WASHINGTON NEWS

Senator Allee (Delaware) is just as tall sitting down as he is standing up, and he isn't so very tall anyway. He addressed the President of the Senate the other day, and Senator Frye, whose eyes are very weak, looked over toward where the voice came from. He knew the "voice was the voice of Jacob," but he couldn't locate the body from which it issued, and had to ask the clerk whether the Senator from Delaware was standing up or sitting down. It would be a fearful faux pas for a Senator to address the chair while sitting down.

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Representative Howell (Utah) is all right. He went to one of the big Washington hotels the other day and asked to look at suites of rooms. The obliging proprietor asked him which side of the House he preferred, meaning, of course, which side of the hotel. Mr. Howell in an absent-minded way, which was deliciously funny, replied, "Oh, the Republican side, of course."

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Just think of it! Or can you comprehend "how much or how many" 340,000,000 really is? Well, that is the number of stamps that are to be made especially for the St. Louis Exposition. They are to be placed on sale May 1. There will be printed 90,000,000 of the 1-cent stamp, bearing the portrait of Robert R. Livingston; 225,000,000 of the 2-cent stamp, bearing the portrait of Thomas Jefferson; 7,500,000 of the 3-cent, with Monroe's portrait; 9,500,000 of the 5-cent, with McKinley's portrait, and 6,500,000 of the 10-cent stamp, with a miniature map of the United States showing the territory acquired by the Louisiana Purchase.

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Mr. Justice White, of the United States Supreme Court, has quite recovered from the severe fall he received a short time ago through tumbling on the slippery pavement.

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A record was made last Friday in the House, it being pension day. Under Speaker Cannon's ruling that it was useless to load the passage of these bills down with a mass of technicalities, as they were sure of passage anyhow, the bills went through the legislative hopper so fast they fairly sizzed. The record was 350 bills in 155 minutes, which isn't bad.

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Senator Heyburn (Idaho) is to read Washington's Farewell Address to the Senate, Feb. 22. It has been the custom for years to have this done in the Senate. The House usually pays very little attention to the anniversary, except to adjourn. Feb. 22 is a legal holiday in the District of Columbia.

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Well, now! Senator Carmack, "the silver-tongued," who hails from Tennessee, and who is one of the youngest men in the Senate, is achieving fame early in the body and in a most peculiar way. Senator Carmack is an orator. Indeed he is, and no funning. Albeit his sentiments are Southern, and his words are often tipped with vitriol; he is a really and truly orator, for while he talks he also says something. But his new role is understudy for the older Senators. The other day Senator Patterson (Col.), who was in a feeble state of health, had a lot of extracts which he wished to have presented to the Senate, and was unable to do it himself, so he asked Senator Carmack to do it for him. The way in which the Senator read those extracts was a revelation to those who are used to the intolerable droning of the clerks or the mumbling of men who never learned to read decently.

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Then, there is Senator Morgan. Now, Senator Morgan's speeches are classics—and pretty nearly as dry, but, don't you forget it, they are full of meat, if not juicy. And, then, his style of speaking is not all that could be desired. His voice isn't strong, and seemingly he does not care a rap whether he is heard by anyone in the Senate Chamber or not. Well, it so happened that he wanted to make a few "sensible" remarks, and his throat was in no condition for him to test it, so he turned the speech over to Senator Carmack, and that edifying young orator delivered it. It was the very best speech that Senator Morgan ever made, and everybody says so.

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Lincoln and Cushing Camps, Sons of Veterans, observed Lincoln's Birthday by giving a banquet at Freund's Feb. 12. The principal speakers were Past Commander Ivory G. Kimball and Capt. O. H. Oldroyd.

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There was quite a general observance of the anniversary in Washington. Burnside Post, G. A. R., gave a fine public entertainment in commemoration; the Loyal Legion gave a banquet, and several of the schools observed the day with fine Lincoln programs. Lincoln Post and Lincoln Relief Corps will have a joint commemoration of the anniversary a little later in the month, as it was not possible to have this gathering on the right date.

* * *

Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow does not improve as rapidly as could be desired from the attack of grip which he had some weeks ago. His stomach is in very bad shape, and he will probably go to Florida for a few weeks just as soon as he can bear the trip.

* * *

A man was sent to St. Elizabeth's the other day who had gone insane in trying to work out a word puzzle. He begged to be permitted to carry with him to the asylum the words he had worked out, and the puzzle which had unsettled his never-too-firm brainworks.

* * *

Capt. Geo. H. Corey, of Seattle, Wash., is in the city visiting his brother, Capt. Chas. W. Corey, who has been a practicing physician in Washington ever since the war, but who was recently stricken with illness and now lies in a very precarious condition. Both brothers were in the 17th Vt. Capt. Geo. H. Corey has been for some time in Alaska, and achieved a great deal of success there as a miner, which has been his profession since the close of the war. He says that Alaska has possibilities in every way, of which the people of the United States hardly dream.

* * *

Comrade E. L. Foster, of Newark, N. J., who has been in the city for a rest, is one of the live, forceful business men of New York, where he is largely engaged in the hop business, and the President of an association. He served as First-Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 1st Vt. H. A., which afterward became the 11th Vt. and a part of the famous old Vermont Brigade.

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Comrade Geo. W. Patten, Commander of the Department of Tennessee, G. A. R., has been in the city with a delegation looking out for an appropriation for the improvement of the Tennessee River. The Tennessee is a highly-important stream for commercial purposes, and becoming every year more so. A very large and constantly-increasing trade is carried upon it in coal, iron, agricultural products, timber, etc. It taps the largest and finest hard-wood region left in the country. The mountains of Tennessee produce a great abundance of hickory, walnut, ash and tulip, which are now coming into great demand. The channel of the river is deep and full of water most of the year, and is the longest stretch of water in the country entirely free from ice the year round. There are serious obstructions at Mussel Shoals, and in the neighborhood of Chattanooga, upon which the Government has spent considerable sums, and more is needed, which will be laid out to a good purpose. Comrade Patten, who is at the head of a large patent medicine company, at Chattanooga, served as Captain in the 73d Ill., and is now serving his second term as Commander of the Department of Tennessee. Under his administration the Department has made a phenomenal increase in numbers, fully 33 per cent., the largest increase of any Department in the United States.

* * *

The Senate cut the appropriation for Queen Lil's share in the Crown lands of Hawaii down to $150,000, instead of leaving it at $250,000 as first fixed, and then cruelly tied on the vote, killing the bill. So near, and yet so far, was the dusky Queen from getting what she considers her "rights," or at least a very small piece of them, as the lands are valued up in the millions. Senator Hoar has moved to reconsider the vote, however, and this may be done, but the bill will scarcely pass the House.

* * *

Ex-Secretary Whitney, Secretary of the Navy in Cleveland's Cabinet, died the other day, and in his obituary notices he was heralded as the "Father of the Navy." Now along comes an iconoclast who seems to prove that the title does not belong to Secretary Whitney, but to William Hunt, who was Secretary of the Navy in the Garfield Cabinet. Before Gen. Garfield's assassination the Advisory Board of Officers of the Navy was appointed to devise methods for reviving the Navy. After Gen. Garfield's death, and while Mr. Hunt was still Secretary, the Board laid the keel of the new navy, and Secretary Hunt's report to Congress started the movement for the necessary appropriations.

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Congress wants to adjourn early in June, and it is said that nothing but Appropriation bills will receive consideration from this time on.

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From time immemorial sheepskin has been the binding of Government documents that were to be placed in the Government libraries, or to be given to other libraries, and for the members of Congress. Now the Senate has decided that sheepskin is not a durable material, and that the Government publications should be bound in something else. Senator Hoar suggests red Turkey morocco, and it is probable that Turkey morocco will be the material ultimately adopted, costly as it is.

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The District of Columbia often finds itself handicapped these days. It was supposed that some of the Cecil Rhodes scholarships would come to the District exactly as they come to all the territories, but it seems not. Mr. Parkin, of London, Secretary to the Rhodes Scholarship Trust writes Commissioner Macfarland that he does not see any justification for including the District of Columbia in the list of American States and Territories entitled to benefits under the will. It is thought possible that there may be a reconsideration, but as the matter now stands, the District of Columbia gets left.

* * *

A youngster only six years old got away from his home on Thursday, the day of the Hanna obsequies at the Capitol, and was not located during the entire day. The Police Department and all the little fellow's friends were frantically hunting for him all day, but not a trace of him did they find. His home is nearly a mile and a half from the Capitol, but late that evening, a small, very tired, but happy little man came quietly into his home to find his family weeping and at its wits end. "Charley Ross, you blessed little bad boy, where have you been all day," demanded his mother, as she caught him in her arms. "To the Hanna funeral," was the tearful reply, "and I'm awful tired, but it was grand."

* * *

He had wanted to go to the funeral and, of course, had been refused, so he went anyhow. Walked to the Capitol, got into the building somehow, and saw what no other child in the United States saw, for he was the only child there. His name is really Charley Ross, too.

* * *

Gen. W. W. Blackmar and Gen. Eli Hall, both Past Department Commanders of the Massachusetts Department, G. A. R., called upon the President last week and presented the invitation of the Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., asking the President to attend the National Encampment to be held in Boston in August. They also presented an official invitation from the Governor of the State, and from the Mayor of Boston. President Roosevelt replied that the time was too far away for him to say certainly what he would be able to do, but if possible, he would attend.

* * *

Secretary Hay has been informed that Russia will not allow an exequatur to Edwin V. Morgan, now on his way to Dalny as United States Consul. The reason assigned for this refusal is that Russia may not be able to afford such officials a proper measure of protection in times of violence, which is, of course, all folly. Russia has some other reason, and that Secretary Hay considered the refusal of the exequatur a grave matter is shown by the fact that he went immediately to the White House to consult with the President on the matter.

* * *

It is expected that the nomination of Gen. Leonard Wood as a Major-General will be taken up early in the week in the Senate. Senator Hanna was the only stumbling block in the way to consideration of the nomination and his death removed the principal opposition to the confirmation. It is said, however, that Senator Scott (W. Va.) will carry on the fight and that he will be assisted by Senator Blackburn who is unalterably opposed to the confirmation.

* * *

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt planted two trees in front of the White House on Washington's birthday, Monday, Feb. 22. Many Presidents have planted trees in and about the White House grounds, but the location of very few of these are now known, though it is said that the trees have generally flourished. All this uncertainty is now to be done away with. The spade was a new one; it will be painted with a plan of the grounds, showing exactly where the trees are planted, then the spade will be numbered, dated, and named. Then it will be put some place for safe keeping. It is intended to follow this plan with each succeeding President so that the planting of trees may become historic.

* * *

Lieut.-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, is every inch a soldier, and he doesn't care who knows it.

"The 120,000 organized militia in the United States," says Gen. Chaffee, "should be patriotically supported by all men and women in the country, who should make it a personal matter with their sons to the end that they learn how to use army rifles and secure the honorable status of having been a soldier in the service of the State. No man is a loser because of such information and experience."

* * *

Rear-Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee has assumed command of the South Atlantic Squadron.

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Mrs. Miles, wife of Gen. Nelson Miles, is reported to be slightly improved, but her condition is yet quite serious.

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The President has appointed Gen. Basil Duke (Ky.) as the Confederate member of the Shiloh Park Battle Commission. This appointment comes to Gen. Duke through the death of Col. Josiah Patterson. The law requires that the Commission shall have on it one member who fought in that battle. Gen. Duke was severely wounded at Shiloh.

* * *

Senator Beveridge will occupy a seat on the Republican side of the Senate now. He has been forced to sit on the Democratic side of the Chamber ever since his entrance to the Senate, because there were no vacancies on the Republican side. He falls heir to Senator Hanna's seat, and probably hopes that he will also fall heir to Senator Hanna's honors. That remains to be seen. Senator Hanna never talked unless he had something to say. Senator Beveridge talks a great deal.

* * *

There is never any unseemly scramble for the chair of a dead Senator. Those who are displeased with the seats which they occupy, because of their being on the wrong side of the Senate Chamber politically speaking, or because the seat itself is undesirable, file written requests with the presiding officer of the Senate for the first seat that may be vacated. It may happen that immediately after January a number of seats will be vacated because Senators retire and new ones come in their places. The seats of the retiring Senators are at once parceled out among the "waiting" Senators, the first on the list being accommodated first and the new ones have to take the discarded seats. That is the way the seats in the Senate are secured. There are Senators who have occupied practically the same seats for 12 years or more.

* * *

By the way, they are telling a story on Senator Beveridge which may or may not be true. It is noticeable that Illinois got no appointment upon the Senatorial Committee which attended the Hanna obsequies in Cleveland, and Indiana got two. The story goes that Senator Fairbanks was selected for Indiana and Senator Cullum for Illinois. Senator Beveridge all but wept over this, and went to the family declaring that his political fortunes depended upon his being right at the side of Senator Fairbanks at all times, and it is said that a member of the family then asked Senator Fry to place Senator Beveridge on the Committee, which he did. But as he could have only so many, he had to displace somebody, so Senator Cullom's name came off.

* * *

Pensioner Commissioner Eugene Ware has been afflicted for several days with the fashionable complaint, grip. He is not seriously ill, but to be ill at all is more than the genial Commissioner can endure with complacency. If there ever was anybody who "enjoyed good health" it is Commissioner Ware.

* * *

Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, of Boston, has been appointed by the President to the position on the Philippine Commission vacated by the resignation of Governor Taft and the promotion to the Governorship of Gen. Luke Wright.

* * *

The sensation of the week in Congress was the resignation of his seat in the House by Mr. Shafroth, of Colorado. Mr. Shafroth is not a sensational man in any respect, and he did not intend that his action should seem to be of that nature, but it naturally created a great deal of surprise and a great deal of enthusiasm also. It is a sad commentary on our politics that a simple act of honesty in a politician should seem a sensational thing, and yet so it was viewed. It is a thousand pities, however, that there are not more John Shafroth's in public life.

* * *

Mr. Shafroth represented the First Congressional District of Colorado in the lower House of Congress. He was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican upon a Free-coinage-of-silver platform, and was reelected to the three following Congresses upon a fusion ticket of silver parties. His election to the Fifty-eighth Congress was made as an out-and-out Democrat. He received the certificate of election and was seated, his opponent filing charges of gross fraud in the Arapahoe County precincts, and entering a contest on these grounds. Mr. Shafroth repeatedly said that if it was proven that he was elected by fraudulent votes he would resign. He always added that he did not think it could be possible that he was thus elected.

* * *

The ballots of Arapahoe County were ordered to Washington to be examined, and Congressman Shafroth examined them himself. It will be remembered that there was a stiff fight in the Colorado Legislature over the seating of the delegation from Arapahoe County. A general throwing out of delegations was promised, as the Democrats had control of one house and the Republicans of the other. The Arapahoe delegation was allowed to sit, however, and the trouble was allayed for a time. It was this Legislature which elected Mr. Teller to the United States Senate.

* * *

Late Monday afternoon of last week Mr. Shafroth rose to a question of personal privilege. He said he had rested his case upon certain sealed ballots which he could not believe were of the fraudulent character charged by his opponents. Since Thursday last he had devoted himself to a careful examination of the ballots, and had found them so tainted that if he were a Judge upon the bench he would have to decide the case against himself. In view of this fact and the evidence that without his knowledge there had been fraud in the election by which he had benefited, Mr. Shafroth asked leaved to retire from the House in favor of his opponent, Mr. R. W. Bonynge, a Republican.

* * *

Mr. Shafroth took everybody by surprise, even the Election Committee before whom the contest was being waged. He made an effective speech, and made it so well that half the members was all but moved to tears when he had concluded, and he himself was almost on the verge of breaking down as he sketched the story of the associations which had grown so dear to him through long years of service. He wished them all a happy and prosperous future, and declared that he was now out of the whole business.

* * *

The roar of applause that went up almost cracked the glass medallions in the ceiling. It continued for five minutes or more. Meantime Republicans and Democrats were tumbling over each other in their efforts to get at Mr. Shafroth and shake his hand. He leaves Congress one of the best-liked men that ever held down a chair in that body. His frank, manly way of refusing to sit in a seat election to which was in the slightest way tainted with fraud, stirred to its very depths the nobler natures of his confreres, and they were quick to say so.

* * *

But one incident of similar character has been noted in Congress. In 1885, on March 4, there occurred one of those striking examples of love for another which overshadows self. The Congress was Democratic. Samuel J. Randall had brought in a bill to place Gen. Grant upon the retired list as a full General. This bill was made necessary because there was no vacancy on the retired list for Gen. Grant, the number then being limited by law, and the quota full. The President, therefore, had no authority to place Gen. Grant on the retired list. The following bill was presented in the Senate Jan. 19, 1885, and on the 14th was passed by a vote of 49 to 9:

* * *

"That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint on the retired list of the Army of the United States, from among those who have been Generals commanding the Armies of the United States, or Generals-in-Chief of said army, one person with the rank and full pay of such General or General-in-Chief, as the case may be, and the total number now allowed by law to compose said retired list shall be, on such appointment, increased accordingly."

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Gen. Grant was then lying at the point of death at Mt. McGregor, and it was known that he longed for this one distinction. He had been honored as few men of the Nation had ever been honored, yet it seemed as though the one wish of his life was that he might die a General in the United States Army, upon the retired list. Be it said to the everlasting shame of the Democratic party in the House, it held its majority against this wish of a dying hero up to the closing hour of the Congress in an attempt to make the House take up the contested election case of James A. Wilson, now Secretary of Agriculture, and B. T. Frederick, the Democratic contestant, whom the Democrats desired to seat, although the evidence was all in favor of Mr. Wilson.

* * *

There were a few Democrats who wanted to grant Gen. Grant's wish and, as has been stated, Samuel J. Randall called up the bill as the hour hands of the House clock pointed to the figure 10. Again the stale objections and jeers of the Democrats were about to kill the bill forever, when Mr. Wilson jumped upon a chair, and in stentorian tones announced that he resigned the seat which he rightfully held, in favor of the contestant, B. T. Frederick, on the condition that the Grant retirement bill be taken up at once.

* * *

Amidst indescribable scenes of confusion and enthusiasm, in which Mr. Wilson was almost smothered by the frenzied admiration of his friends, the retirement bill was taken up and passed, unanimously. Within half an hour the appointment of Gen. Grant was placed before the Senate, and as the hour hands reached 12 noon, the Senate voted to confirm the appointment.

* * *

And now what? The saintly Senator Teller who walked out of the St. Louis National Republican Convention followed by his satellites and leaving behind a trail of their sobs, and all because the party to which he had allied himself for so many years had "grown corrupt and contemptible," according to the swan song he sung before he made his dramatic would-be exit, was reelected to the United States Senate by just exactly the votes in the Legislature cast by the Arapahoe County delegation. These representatives were elected to the Legislature by the same votes which Mr. Shafroth has now declared in righteous wrath were fraudulent, and should never have been counted.

* * *

It is most decidedly up to Mr. Teller. Will he return to the State of Colorado the seat in the United States Senate which Mr. Shafroth and the ballots declare was illegally obtained. He will not. Retiring from a National political convention where he knows he isn't wanted and would simply be lost, and retaining a seat in the United States Senate where he is quite contented and wants to stay whether wanted or not, are two, and differing propositions. To do a brave act requires a brave man. Mr. Shafroth has shown himself both brave and big.

* * *

Ex-Representative Josiah Patterson (Tenn.) died last week at his home in Tennessee. Mr. Patterson was a powerful, big man, gruff and hearty, and when he talked his voice jarred the furniture in the cloak-rooms. Col. Patterson was a sound-money Democrat, and that lost him reelection to the House.

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Comrade L. S. Stout, who was in the city last week, served in the 15th N. Y. H. A., and has been for a long time engaged in the real estate business in Brockville, N. Y.

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Jan. 29, 1843, has been absolutely fixed as the correct date of birth of the late President McKinley. Many of the biographies of President McKinley, and the Congressional Directory, while he was a member of Congress, which it was believed he revised, gave it as Feb. 26, 1844, while histories written since his death gave Jan. 29, 1843, as his birthday. In the interest of history it seemed that the date should be definitely settled. The matter was referred to Col. Harry Frease, who lives in Canton, and he states definitely that the McKinley family Bible gives the date as Jan. 29, 1843, and that Mrs. McKinley knows that date to be correct. She has seen the newspaper controversy about it, and is glad to be able to settle it.

* * *

Senator Scott (W. Va.) has reported from the Committee on Military Affairs a bill which provides for promoting some of the Army Chaplains to the rank of Major. At present all the Army Chaplains have the rank of Captain, and it is felt that there is an unfair discrimination against those who have devoted long years of life to the Army and have very efficient records. In making the report, Senator Scott says that the provisions of the bill are very simple, adding:

"It makes no change in the regimental assignment of Chaplains.

"It does not modify their duties.

"It does not provide for a Chaplaincy-in-Chief.

"It does not create a corps or bureau.

"It does not change the title by which Chaplains have always been known and addressed, as the uniform title of 'Chaplain' is made obligatory by the bill.

"It does not place the Chaplain in line of command.

"It does not even provide such promotions as obtain in the navy."

* * *

Senator Scott's bill is indorsed by nearly all Generals in the Army and the big prelates of the country, regardless of creeds and beliefs.

* * *

The disastrous fire in Baltimore has taught several of the surrounding cities a good lesson. All the fire engines that could be spared from Washington, Wilmington, Philadelphia and other large cities were sent over to Baltimore, and when they got there it was found that a difference in the coupling gages of Baltimore and the other towns made it difficult to bring the engines into use after they arrived. The Washington engines had to drop their lines of pipe into the sewers. Arrangements are now being made to equip these various fire companies with "reducers" which will enable them to overcome such difficulties at another time. All the large Eastern cities are now discussing this method of making available fire engines of other cities. The couplings will have the one gage on one side and the foreign gage on the other.

* * *

Representative William R. Hearst is neglecting no opportunity to prove himself allied to all sections of the country. A biographer of the multi-millionaire has found out that Mr. Hearst comes from the old Southern family of Whitmire, South Carolina. His grandfather was born in South Carolina, his father born in Missouri, and Mr. Hearst was born in California. He now lives in New York. That is cosmopolitan enough for any old candidate, surely.

* * *

Mr. William A. Conway, a clerk in the General Land Office, was presented with a silver loving-cup the other day by his friends, and a whole lot of flowers. Cause why? Well, it was the 50th anniversary of his appointment to a clerkship which he has held ever since. He was appointed to office during the Administration of President Franklin Pierce in 1854. It is said that there is no law on the statute books of the United States relating to public lands that has not been reviewed, construed and interpreted by Mr. Conway hundreds of times. There have been 17 Commissioners of the Land Office since he was appointed, and there were 13 before he entered the office. He is one of the oldest employes of the Government in point of service, and claims that he is as active to-day as he has been in any of the 50 years he has spent in the Government service.

U. S. TREASURY RECEIPTS.

Tuesday, Feb. 16	$1,269,285.44
Wednesday, Feb. 17	$1,559,922.48
Thursday, Feb. 18	$2,057,001.02
Friday, Feb. 19	$1,528,187.28
Saturday, Feb. 20	$2,027,182.45
Monday, Feb. 22, holiday, Treasury closed.	

SENATOR HANNA'S FUNERAL.

The Last of Earth of Ohio's Great Son—Ceremonies in the Capitol.

Marcus Alonzo Hanna, Junior United States Senator from Ohio, and the most potent figure in the politics of the country, died at his home in the Arlington Hotel, Washington, at 6:40 o'clock Monday evening, Feb. 16, in the 67th year of his age.

It is difficult to estimate just now the loss of Mr. Hanna to the country. Not Mr. Hanna the politician, not Mr. Hanna the United States Senator, not Mr. Hanna the Chairman of the National Republican Committee, and Mr. Hanna, the careful, capable, dominating business man, whose wise foresight and trusted financial methods were everywhere recognized and universally approved.

Not in many generations has there been before the public a man so vilified, so maliciously persecuted, so outrageously maligned, and yet, though his public career was confined to eight short years, he passed over the Divide with the consciousness that his enemies had been undone, and that he stood before the people of the Nation in his own character of a broad-minded man, absolutely pure in his home relations, absolutely clean in his business methods, the recognized adviser of National labor, and the Napoleon of the political world never having met a Waterloo. The mourning for him extends from ocean to ocean and far beyond, for he had become an international character. Even those who most bitterly assailed him, have come to do him poor honor and heap roses of remembrance above his big heart, for the first time unresponsive to the repentant.

SENATOR M. A. HANNA.

When men long in the public eye pass away, it is expected that much will be said of them, hence much that is printed is perfunctory, and the outward signs of mourning are not always true gages of the inward sentiments, but it can be truly said that Senator Hanna's death cast a shadow over everybody in Washington. The laborer on the street felt that he had lost a friend, for Senator Hanna was the laborer's best friend. The little children loved him, and he was the counselor and friend of hundreds of struggling young men, to whom he gave a helping hand whenever needed, though he did not rush into print to tell it.

But it was the men who had known him so intimately for so long that the breaking of earthly ties most affected. Throughout that long Monday when death was grappling with the wayworn man, his confreres at the Capitol sat silent in their seats, or walking about, sought hope in each other's eyes, only to turn away disconsolate. There was no hope and they knew it, but the human heart hopes on till the bitter end.

When at last it was announced in the Senate and in the House that the tired spirit had left its wornout tenement and another seat in the Senate was left vacant, grief was expressed on every face, sorrow was felt by every heart. The tribute of hard hand pressure and the silent lips told more than volumes could, how deep the iron pierced.

There was little that could be done to give outward expression to the feelings, but all that could be done was done, simply as became the man who abhorred display and ostentation.

There have been times when the funerals held in the Senate chamber were like scenes from the Roman Circus, when the garish display seemed simply varnished with gold. Not so the impressive ceremonies over the mortal dust of Ohio's dead Senator.

The Senate Chamber was arranged so that the members of the House of Representatives could be accommodated with seats. Around the marble rostrum were piled the floral tributes which had been sent by sorrowing friends. But for those and the forest of new chairs, you would not have known that anything out of the ordinary was about to happen.

Exactly at noon the black broadcloth-covered casket was borne into the Senate Chamber in the arms of a detachment of the Capitol police, every man of them knowing that he had lost a personal friend. The casket was buried in flowers, a large silk flag placed there by Grand Army friends was draped over the head, and above it lay the great wreath of roses sent by the President. Wagonloads of flowers were piled up in great mounds about the floor, and the air of the great white chamber, which was packed to the ceiling with people, became heavy with the perfume of the rarely-beautiful blossoms.

The United States Senators and the members of the House of Representatives came in a body, and found seats without regard to politics, Democrats and Republicans alike joining in the last expression of esteem and love. Then the presence of the Diplomatic Corps was announced, and the representatives of 30 foreign countries entered and took their seats. The only one in uniform was Sir Liang Cheng, the Chinese Minister, who wore his blue robes, the Chinese mourning, and who removed his hat. All the others wore conventional black, with black gloves.

The Committees from the Senate and House were as follows: Senators Foraker, Allison, Aldrich, Hale, Platt of Connecticut, Frye, Spooner, Perkins, Wetmore, Hansbrough, Warren, Fairbanks, Depew, Kean, Scott, Beveridge, Alger, Kittredge, Gorman, Cockrell, Teller, Bacon, Martin, Blackburn and McEnery.

Representatives Grosvenor, Van Voorhis, Burton, Southard, Dick, Morgan, Beidler, Cassingham, Hildebrandt, Kyle, Snook, Nevin, Warnock, Badger, Garber, Goebel, Jackson, Kennedy, Longworth, Weems, Burkett, Lucking, Daisell, Watson, Burke, Currier, Sherman, Rodenberg, McCleary, Wiley and Calderhead of Kansas.

The Supreme Court Justices, led by Chief Justice Fuller, attended in their long silk gowns, and sat directly opposite the Diplomatic Corps, being ushered in just afterward. On retiring, the Supreme Court went first.

The President and Cabinet were the last to enter, and everybody rose and remained standing until they were seated on the front row, the President being within touching distance of the casket.

Most pathetic was the entrance of the family, Mrs. Hanna in her long sealskin coat and black veil leaning heavily on the arms of her son, Dan R. Hanna, while the two daughters and other relatives followed. Mrs. Hanna's beautiful face, framed in snow-white hair has grown thin and wan in her long fight to keep death away from her husband, and she was scarcely fit to endure the solemnly-impressive service which followed, though it was made very brief on her account.

The blind Chaplain of the House, Rev. Henry Condon, pronounced the invocation, and the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Chaplain of the Senate, read the Bible lesson and spoke briefly but eloquently of his dead friend. His text might have been "The strength of this man," for he lingered most on the powerful will of the dead Senator, who, he declared, had been strong to defy all criticism, and strong to do the right at all times.

Most pathetic, indeed, was the singing of the Gridiron Club quartet. When this famous group of newspaper correspondents gave its annual banquet just three weeks ago, at the Arlington, Senator Hanna, who was loved by all of them, came down to attend the dinner and was one of the most genial of the many guests. It was his last public appearance.

When the brief service was ended the Senate Chamber and galleries were closed, and the casket rested there, guarded by Capitol police, when it was taken to the special train and borne away north to its final resting place in Lakeview Cemetery.

HIS MODEST BIOGRAPHY.

Senator Hanna's biography as written by himself for the Congressional Directory, is typical of the modesty of the man. It is as follows:

"Marcus Alonzo Hanna, Republican of Cleveland, was born in New Lisbon (now Lisbon), Columbiana County, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1837; removed with his father's family to Cleveland in 1852; was educated in the common schools of that city and the Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio; was engaged as an employee in the wholesale grocery house of Hanna, Garretson & Co., his father being senior member of the firm; his father died in 1862 and he represented that interest in the firm until 1867, when the business was closed up; then became a member of the firm of Rhodes & Co., engaged in the iron and coal business; at the expiration of 10 years the title of the firm was changed to M. A. Hanna & Co., which still exists; has been identified with lake carrying business, being interested in vessels on the lakes and in the construction of such vessels; is President of the Union National Bank of Cleveland; President of the Cleveland City Railway Company; was Director of the Union Pacific Railway Company in 1885, by appointment of President Cleveland; was a delegate to the National Republican Conventions in 1884, 1888 and 1896; was elected Chairman of the National Republican Committee in 1896, and still holds that position; was appointed to the United States Senate by Governor Bushnell, March 5, 1897, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Hon. John Sherman, who resigned to accept the position of Secretary of State in President McKinley's Cabinet; took his seat March 5, 1897; in January, 1898, he was elected for the short term ending March 3, 1899, and also for the succeeding full term. Was reelected for his second full term in January, 1904."

Senator Hanna was a member of the 150th Ohio, and saw service at Fort Stevens, when Early's attack on Washington was repulsed. He was a member of Memorial Post, G. A. R., of Cleveland; of the Loyal Legion, and a Colonel on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

STRATEGY OF RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

The Russians to Retire to the Line of the Sungari.

The news last week was to the effect that the Russians, seeing the defeat of their ships, and that the Japanese had gained control of the sea, contemplated abandoning Port Arthur and even Vladivostok, and retiring to the line of the Sungari River, with their headquarters at Harbin, where the Siberian Railroad crosses the Sungari, and the two lines meet, one running to Port Arthur, and the other to Vladivostok. The map shows that the Sungari is a natural, stragetic line, behind which the Russians can easily mass and which will retain the control of more than half of Manchuria. With the control of the sea in the hands of the Japanese, the Russians will certainly have to abandon Port Arthur, because Japanese troops can be readily landed in the rear, cutting off its communications, and starving it into surrender. The map shows that it is on a tongue of land with both sides easily accessible to Japanese troops brought up by sea. It is not so clear why they should give up Vladivostok, because that is a strongly-fortified place, and it does not appear on the map that its rear can be easily reached from the coast.

Later in the week, the Russians seemed to have reconsidered their intention to fall back to the Sungari, and are talking about defending the line of the Yalu River in Korea, to prevent the entrance of the Japanese into Manchuria. This does not seem possible, because the Japanese, if they move their army with the same vigorous initiative they have shown as to their navy, can throw an immense body of troops into Manchuria behind the Yalu and Port Arthur, and thus take the Russians in the rear. It is more than likely that the Sungari River will be the scene of active operations in the future. The Russians are reported as massing all the troops that they can hurry thither, along that river, and after the Japanese have completed the occupation of Korea, Port Arthur and southern Manchuria, the two armies must confront one another along that stream.

DEAFNESS CURED

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The True Story of the Invention of Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums Told by Geo. H. Wilson, the Inventor.

I was deaf from infancy. Eminent doctors, surgeons and ear specialists treated me at great expense and yet did me no good. I tried all the artificial appliances that claimed to restore hearing, but they failed to benefit me in the least. I even went to the best specialists in the world, but their efforts were unavailing.

My case was pronounced incurable!

I grew desperate; my deafness tormented me. Daily I was becoming more of a recluse, avoiding the companionship of people because of the annoyance my deafness and sensitiveness caused me. Finally I began to experiment on myself and after patient years of study labor and personal expense, I perfected something that I found took the place of the natural ear drums, and I called it Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drum, which I now wear day and night with perfect comfort, and do not even have to remove them when washing. No one can tell I am wearing them, as they do not show, and as they give no discomfort whatever, I scarcely know it myself.

With these drums I can now hear a whisper. I join in the general conversation and hear everything going on around me. I can hear a sermon or lecture from any part of a large church or hall. My general health is improved because of the great change my Ear Drums have made in my life. My spirits are bright and cheerful. I am a cured, changed man.

Since my fortunate discovery it is no longer necessary for any deaf person to carry a trumpet, a tube, or any other such old-fashioned makeshift. My Common Sense Ear Drum is built on the strictest scientific principles, contains no metal, wires, or strings of any kind, and is entirely new and up to date in all respects. It is so small that no one can see it when in position, yet it collects all the sound waves and focuses them against the drum head, causing you to hear naturally and perfectly. It will do this even when the natural ear drums are partially or entirely destroyed, perforated, scarred, relaxed, or thickened. It fits any ear from childhood to old age, male or female, and aside from the fact that it does not show, it never causes the least irritation, and can be used with comfort day and night without removal for any cause.

With my device I can cure deafness in any person, no matter how acquired, whether from catarrh, scarlet fever, typhoid or brain fever, measles, whooping cough, gatherings in the ear, shocks from artillery, or through accident. My invention not only cures, but at once stops the progress of deafness and all roaring and buzzing noises. The greatest aural surgeons in the world recommend it, as well as physicians of all schools. It will do for you what no medicine or medical skill on earth can do.

I want to place my 190-page book on deafness in the hands of every person in the world. I will gladly send it free to anyone whose name and address I can get. It describes and illustrates Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums and contains bona fide letters from numerous users in the United States, Canada, Mexico, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, India, and the remotest islands. I have letters from people in every station of life—ministers, physicians, lawyers, merchants, society ladies, etc.—and tell the truth about the benefits to be derived from my wonderful little device. You will find the names of people in your own town and state, many whose names you know, and I am sure that all this will convince you that the cure of deafness has at last been solved by my invention.

Don't delay; write for the free book today and address my firm—The Wilson Ear Drum Co., 1334 Todd Building, Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.

Mr. Carnegie Was Busy With Africa.

(Success.)

A crank of the gentler sort recently wrote to Andrew Carnegie, calling his attention to the fact that the Esquimaux could not advance morally and intellectually so long as they had to expend all their energy in keeping warm and seeking food; therefore it was the clear duty of their neighbors further south to aid them in overcoming the disadvantages of their habitat. To this end the writer proposed that Mr. Carnegie equip a fleet of coal-laden steamers, which, during the Summer months, should cruise along the Greenland coast, leaving supplies of coal wherever needed for Winter consumption. Stoves, cooking utensils, etc., were also to be given to the natives.

Mr. Carnegie, it is said, dictated the following letter to his secretary:

"Dear Sir: Yours is received. I am considering a plan to supply the natives of equatorial Africa with ice cream and electric fans, hence I can not entertain your excellent proposition just now."

Telegraphers Eligible.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland, has by unanimous action decided to admit the survivors of the United States Military Telegraph