# Washington News

And now it is Postmaster-General Cortelyou who is to be Secretary of the Treasury when Secretary Shaw resigns in February. That's all right. As it is the very first rumor of the week, however, there is plenty of time for somebody else to be assigned to the Treasury Portfolio before another Saturday night.

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Secretary Root is at the helm of State and things are happening. Very quietly, but happening just the same.

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It's like him, just exactly—Gen. Chaffee, don't you know. He is over in England on official business, and he has no time for society, and probably didn't take his full-dress uniform along. King Edward, through Sir Thomas Lipton, indicated to Gen. Chaffee that he would like to meet him, and Gen. Chaffee, with the business of his Government in his head, sent the polite but very astounding reply to England's crowned head and anointed King that his business was such that it would be impossible for him to go to call on King Edward. Isn't it delicious? Suppose it had been—well, Gen. Corbin, for instance. Why, the side of the scale containing the Government business would have gone skiting skyward in a nifty second. But Gen. Chaffee—oh, well, he is a different proposition altogether.

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Now, here's a scheme. Every man his own dairy farmer, that's what we will be pretty soon, you know.

The Department of Agriculture has imported from the Island of Malta a herd of 68 milking-goats. These animals have arrived in New York, and are now in quarantine awaiting inspection. They will be taken to the Connecticut Experiment Station, where they will be fed, milked and propagated under scientific conditions. The young will be distributed throughout the Experiment Station of the different States. Secretary Wilson says of them:

"The milking goat has been neglected in the United States. Goats are almost entirely free from tuberculosis. Their milk is peculiarly adapted to children, resembling human milk more than that from any other animal. It is also valuable for invalids. People who cannot keep a cow may keep a goat."

The herd was selected by G. F. Thompson, a special agent of the Department. During the voyage across the Atlantic 45 of the goats yielded milk, which was consumed by the crews of the steamer. The goats average about three quarts of milk each daily.

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The President in a letter to Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. "Indiscreet" Loomis, writes that Secretary Hay was perfectly satisfied with the manner in which the Bowen-Loomis matter was adjusted, and that the late Secretary of State commended Mr. Loomis for his actions. That does not prove that Secretary Hay was always right, though he was pretty much of the time. One Secretary of State thought so, as the President's letter proves, but now comes the new Secretary of State, Mr. Root, who has had a long acquaintance with Mr. Loomis, and Mr. Loomis has to go. Secretary Root does not want him in his office at all, and to give him a nice quiet exit the President will appoint him to some foreign mission "special."

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And now he is "Count Witte." My, my, if he would only come back to Portsmouth wouldn't he be a lion sure enough, dispite the coarse, unstatesmanlike way he has talked since he went back to Russia?

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Gen. Gomez, of Cuba, is not acting a bit like a hero. He was a kind of hero in the late unpleasantness in which we licked the sox off of Spain, wasn't he? He aches to be President of Cuba, and keeps monkeying with the "Liberal" ticket. He seems to have been left all around in his recent efforts to displace President Palma, and now he is coming to the United States to ask the President to help him out. He is going to tell President Roosevelt all about the bad Government, the lack of justice, what a farce free Government is, and a whole lot more things that are not so. Gomez is a kicker. He always was. He is a soldier of fortune, and when fortune does not come his way he stands off and throws mud on everything that anybody else suggests. Gomez didn't play fair during the Cuban war a good deal of the time, and he is acting exactly the same way now.

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Details are being slowly supplied concerning the destructive typhoon which swept over the city of Manila and part of the Island of Luzon last week. The first report was cabled by Gen. Corbin, who reported that considerable damage had been done in Manila and that the army post on Malahi Island had been completely destroyed. In Manila buildings were unroofed, trees uprooted, and movable property destroyed. The typhoon was described as the most destructive known in the Philippines in several years.

A later dispatch received from Commander John B. Miller, Commandant of the Naval Station at Cavite, stated that the hurricane did $90,000 damage to the buildings, plant, yard and craft at that point. Gen. Greely was also informed that the Signal Corps lines leading out of Manila had been seriously interrupted by the storm. A dispatch from Admiral Reiter, commanding the Asiatic fleet, says the gunboat Leyte, of 150 tons and 125-horsepower, which was out of commission and lying in the harbor, was sunk and lost during the typhoon. The Leyte was one of the vessels belonging to Spain which was taken by the Navy at the close of the Spanish-American war.

The post at Malahi referred to in the dispatch of Gen. Corbin is 31 miles from Manila, in Laguana Province.

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Is it really the end of Addicks? If it is there will be much rejoicing, but it is never safe to be sure where Addicks, of Delaware, is concerned. There seem to be complications in the little State even yet. The eclipse of Addicks was accomplished after a struggle, and angry words from the defeated man, which he will probably have to answer for some time. United States Senator Frank Allee as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, presided over the Committee meeting there last week, and over the two factions of the Republican Committee at that. It will be remembered that Allee was elected to the Senate to hold the place for Addicks, or so it was said. When it came time to re-elect a State Chairman of the Committee Addicks and Allee were both candidates and Allee won. Whereupon would-be-United-States-Senator Addicks got into a terrible rage and flung himself out of the Committee-room, saying to little United States Senator Allee:

"Judas Iscariot. I would not serve on a Committee with you under any consideration. You are known as a traitor to your party the country over."

Which is sure some tumultuous even for a politician, and out West would call for some gun play and depletion of the census by one at least. It is said that Addicks's place in the Committee will remain vacant, as Senator Allee, its Chairman, will not let Addicks return to his seat, and the Committee has no power to fill the place. If this is the end of Addicks politically, the Lord be thanked.

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United States Senator John Hipple Mitchell, of Oregon, who is under sentence for participation in land frauds, fell on one of the wharfs in Portland the other day and broke a rib. The break is not dangerous, but his physician says that it will be a long time before the Senator will be out, because his advanced age is against him.

Mr. E. W. Higgins, Republican, succeeds F. B. Brandegee, of Connecticut, who was last Spring elected to the United States Senate from Connecticut.

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Secretary Taft is back at his desk in the War Department, not a bit the worse for wear, though he has traveled about 25,000 miles in the last 90 days, and visited the Orient and Occident, beside crossing the United States. Secretary Taft expresses himself as delighted to get back to Washington, but ventures the opinion that for coolness he would live in Manila! Now, think of that, will you? Manila cool! Why, we have been having it banged into our heads for years that it was just one remove from the inferno for heat. The Secretary of War broke the record for the trip from Yokohama, making it to San Francisco in 14 days—two days ahead of schedule time. Then he broke the record from San Francisco to Washington. Secretary Taft desired to be here for the first Cabinet meeting, and he was, with a day to spare.

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There was but one unpleasant incident on the whole trip of a party of 80. Mrs. Dubois, wife of Senator Dubois, was badly hurt in a carriage wreck, but came back all right. Secretary Taft says:

"The trip was made without the slightest ripple in the harmonious relations existant among the party. On the boat I walked four miles, or 60 laps, each day in order to get sufficient exercise. In the swimming tank, flushed at the upper deck, with the bottom on the lower deck, there was pleasant bathing. Those outside and anywhere near the tank got quite as wet as those inside. No, I did not go in."

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"Do you recommend a representative assembly for the Filipinos in 1907?" was asked.

"Yes," he replied; "it would be a school for them. It would show the people of the Islands that Government is not a thing of declamation. When they levy the taxes and have to pay them it is a different proposition.

"There is a vast opportunity for trade in the Orient which is largely contingent upon proper Consular service there," said the Secretary. "I found the American Consuls and other representatives in China and Japan living in entirely inadequate and disreputable quarters. I have said nothing against the personnel of the service. The representatives I came in contact with are good men—much better than those that were there two or three years ago. But in Shanghai, which is the principal commercial point of the Orient, for instance, the pay allotted by Congress to our Consul will not allow him to have his offices where they should be, and the Germans have 10 times as many clerks as we have.

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"It is the fault of Congress that our Consuls are underpaid. The same criticism applies to the Diplomatic service. An Embassador receives less than the $25,000 or so per annum which it costs him to keep up his establishment. The time has come when only men of wealth can be appointed to such positions and when men of more ability are shut out because of the illiberal policy pursued.

"Since the end of the war there has been in Manchuria a decided demand for American manufactured stuffs, particularly piece cotton goods. The Chinese merchants found that the boycott hurt them more than it did us, and the demand has become such there now that they cannot supply it. For the present, at least, this has put aside the boycott. American merchants ought to read the Consular reports more than they do, and Congress ought to make the entire Consular service over there more efficient through the establishment of offices on a scale befitting such a wealthy and prosperous Nation as ours. America would then be in a position to take advantage of the opportunities in China and the Orient generally."

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Now here's probably the crystalized truth for you about the Panama Canal conditions. It comes from W. J. Murphy, a well known sanitary specialist who for the past year has been connected with the Sanitary Department established on the Isthmus by the Canal Commission. Mr. Murphy will talk? Oh, yes, indeed, and he does not mince his words at all. During his period of service there he worked under Col. Gorgas, the yellow fever expert, who, during the war with Spain, cleared Havana of the scourge and kindred diseases. Mr. Murphy was under him in Cuba, also, so it is more than probable that Mr. Murphy speaks by the book.

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"To my mind," said Mr. Murphy, "the two greatest evils, next to yellow fever, are red tape and the swarm of small fry clerks and officials which our great and good Government has sent down to the Isthmus. They have all, without exception, a bad case of swelled head, and the evils of red tape are only rendered the more acute by the doings of this swarm of two-by-four clerks and officials. I went down to the Isthmus filled with enthusiasm, and with the intention of working as I had never worked before at the task of rooting out yellow fever, as well as discovering everything possible in regard to the disease. I was not in the Zone very long before I discovered that the greater part of the small-fry clerks and officials had come there with no higher or better object than that of having a royal good time at Government expense. Everything is shirked, everything is looked upon in a light and frivolous spirit by these fellows, some of whom are not worth their transportation back and forth."

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Then Mr. Murphy goes after Government red tape in a scientific manner, showing pretty conclusively that a lot of the stories which have come back to us had some foundation in fact, and that fact was the unsettled mind of the Government as to just how to do things.

"Another very serious evil is Government red tape, although Engineer Stevens is working manfully to overcome this drawback. The discontent among the laborers on the canal has been due largely to the fact that at times they were near the point of starvation. The Government has changed the date of pay days five times during my stay on the canal, and during that period there were no commissaries maintained by the Government at which the workmen could buy provisions on credit. All along the canal one finds a number of small shops kept by Chinamen, leftovers from the cargo of Cantonese whom the French imported to work on the canal who were not done up by opium and yellow fever, and for a time these merchants would credit the laborers up to the day on which they had expected their pay.

"But when the day came and the laborers got no money the Chinese merchants refused to credit them further, and many were in consequence reduced to a sad plight. As a result of this changing of pay days many of the workmen have at times drawn two and three months' pay on a pay day, having in the period preceding received absolutely nothing to keep body and soul together. Another trouble is that they either need more paymasters or else the one they have should be placed under bond to complete his task."

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Then he tells why these much discussed "Commissaries" have been established and how necessary they are to the comfort of the laborers. Of the lack of pay conditions he says:

"This, however, is now being remedied. Mr. Stevens was promised a free hand and is taking it. Disgusted with the pay system, he is building good quarters for the men all along the line and establishing commissaries at convenient points. These commissaries are being well stocked and the goods sold not at extortionate Panama prices, but at prices nearer the American standard, and in order to insure full stomachs to all his men at all times Mr. Stevens has issued checks on the commissaries which will keep the men in provisions between pay days."

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We have heard a good deal about the stoppage of work down there, but a real good "why" has not been given till now. Mr. Murphy gives a pretty good idea of the necessity for doing something, but doing it in the right way.

"When Mr. Stevens arrived at the Canal he found the tracks on which the work trains and steam shovels operated as crooked as a dog's hind leg. Cars were running off the track every few hours, and more than three-fourths of the steam-shovel engineers sent out from the United States were sitting about doing nothing. He promptly sent them all back to the United States, compelling the Government to give them jobs at some other work until they were needed, and has since then devoted his attention to getting the tracks into some semblance of order and repair. This work is now almost finished, the tracks are as straight and in as good repair as the best in this country, and in a short time he will send for the steam-shovel engineers to resume work. I consider that in Engineer Stevens and Col. Gorgas the Government has two valuable men, who, if not hampered by too much red tape and annoyed by worthless youthful clerks and officials who come down to have a good time, will accomplish the greatest of modern undertakings, the building of the Panama Canal."

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On the whole, Mr. Sanitary Murphy has given us a pretty good dose of common-sense ideas about the Canal Zone. "Small-fry clerks" and officials with the "big-head" would soon ruin any scheme, however good. It is a well-known fact that a great many clerks got exchanged to go down to Panama on a "lark." They did not expect to do a great deal, but did want a trip, a change, a chance to "see the world." With this class of young men and the attempt to run clerical matters down there exactly as they would be run in the State Department is probably responsible for a whole lot of the dissatisfaction, unrest, and incipient rioting that we hear of down there. Mr. Murphy thinks that Mr. Stevens, Engineer-in-Chief, is exactly the man for the place. Well, he looks the big part he has to play; if he acts it, everybody will be pleased.

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The army strength in Hawaii is to be increased from two companies to a battalion of infantry. The two companies now at the Portland Exposition will be sent to Honolulu as soon as the Exposition closes.

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Dr. Calderon, who has been for many years Peruvian Minister to Washington, and is now on a special mission to Chile, will remain there as Minister. He will be succeeded at Washington by Senor Pardo. Mr. Calderon, a son of the Minister, is Charge d'Affairs here now.

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Representative Townsend, of Michigan, is in the city and has had a conference with the President. He is the author of the "Esch-Townsend" railroad-rate bill, which passed the House last Winter, after its author had had a long conference with the President. Mr. Townsend says that the President holds to his ideas on railroad-rate legislation and is just as determined as ever that legislative regulations shall be enacted looking to Federal supervision of the freight-rate situation.

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"I have no authority to represent the President's views as to railroad rates," said Mr. Townsend, "but I can say that he entertains now the same views in principle as he expressed in his message last December. He believes that to either the Interstate Commerce Commission or to same other body ought to be given the authority to adjust rates found to be unreasonable."

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That miserable little typhoon in the Philippine Islands will cost the United States Government $50,000 for repairs, and worst of all some 15 of our Regulars were hurt, though none seriously.

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Secretary of the Treasury Shaw has decided to recommend the abandonment of 11 hospitals in the Marine Hospital Service now maintained at the expense of the Government.

There are only 23 of these hospitals in the United States. As the recommendation cannot be carried out without the consent of Congress, Secretary Shaw declines for the present to say which hospitals he would have abandoned. He has ordered, however, that the work on the marine hospitals now being constructed at Pittsburg and Buffalo be suspended.

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The last act in the Peace negotiations will take place in Washington. That's settled . Diplomatic courtesies have been resumed between Minister Takahira and Baron Rosen—please just turn that presentation of names around in your mind's eye, because Rosen is an Embassador and Takahira is only a Minister, and the advances must come from the lower to the higher in rank. Minister Takahira has called upon Embassador Rosen and presented his compliments personally, also officially, and Embassador Rosen has returned the courtesies in like manner. Takahira can now go to the Russian Embassador in his den with impunity and without a "razzer" up his sleeve, and Baron Rosen need not fear Japanese steel when he goes to the Japanese Legation. As a matter of fact neither feared anything from the other, but it was simply a matter of diplomatic etiquet that they should not know that the other was on the earth while the two countries were at war.

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The treaty will soon put in an appearance after two voyages across the big pond. It will be written in English and in French.

Mr. Takahira called on Baron Rosen to find out from him the usual form of the Russian ratification. In order that the Minister might inspect a copy they went to the State Department, where Mr. Adee, the Third Assistant Secretary of State, received them and showed them the ratification of the Russian-American extradition treaty. Mr. Takahira will inform his Government fully on the subject, so that the ratifications may conform. The special plenary powers to be conferred on the two plenipotentiaries, enabling them to exchange ratifications, will be identical in scope.

The approval of the treaty by the Privy Council at Tokyo in effect ratifies the convention, and it is expected that the formalities of the Emperor's signature will follow shortly. As the treaty becomes effective as soon as ratified, the exchange of ratifications is only a formality. Japan will be ready to exchange as soon as the Emperor's signature is affixed and the formal ratification can be prepared and delivered at the Legation here. It is not believed that the Russian ratification will be long delayed.

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No arrangements have been concluded for the ceremony incident to exchange of ratifications, but it probably will be an even more simple ceremony than was the signing of the treaty at Portsmouth. The chief difference between the two ceremonies will be the presence of President Roosevelt, who will be invited by the two Envoys to witness the exchange. It is probable that the President will place the White House at the disposal of the Envoys on this occasion.

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**It is now settled that it will be perfectly safe for the President to take in New Orleans and all the hospitalities to be extended him there on his trip south, as all danger from yellow fever is over. There certainly could be very little more danger from yellow fever than from explosion or smothering in the submarine boats in which the President took a trip last Summer, or from accident in hunting big game. The country has a right to know that the President is at all times perfectly safe from danger. Presidents are costly and precious pieces of National furniture.**

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On his return from the National Encampment of the Sons of Veterans at Gettysburg, Maj. George Geis, the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans, visited Washington to take in the sights of the National Capital. Maj. Geis is one of the leading Sons of Veterans on the Pacific Coast, and will be heard from hereafter. He served in the 71st N. G. S. N. Y. and the Astor Battery in the Philippine troubles. He was with the expedition to Mindanao and made the tour of the world.

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At last the small packers are to have a show. The big Packing House Barons have been having things all their own way, and were about to crowd out the small packers. In the first place, the big packers took all the Government Meat Inspectors, because their meat could not be exported until it had been inspected and so tagged, and there were not enough Inspectors to go round. That did not hurt the small packers so much, because they did not send much of their productions abroad, but where the shoe pinched was in the home market. People get fool notions in their heads once in a while, and one of these is that meat must be inspected by the Government before they will buy it. As the small packers did not have the pull, their meat was not inspected, and so the sale was hurt at home. But worse than that, the Packing House Barons had money enough to buy up City Aldermen or Councils. Kansas City, Mo., which does not have any of the big packing houses, all of them being in Kansas City, Kan., passed a city ordinance that no meat could be sold in that city by the Big Muddy unless it had the Government tag of inspection.

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Of course, that was the death-knell to the small packers, whose market was largely in the big city. A few other cities passed the same kind of an ordinance. Ex-Representative Peters, a Populist, and a blatant one, but a good deal of a man for all of that, allied his fortunes with a small packing firm in Kansas City, Mo., and soon waked up to find that the life was being squeezed out of him by this city ordinance. He couldn't get that changed, for the big packing houses had the pull; but he tackled the Agricultural Department, and the things he told the Secretary of Agriculture were a plenty. Secretary Wilson had no idea that things were in such a condition, but he began to stir things up, and now the small packers are assured that they will be able to secure Government Inspectors just the same as the Beef Barons. That's the kind of a hustler Peters is.

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Representative Hull, of Iowa, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, is back in town, and of course has been asked what he "thought about things." What he "thinks" and what he "says" for publication are probably two different propositions. But on the question of tariff "modification" he has positive views. He believes that if the revenues of the Government keep on increasing for the next six months as they have the last three there will be no need to do anything more toward raising more money. He thinks, also, that appropriations should be cut down—not on the military side, however—on the Navy bill, or some other bill, in all probability. "Practice economy and make our expenditures come within our income" is his motto.

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Now the railroads are getting it where the turkey's life will be let out Thanksgiving Day. The United States Government has put its great, big, comprehensive foot down that all railroad trains carrying United States mails "have got to be on time to the dot," or get docked for non-fulfillment of contracts. An order to this effect was issued last week, and it means business. There are mail trains in some sections of this stupendous vineyard of the Lord that think nothing of being five hours late five times out of 10. People miss connections, merchants miss their important mails, and there is "troubles and more troubles." Can the Government enforce such a rule? Probably not. If there is a situation of this kind that railroads cannot explain away and get around as "an action of Providence," it is something that has never yet happened.

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George M. Bowers, Fish Commissioner of the United States, says that the Fish Commission distributed in the fiscal year 1905 about 200,000,000 more fish eggs, fry and small fish in the streams of the United States than in any other years in history. The total output of eggs and fish from our Commission was 1,759,719,850," said Mr. Bowers. This was 200,000,000 more fish and eggs than in any previous year. Of the total, 1,337,371,138 consisted of small fish, known as fry.

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Prince Henry couldn't come, but Prince Louis will, and so long as the toadies have a Prince to entertain and kow-tow to it does not much matter, though the nearer the blood royal the better, of course. Prince Louis of Battenberg, the royal "blue jacket" of the English kingly house, and his staff and squadron will visit the United States about Nov. 1. Now, maybe there isn't something doing in the Navy Department. Annapolis is the objective point for the Royal British squadron, and most distinguished "doings" will take place in that quaint old town.

According to the present arrangements, Prince Louis's squadron will come to Annapolis on Wednesday, Nov. 1. The rules of naval etiquette will be followed in the reception of the squadron. On Nov. 2 Rear-Admiral Evans will entertain Prince Louis and his officers at dinner aboard the flagship. The following day the Prince and the officers of his squadron will come to Washington, and on Nov. 4 a reception will be given at the White House in honor of Prince Louis and his staff. The reception will be held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and will be followed in the evening at 8 o'clock by a dinner.

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The following day the party will return to Annapolis, and on Nov. 6 will be entertained at the Naval Academy by Rear-Admiral Sands, Superintendent of the Academy.

On Nov. 7 the American squadron of battleships will sail for New York, to be followed on the next day by the squadron of Prince Louis. Admiral Evans will be at anchor in New York Bay when the British vessels arrive there, and a repetition of the welcome at Annapolis will be given.

The arrival of the British squadron at New York on the 9th will be followed by official visits, a dinner by Mayor McClellan, and private dinners and theater parties for officers. On the following day Gen. Grant, commanding the Department of the East, will entertain the distinguished naval visitors at luncheon at Governors Island, and a dinner will be given by the Naval Academy Alumni in the evening.

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**On the 11th an excursion to West Point will be made, followed by a dinner by Col. R. M. Thompson. On Nov. 13 the visitors will be given a luncheon by the Chamber of Commerce, and the British bluejackets will be entertained by the American bluejackets. On the day following, Prince Louis will give a ball on the Drake, the flagship of his command, and on the next day a dinner will be given by the St. George Society. On the 17th Prince Louis will take leave of New York, and will sail with his command for Gibraltar.**

**It is possible that a reception may be given by Admiral Coghlan, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, to Prince Louis on the afternoon of the 10th; and it is understood that the Pilgrim Society wishes to give him a dinner some time during his stay.**

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**By the time all this fuss and feathers is over, Prince Louis will be glad to flee our "pisen" hospitality and get out into the middle of the big blue sea, where he can lie in bed for a week and give his digestive machinery a chance for repairs. Just think of it! The British up-and-uppers are supposed to eat five times a day, but Prince Louis is scheduled to eat about 10 times and then some. Truly, official hospitality is something to shudder at. Gen. Sherman is credited with saying a good many things that he didn't say, and possibly this is one of them, but he is "reported" to have said once upon a time that the toughest proposition that he ever had to face was "official" eating. Not being an ostrich he found himself quite unable to keep up with the procession on the official forage line.**

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Prince Louis will have a Prince of Goodfellows for a "chaperone" while in this country, a pleasant duty which has fallen to Admiral Robley D. Evans. His fleet will be at anchor in the mouth of the Severn when Prince Louis and his entourage steam in, and they will be greeted with the Admiral's salute from the guns of the North Atlantic Fleet.

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We have had with us this last week a very distinguished guest in the person of Sir John Leng, Baronet, member of Parliament from Dundee, Scotland, and proprietor of the Dundee Advertiser, one of the oldest and most influential papers in Scotland. Sir John had a long interview with the President, and of course he was interviewed in turn, and this is what he said:

"I have long been a great admirer of your President, and now that I have had the honor of meeting him, I admire him even more than I did before. He is a good and a great man; one fully conscious of his duty, and who may be relied upon to stand for the right regardless of the exigencies of politics or policies. I do not think his pictures quite do him justice. I know I was struck by this the moment I met him. The pictures exaggerate some of his good qualities at the expense of others. I do not know when I have met one who combined the dignity with the hearty good fellowship in the even and happy degree that one experiences in President Roosevelt, who is indeed a most charming personage."

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Sir John expressed the hope that a day would come when there would be a closer bond of feeling and unity between this country and England. "I look," he said, "on a union of this country and Great Britain as one of the greatest blessings that could befall the human race. It would make the English-speaking people not only the strongest on earth, but, what is more, it would be for the best interests of mankind."

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Gen. William T. Clark, who was Adjutant-General on the staff of Gen. McPherson, commander of the Seventeenth Corps of the Army of the Tennessee, and Adjutant-General of the Army of the Tennessee, is lying at the point of death at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, where last Wednesday he underwent a surgical operation of the larynx and vocal cords for a cancerous growth.

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Ex-Commissioner of Pensions Col. Eugene Ware, of Kansas, was in the city for a few hours Saturday, and about 60 of his firm friends in the Pension Office welcomed him with a reception and banquet on Saturday evening. It was a delightfully informal affair where friendship and good cheer met on even ground and gleefully "had it out" until somewhere near midnight—the other side.

Col. William H. Henderson, General Counsel of the Southern Railway, acted as toastmaster at the gathering, and in a graceful and appropriate manner introduced the several speakers. Among those who responded to toasts were Commissioner Vespasian Warner, Col. Eugene F. Ware, Gen. John T. Wilder, James L. Davenport, T. Fletcher Dennis and G. A. Merrifield.

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Col. Ware, in responding to a toast, spoke of the affectionate regard in which he held his friends at the Pension Office, and said that when he had been told a few friends wished to greet him while passing through the city he did not expect to see quite so many of the "boys" out to give him the glad hand. He spoke of the great love which he felt for his native State, where, he said, the punch bowl was not regarded as a necessity. He referred to the pleasant relations which had always existed between himself and **Pension employes, and declared emphatically that he was through with officeholding and expected never to hold public position again under any conditions. "Public office is a public trust, but a bad thing," he declared.** Among his most cherished recollections, he said, were those which he carried away with him when he left the Pension Office, as they were recollections of good fellowship. He remembered that when his term of service in the war ended he was through with war and its glories, though he found regret in leaving the comrades who fought beside him in the struggle between the States.

"And such a feeling came over me," he added, "when the time came for me to sever my connection with the Government, in the fact that I was leaving friends who had proved faithful and upright."

He spoke eloquently of the loyalty of the clerks in the Pension Office and compared them to no other set of men for their honesty of purpose.

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The Department of Potomac, G.A.R., Col. A. P. Tasker Commander, gave a reception to Commander-in-Chief Tanner Saturday night, which turned itself into an ovation for the great orator of the Grand Army of the Republic. The reception was held at Grand Army Hall, which was filled to the doors with the veterans of the Department almost exclusively. The hall was handsomely decorated for the occasion with bunting and flags. A feature of the evening was the presentation in behalf of the Woman's Relief Corps of the Department of Potomac of a handsome bouquet of roses. Commander-in-Chief Tanner in accepting them declared that the Grand Army of the Republic never did a better thing than when it recognized the Woman's Relief Corps as its Auxiliary. The Department hopes soon to have the honor of enrolling the wife and the daughters of the Commander-in-Chief active members of the W.R.C., with which they are not now affiliated.

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Gen. Tanner was accompanied to the hall by Past Commanders-in-Chief John R. King and S. S. Burdett, Past Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief John McElroy, and Commander Tasker, and was escorted by the Old Guard, commanded by Capt. Edgar. Upon the platform were many distinguished Grand Army men, and during the evening several of them made brief addresses. Commander Tasker welcomed the Commander-in-Chief in a few earnest sentences.

In reply to the enthusiastic reception accorded him, Gen. Tanner said that, while he realized the honor done him in his election to the highest office in the Grand Army of the Republic, he realized also that the honor was not without its burden. He would, however, do all in his power to forward the interests of the great Order, and especially would he delight in helping those who needed help and to whom the country could never pay its debt of gratitude.

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Regarding pensions he said:

"Once again, as they did last year at Boston and two years ago at San Francisco, the Encampment at Denver, by unanimous vote, resolved in favor of a service pension of $12 per month for all survivors of the Union army in the war of the rebellion who served at least three months and were honorably discharged. They also, with like unanimity, favored an increase of widow's pension from $8 to $12 per month. Not a dissenting voice was heard, and I submit that when the chosen representatives of such a body of men, comprising a quarter of a million of our fellow countrymen, counting in their ranks innumerable men who now hold or have held seats in both branches of the National Legislature—men who are or have been Governors of their States; men who have filled all classes of judicial or other high civil positions—when such men record their calm conclusions, arrived at in the maturity of years, they are, to say the least, entitled to the respectful consideration of their fellow citizens.

"We are confronted by the appalling fact that our comrades are dropping into the grave 5,000 per month, 60,000 per year. Inevitably they will soon be going at a faster rate. The latest report of our friend, the Hon. Vespasian Warner, Commissioner of Pensions, shows that during the year ending June 15 last 43,833 pensioners dropped from the roll by death, and there is no possible doubt that among our comrades not upon the pension roll fully 16,000 deaths occurred. The fact that many of the surviving veterans not upon the pension roll need a little help will not admit of debate.

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"What precedents have we? We have three precedents. Forty years after the War of the Revolution, 40 years after the war with Great Britain, 40 years after the war with Mexico the Congress of the United States enacted service laws, putting upon the pension roll all the survivors of the armies of the Republic engaged therein.

"It was done in the case of the survivors of the war with Mexico, notwithstanding the fact that a great proportion of those survivors after that war put in four of the best years of their lives trying to destroy the Republic. The justice of this was very thoroughly canvassed at the time by a very large proportion of our citizenship and particularly by the members of the Grand Army, and I recall with pride on this occasion that the consensus of opinion thereon found general expression in the declaration: 'They stood for the Flag once. Let them have it for that.'

* * *

"Now, my friends, Appomattox lies 40 years behind us. Our time has come and so it is that we say with a united voice to the Congress of the United States: 'As ye did it unto others, do it unto us.'

"The bugbear is the cost. The increased expense will not be near what some would have us believe. Much of it would be offset by the mighty inroads which death is making among those now drawing pensions.

"Give us the service pension bill and at once you can put nine-tenths of the Board of Pension Examining Surgeons out of existence. Few people realize that every man who applies for a pension costs the Government $6 for his examination, whether he gets the pension or not, $2 for each of the three doctors.

"Give us the service pension and within two years a great number of present employes could me turned to other duties. There the shoe might pinch some, but we must consider the greatest good for the greatest and most needy number."

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Nearly every utterance of the Commander-in-Chief was greeted with enthusiastic applause, and he received an ovation as he concluded. Other speakers of the evening who aroused the patriotic spirit of the veterans were Past Commander-in-Chief King and Burdett, and Past Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief John McElroy. Adjutant-General Tweedale and Ass't Adjutant-General Wm. P. Rogers were mustered into those offices, Commander Tasker performing the duties of Chief Mustering Officer.

* * *

Commander-in-Chief Tanner announced the staff officers to be as follows:

George W. Cook, Colorado, Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief; Silas H. Towler, Minnesota, Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief; Hugo Philer, Wisconsin, Surgeon-General; Rev. J. F. Leary, Chaplain-in-Chief; John Tweedale, Washington, D. C., Adjutant-General; William P. Rogers, Washington, D. C., Assistant Adjutant-General; Frank Battles, New Hampshire, Quartermaster-General; M. J. Cummings, New York, Inspector General; Charles A. Clark, Iowa, Judge Advocate-General, and Frank A. Butts, Washington, D. C., Senior Aid-de-Camp and Chief of Staff.

* * *

This is the week when Secretary Cortelyou, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, is not going to resign. A few short weeks ago it was all done but the formal announcement. Now it is all off again.

It now develops that after Mr. Cortelyou had determined several contests and concluded other important work as Chairman of the Republican Committee preparatory to resigning, the disclosures caused by the general investigation into the affairs of several large insurance companies made it necessary that there be no immediate change in the Chairmanship. The admission by President McCall, of the New York Life, that his company contributed about $48,000 to the Republican campaign fund of 1904 has involved the Republican Committee to a considerable extent, and it is understood that Mr. Cortelyou does not wish to relinquish command until the atmosphere is thoroughly cleared.


# We Will Buy

## You a Bottle of Liquozone, and Give It to You to Try.

We make few claims of what Liquozone will do. And no testimonials are published to show what it has done. We prefer that each sick one should learn its power by a test. That is the quickest way to convince you.

So we offer to buy the first bottle and give it to you to try. Compare it with common remedies; see how much more it does. Don't cling to the old treatments blindly. The scores of diseases which are due to germs call for a germicide. Please learn what Liquozone can do.

## What Liquozone Is.

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gases. The formula is sent to each user. The process of making requires large apparatus, and from 8 to 14 days' time. It is directed by chemists of the highest class. The object is to so fix and combine the gases as to carry into the system a powerful tonic-germicide.

Contact with Liquozone kills any form of disease germ, because germs are of vegetable origin. Yet to the body Liquozone is not only harmless, but helpful in the extreme. That is its main distinction. Common germicides are poison when taken internally. That is why medicine has been so helpless in a germ disease. Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying; yet no disease germ can exist in it.

We purchased the American rights to Liquozone after thousands of tests had been made with it. Its power had been proved, again and again, in the most difficult germ diseases. Then we offered to supply the first bottle free in every disease that required it. And over one million dollars have been spent to announce and fulfill this offer.

The result is that 11,000,000 bottles have been used, mostly in the past two years. Today there are countless cured ones, scattered everywhere, to tell what Liquozone has done.

But so many others need it that this offer is published still. In late years, science has traced scores of diseases to germ attacks. Old remedies do not apply to them. We wish to show those sick ones—at our cost—what Liquozone can do.

## Where It Applies.

These are the diseases in which Liquozone has been most employed. In these it has earned its widest reputation. In all of these troubles we supply the first bottle free. And in all—no matter how difficult—we offer each user a two months' further test without the risk of a penny.

| | |
|---|---|
| Asthma | Goitre—Gout |
| Abscess—Anaemia | Gonorrhea—Gleet |
| Bronchitis | Hay Fever—Influenza |
| Blood Poison | La Grippe |
| Bowel Troubles | Leucorrhea |
| Coughs—Colds | Malaria—Neuralgia |
| Consumption | Piles—Quinsy |
| Contagious Diseases | Rheumatism |
| Cancer—Catarrh | Scrofula—Syphilis |
| Dysentery—Diarrhea | Skin Diseases |
| Dyspepsia—Dandruff | Tuberculosis |
| Eczema—Erysipelas | Tumors—Ulcers |
| Fevers—Gall Stones | Throat Troubles |

Also most forms of the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Kidney Troubles | Liver Troubles |
| Stomach Troubles | Women's Diseases |

Fever, inflammation or catarrh—impure or poisoned blood—usually indicate a germ attack.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing remarkable results.

## 50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligations whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and $1.

**CUT OUT THIS COUPON**

Fill it out and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is..............................

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me with a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

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W. 205 Give full address—write plainly.

Note that this offer applies to new users only.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.


# All About Pensions.

## The "Age" Order.

The laws of June 27, 1896, and May 9, 1900, provided for a pension, according to degree of disability, from $6 to $12 per month for any soldier of the War of the Rebellion who served 90 days and was honorably discharged.

The new "AGE" Order simply says that any claimant who has arrived at the age of 62, or 65, or 68, or 70 is presumed without further proof (and, inferentially, without examination) to be suffering disability sufficient to warrant $6 a month pension at age of 62; $8 a month at age of 65; $10 a month at age of 68, and $12 a month at age of 70

## To Those Who Have Never Applied for Pension.

**We urge upon these comrades that it is their duty to apply. If many are so well-to-do that they do not need it, they can apply the money to help those who do need it. Under the "AGE" Order an application can be made that, in most cases, does not involve examination, which probably removes a feature that was objectionable to many. Write to R. W. Shoppell, or The National Tribune, Washington, D. C., and a proper blank will be mailed you without cost.**

**To General Law Pensioners Drawing Less Than $12.**

If under the law of June 27, 1890, as construed by the New "AGE" Order, which is given elsewhere, a pensioner will receive an increase, he should write to R. W. Shoppell, or The National Tribune, Washington, D. C., and a proper blank will be mailed him without cost.

**To Pensioners Under the Act of June 27, 1890, Who Are Receiving Less Than $12 Per Month.**

Read very carefully the new "AGE" Order given in another column. If it allows you more pension than you are now receiving, write to R. W. Shoppell, or The National Tribune, Washington, D. C., and a proper blank will be mailed you without cost.

**To Those Wishing to Allege More Disability Than Is Prescribed by the "Age" Order.**

Under the "Age" Order it is assumed, if the contrary does not appear, and all other legal requirements are properly met, that a claimant is half disabled for manual labor at the age of 62; two-thirds disabled at the age of 65; five-sixths at the age of 68, and wholly disabled at the age of 70. If the claimant cannot show that he has greater disability at these respective ages than is recited above, it is of no use for him to describe his ailments. It is a disadvantage, in fact, because it will incur the expense and delay of medical examination. If a claimant is in fair health for his age, it is useless to apply for more than is allowed by the "Age" Order.

Any one, however, who is sure that he is more disabled than is allowed for by the "AGE" Order should write to R. W. Shoppell, or The National Tribune, Washington, D. C., and a proper blank will be mailed him without cost.

## Widows.

Upon the death of your soldier husband, apply for pension promptly. It is one of the provisions he leaves for your maintenance. In most cases the pension will commence from date of application. Something is lost by delay. Write to R. W. Shoppell, or The National Tribune, Washington, D. C., and a proper blank will be mailed you without cost.