all such animals shall at all times be under the control and supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Department for the purposes of such inspection.

"The Secretary of Agriculture shall have authority to make such regulations and take such measures as he may deem proper to prevent the introduction or dissemination of the contagion of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of animals from a foreign country into the United States, or from one State or Territory of the United States to another, and to seize, quarantine, and dispose of any hay, straw, forage, or similar material, or any meats, hides, or other animal products coming from an infected foreign country to the United States, or from one State or Territory to another State or Territory, whenever in his judgment such action is advisable in order to guard against the introduction or spread of such contagion.

"That any person, company or corporation knowingly violating the provisions of this Act, or the orders or regulations made in pursuance thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or by imprisonment not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

The Oldest Bible.
(The Literary Digest.)

What is said to be the oldest Biblical manuscript extant was lately discovered in Syria, and is now in safe-keeping at Cairo. It comprises the Pentateuch, written, in Samaritan characters on gazelle parchment, and its date is the year 116 of the Moslem era, which is equivalent to the year 735 A. D.

WILSON'S
New Green Bone Shell Cutter for the Poultryman
Also Bone Mills for making phosphate and fertilizer at small cost for the farmer, from 1 to 40 horse-power. Farm Feed Mills grind fine, fast and easy. Send for circulars.
WILSON BROS., Sole Mfgrs., Easton, Pa.

PERSONAL.

Maj. A. E. Bovay, of the 19th Wis., died at Santa Monica, Cal., Jan. 30, at the age of 85. It is claimed for him that he was one of the founders of the Republican party. He was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1818, graduated from the Norwich University, became Professor of Languages in the Bristol (Tenn.) Military College, and Professor of Mathematics in the New York State Commercial Institute. He was admitted to the bar, and settled in Ripon, Wis., when in 1854 he called a meeting to organize a new Free Soil party, which subsequently became the Republican party. During his service in the army he was Provost-Marshal of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va. He acquired much property in Wisconsin and Dakota, and went to California a year ago in search of health.

Col. Ira Ayre, Special Agent of the U. S. Treasury, died suddenly, Feb. 3, at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y. Col. Ayre was a student in Allegheny College, Pa., in 1861. He organized a company of students and served through the war with distinction, being wounded several times. He had been in the service of the Treasury for the past 30 years, and was the oldest Special Treasury Agent, and was also Statistician for the U. S. Treasury Department of the Tin Plate Industry. He was well known in G. A. R. circles. A widow and six children survive.

Mrs. Sarah Rourke, of DuBois, Pa., is claimed to be the oldest civil war pensioner, if not the oldest person carried on the rolls. She holds certificate No. 189,076, and was born August 27, 1799, in Kilkenny, Ireland. She draws a pension on account of her son, John, who belonged to Co. C, 15th U. S., and was killed at the battle of Bull Run. Her husband, Dennis, died about four years ago, nearly 100 years old. Her mind is clear, her health good, and she lives on the same food as the other members of the family, and smokes daily, to a limited extent. She has never worn glasses, and can today thread an ordinary needle as well as a girl.

Work of the Pension Office.

The report of certificates issued for the week ended Feb. 7 shows:

Army Invalid: Original, 8; increase, 277; reissue, 18; restoration, 1; renewal, 8; supplemental, 7; duplicate, 22; accrued, 134. Total, 475.

Army Widows, etc.: Original, 59; reissue, 5; renewal, 31; duplicate, 6. Total, 101.

Navy Invalids: Original, 2; increase, 2; restoration, 1; accrued, 2. Total, 7.

Navy Widows, etc