WASHINGTON NEWS

Here are some notes about the most talked-of young lady in the—well, it would be very nearly safe to say "in the world" to-day:

From authority comes the information that Miss Roosevelt's wedding gown is being made in Washington. If the story is true, Miss Roosevelt has never shown patriotism more clearly than in choosing her bridal robe. It is of heavy white satin brocade, made in an American silk factory, and will have on the bodice much fine old lace owned by the Lee family, of New England, her mother's people. It will be trimmed with real pearls also. The lace was worn at the wedding of Miss Roosevelt's mother and grandmother. Miss Roosevelt's going-away gown is of gray broadcloth, and, if the gossip of intimate friends can be trusted, is not being made in Washington, but in Baltimore. The Baltimore tailor is also making for Miss Roosevelt a white satin evening gown, with a full bodice trimming of chiffon and lace, and a pale-green evening gown, the latter color being particularly becoming to Miss Roosevelt's blond complexion. The gray traveling costume matches in shade the set of silver-fox furs being made up for Miss Roosevelt by a Washington furrier. There is also a turban-shaped hat of gray fur, trimmed with white wings and designed to wear with this gray costume.

Another fact relative to the wedding which is now established almost beyond question is that Miss Roosevelt will have no bridesmaids at her wedding, Mr. Longworth having a best man and numerous ushers. There will be present only the relatives of the two families, members of the Cabinet and their families, members of the Supreme Court and their families, probably the Embassadors and Ministers representing foreign countries, with no other guests.

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Gov. Brady, of Alaska, against whom charges have been pending nearly the whole time of his incumbency in that office, now a period of eight years, is reported as being on the verge of resigning. There is a good deal of skepticism on that point. The Governor is not given to showing so much concession to the men who have been fighting him as to even talk of resigning.

The resignation talk is based upon a conference on Alaskan affairs that took place at the White House recently. Former Gov. Swineford and R. S. Ryan, the Delegates elected last Summer to represent the Territory in Congress, called on the President, accompanied by Senators Lodge, of Massachusetts; Allison, of Iowa, and Piles, of Washington.

* * *

Is ex-Senator David B. Hill going the way of all men? One of his friends says of him:

"Bundled deep in fur robes and with his neck protected by a muffler, David B. Hill rode from Wolfert's Roost to the Capitol Monday to attend the Patrick hearing. He had not been out before for months. The lines of Mr. Hill's face are heavy, his cheeks and chin sag, his mustache is white, and his eyes are weak. He coughs frequently. His breath is short. After the hearing Mr. Hill lost no time in getting to his carriage. His attendant watched him as a nurse does a child. "I am not well," said Mr. Hill to those who spoke with him in the corridor. "For some reason I do not seem to be able to throw off this cold. It has clung to me for months and now seriously interferes with my comfort. I am having great difficulty with my eyes. Reading is painful. I am going away, and I shall not return until I am greatly improved, even if it be necessary to remain all Winter."

* * *

Embassador McCormick is home from Paris on a short vacation. He is in excellent health, but just had a longing to see the Flag floating over United States territory.

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Some eminent physicians in session for scientific discussion in Washington venture the opinion that one of the greatest aids to cure of incipient consumption, in addition to fresh air, is plenty of soap and water, and incidentally remark that this is true of almost any disease. It is a simple fact of nature that plenty of soap and water applied at least once a day to the whole body will come mighty near making a Christian of a barbarian. Such a medicine easy of access to the very poorest would go far toward curing the sickness of the world, if the soap and water treatment could be extended to house and clothing. Much of the world's disease is caused by filth.

* * *

Before President Roosevelt appoints a new District Attorney for Nebraska he proposes to make certain in his own mind that the man he selects will be one of absolute honesty, integrity and ability to serve the office. For this reason he directed that Charles A. Goss, who has been recommended for the place, show himself at the White House and Department of Justice for consideration.

Mr. Goss arrived last week, and, as he puts it, "I am here to give the President an opportunity to look me over." Senator Burkett and Representative Kennedy presented him to the President and Attorney-General.

* * *

Three of the hazing Midshipmen have been dismissed from the Naval Academy in disgrace, and are now in Washington (through their friends) seeking to have themselves reinstated. Of course, it was expected that this would happen; every youngster who gets fired from one of our Government institutions of learning has the almost positive assurance that he will get back if he only waits till the fever cools and the people forget why he was ousted.

* * *

Lieut.-Gen. John C. Bates, who looks so much like sturdy old "Pap Thomas," is now Chief of Staff of the Army, succeeding Gen. Chaffee.

Gen. Chaffee does not retire until Feb. 1, but desired to relinquish his duties as Chief of Staff that he might take a 15 days' leave before retiring from active service, and his wishes were granted by the President.

Gen. John C. Bates was born in St. Charles County, Mo., Aug. 26, 1842. He was educated at the Washington University, St. Louis, and entered the army in 1861, in the 11th Inf. He was on the staff of Gen. Meade until the close of the war, at which time he had risen to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers.

He entered as a First Lieutenant. Two years later he became a Captain, and was transferred to the 20th Inf., Sept. 21, 1866. May 6, 1882, he was made a Major in the 5th Inf., and the same month was transferred back to the 20th Inf.

* * *

He was made Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet April 9, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the army under Gen. R. E. Lee."

In October, 1886, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the 13th Inf., and Dec. 16, 1890, was transferred to the 20th Inf., becoming Colonel of the 2d Inf. April 25, 1892.

During the war with Spain he was Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and in that capacity went with Gen. Shafter's army to Santiago; for his services there he was promoted to Major-General of Volunteers. In the volunteer service Col. Bates served both as a Brigadier-General and a Major-General, having accepted the latter appointment Jan. 10, 1900.

In 1899 he was military Governor of the city of Cienfuegos, Cuba. Shortly after he was ordered to the Philippines and placed in the command of the District of Mindanao and Jolo. During this time he concluded a treaty with the Sultan of Sulu. He received much credit for his work in bringing about the surrender of Trias, the only Lieutenant-General of the insurgent army. He afterward commanded the Department of Southern Luzon, and later returned to the United States, where he was assigned to the command of the Department of Missouri.

* * *

Mr. Speaker Cannon was born in North Carolina—Guilford, N. C., to be exact. Of course, he couldn't help being born there, in fact he had no say in the matter, but thereby comes a pretty good story. In that man's town lives a very nice old lady, a real gentlewoman, who makes a living by weaving. She can make the most beautiful "hit-and-miss" rag carpets, "doubled and twisted stripes," double or single warp, and all the rest, and beside that can weave "home-spun," "linsey-woolsey," linen, cotton, and all the rest of the fine art in weaving such as our grandmothers thought they were not fit to be married unless they could show great chests of these things, all done by their own hands, from shearing the wool and growing the flax to the finished garment. In fact, the gentlewoman belongs to the helpful class of women who see in "an help-meet" to her husband and a mother to her children quite as much as being the best club-woman in the village, or being famous as a "literary star." When Mr. Cannon, formerly of North Carolina, was elected Speaker of the National House of Representatives the second time this Mother in Israel was so pleased that she decided to do something to mark her approval of this honor to the old Tar-Heel State's favored son. She would weave for him material for a suit of clothes, and she did. She sent it to him about a month ago—the "web" of grayish brown "jeans," all wool and a yard wide, and Mr. Speaker Cannon turned the cloth over to his tailor to be made into a suit of clothes. Last Tuesday he appeared at the House in that suit of clothes, and he looked some scrumptous. The cloth is soft and smooth and fine as broadcloth, and is made up in the very finest style of sartorial art, and fits, oh, my!

* * *

The Speaker penned to the North Carolina woman a letter of thanks such as he knows so well how to write, and she is happy. And why shoudn't she be? She has done something to be proud of. Where other women would make Battenburg lace tidies or crocheted neckties for the Speaker, she has shown she could clothe his whole family—not in purple, possibly, but certainly in fine linen, with material for "tailor mades" from the top of the family to the bottom, men and women. She may not know Shakspere, but it is safe to guess that she knows all about Shem and Ham and Japeth; how to rear her children so that they will honor father and mother, and make good citizens, and that she never has any trouble with servants. Her bread is always white and light, her butter always sweet and yellow, her preserves the richest, her jellies the clearest, because she knows how they shall all be made, and probably makes them herself. Are not women getting away from this helpfulness? Are they bettering the condition of humankind by relegating the home to incompetent servants and the matter of procuring clothes to the bargain counters of department stores? It is—well, it's worth while thinking about.

* * *

Senator Alger has definitely announced that he would like to succeed himself in the United States Senate, and that probably means that he will.

* * *

Is there in the blood of the President "the call of the wild" which impells him so often to get away from civilization? He has stated to friends quite recently that it is his intention to leave for South Africa just as soon after his term of office expires in March, 1909, as it is possible to get away. He has hunted all the big game on this continent, and now he says wants to hunt tigers and elephants.

* * *

Just as the House was about to adjourn last week, Tuesday night, Binger Hermann, under indictment for conspiracy to swindle the Government, and soon to stand trial, who is the Representative-elect from Oregon, put in an appearance for the first time in the House. Very few saw him enter just to the right and back of the Speaker. Everything in the House was in confusion just prior to adjourning, and very few saw Hermann, and those few scarcely knew him, so ill and out of condition did he look. He paused at the side of the Speaker's platform, and raising his right hand, the Speaker proceeded to administer to him the oath of the House, and in about a minute and a half Mr. Hermann became a bone-fide voting member of the body, with all the privileges and immunities thereof. He did not remain a second after being sworn in, but turned on his heel and went out, as he came in, at the back of the House—though it really seems the front, as it faces all the members and in the rear of the Speaker. Mr. Williamson, who stood trial and was convicted on several counts, but is free pending an appeal, has not appeared in the House as yet, and it is thought that he will not.

The conditions surrounding Mr. Hermann are peculiar. If he is convicted and stays convicted, of course he will be expelled from the House. A great many are of the opinion that for the good name of the State it would have been much better if Mr. Hermann had been content to wait as Mr. Williamson has, until the Courts got through with him.

* * *

Secretary Taft and Chief Engineer Stevens, of the Isthmian Canal Commission, made the charge before the deficiency subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations that the Southern Pacific Railway is responsible for freight congestion on the Isthmus of Panama.

The Southern Pacific Railway Company controls the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, according to the testimony of Mr. Taft and Mr. Stevens, who say that since the abrogation of the freight agreement between the Panama Railroad and the steamship company the latter has been dilatory in calling for San Francisco freight on the west side of the Isthmus.

It was charged that steamers frequently refused to stop to take on freight, and even leave port with only a partial cargo, while great quantities of freight lie on the wharves.

* * *

Senator Clay has submitted an amendment to the Agricultural appropriation bill, appropriatig $250,000 for the study of conditions in Central and South America and in the far East, in order to extend the markets for American cotton goods.

* * *

William Jennings Bryan, now a traveler in the Orient, has been elected a member of the Datto tribe, Mindanao, Philippine Islands. The uniform won't cost him much; he won't even have to pay for a pair of shoulder-straps. Mother nature must have had this honor in view when she gave him a moderately tough "hide."

* * *

Ex-President Cleveland's preacher brother died in Columbus last Wednesday, but the ex-President did not go to the funeral. He went to New York, and was there joined by Mrs. Cleveland, but "because the trip to Columbus was so long and so wearisome, and Mr. Cleveland was not at all well," they did not go to the funeral of the Rev. Mr. Cleveland. As remembered here in Washington, President Cleveland and the brother preacher, or the preacher brother, did not "gee" very well, and that may account. It is only a very few days since Mr. Cleveland, ex-President, was perfectly able to go duck hunting.

* * *

Senator Brackett, of the New York State Senate, who reintroduced his resolution of censure of United States Senator Depew, and the request that he be asked to resign in the State Senate last week,

Senator Brockett, of the New State Senate, reintroduced his resolution of censure of United States Senator Depew, and the request that he be asked to resign in the State Senate last week, had the song and dance all to himself. The Democrats declined to mix, saying that they were not responsible for Senator Depew, and that they waned to see the Republicans attend to their own business. Senator Brackett herded alone in his harsh criticism of Senator Depew, and was severely arraigned for his speech by several Republicans who spoke for and defended Senator Depew. On the vote the Democrats kept still and the Republicans voted down the resolution, as it might have been expected they would. Senator Brackett's was the only voice in favor of his resolution.

* * *

Queen Lil's at it again. Vice President Fairbanks laid before the Senate a long brief of more than 100 typewritten pages, and a letter from former Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, showing the loss she sustained through the deprivation of her sovereignty and crown lands by the United States. The former Queen prays that she may be dealt with "in a spirit of luminous equity," and closes her letter by saying, "May the Judge of all judges guide you in all your dealings."

* * *

A bill for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac River to Arlington, to cost $5,000,000, was passed by the Senate last Wednesday. The bill carries an immediate appropriation of $500,000 to start the work.

Senator Daniel, the father of the measure, which has been hanging fire for 10 years, and has passed the Senate three times, called it up. He said he believed the project for a grand memorial bridge connecting the North and South had waited long enough. Senator McCumber called attention to the $20,000,000 deficit in the Treasury, but Senator Gallinger, Chairman of the District Committee, from which the bill was favorably recommended a month ago, said he hoped there would be no objection.

* * *

The other night the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress gave a reception. It was the greatest reception known in history to have been given by the Speaker of the House. It is, in fact, the only reception known to have been given by a Speaker of the House in honor of the Members of Congress, and to men alone. The Speaker invited to meet the members of the House, the Supreme Court of the United States, the Members of the Cabinet, the United States Senate, and the correspondents of the Press Galleries of Congress. They were all there, every mother's son of 'em who could get a dress suit and was able to be out of bed. Such an array of dress suits and dignity sure never held forth in the Capital of the Nation before. It was a man party, not a petticoat in sight throughout the evening. There was just as many palms and flowers as though the reception had been for "milady" and the rich vivands were just as daintily prepared as if for "her highness'" taste, and taking it altogether it was a great occasion. Mr. Speaker never went to be a society man, but when he has to, he can do it to the Queen's taste and even lay aside his half-chewed cigar for the time being. He can say pretty nothings just as gilbly as the veriest male bird in the whole male contingent of society flutterers, and say them with such an air, don't you know—this among women. Among men—well, now, you just ought to see the hearty cordiality with which he greeted his men guests—Democrats and Republicans, Stand Patters, Insurgents, and all; they were of one complexion so far as he was concerned on this particular evening, and this reception of Mr. Speaker's was without doubt one of the most enjoyable events of the year to the men who were there.

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The President was not there. It does not accord with official etiquet for him to appear at private receptions, yet it does not look as though the Speaker of the House could be styled a "private" gentleman. At any rate, the President was not at the reception.

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Apropos of the reception, it is said that the House of Representatives is growing more and more jealous of the usurping power of the United States Senate and of the Chief Executive, and that the members decided to take advantage of the reception to draw closer to the Speaker and uphold his hands to a man in demanding that neither President nor Senate undertake to curtail the power of that mighty body. The members declare that the Constitution delegated to them certain "unalienable" rights, and that they mean to maintain them despite the evident determination of the Senate to "steal" those powers in inch bits, so that the taking will not hurt so much. It is a well-known fact that the Speaker has for years been inveighing against the servile manner in which the House submitted to the Senate's encroachments on the privileges and constitutional rights of the lower House of Congress, and that he often declared from the floor that if he ever occupied the chair of Speaker he would see some hot places conected by ice bridges before he would yield to the Senate one jot or tittle of the prerogatives of the House. As Speaker he has tried to do this, but when the majority of the House wills and votes against him, what can he do? He is only one man, and Speaker by vote of the majority, and he isn't a czar any further than the members stay with him.

* * *

From the Speaker's chair to the Presidency—how far? That is what is talked very quietly, but very determinedly. Mr. Speaker Cannon is making no enemies by his frank fight for the supremacy of the House according to its constitutional rights, and he is a man whose ambitions have never stultified his principles or dwarfed his judgment. Furthermore, he is pretty strongly supported by all parties in his determined resistance to the pressure which it is thought is exerted on Congress from the White House. Mr. Cannon, it is well known, dislikes to have the thumbscrews applied to the body over which he presides by the Chief Executive, and there are those who say that he wanted to prove by his reception who can draw the biggest crowd of Members of Congress. He proved it. The State receptions at the White House have been no better attended than they should be by members of the House and Senate, it is said, and at the Diplomatic Reception not above 100 members of the two bodies put in an appearance, it is stated by observing members who were there. At Mr. Speaker Cannon's reception the roll of the two Houses could have been called, and with two or three exceptions the entire membership in the city was present. "That is just a straw," declared members of the House.

* * *

Senator Tillman mounted his war horse in the Senate the other day and proceeded in true stable-boy fashion to pitchfork vituperation at the President for the manner in which Mrs. Morris was recently hustled out of the White House offices. That was unfair, because the President had nothing to do with the matter. It was his underlings who ordered Mrs. Morris banged round over the White House grounds. The President can't always be snooping round looking after things, and this happened when he was sitting quietly in his office. There is a very great discrepancy between the tales told by the newspaper reporters who were there and the men who ordered the woman out. Generally speaking newspaper men tell the truth when they get half a chance, and they had a whole chance this trip, and they speak in unmeasured condemnation of the treatment Mrs. Morris received. They say it was unmerited, uncalled for, and in the extreme ungentlemanly. But that does not give license for the speech which Senator Tillman made in his characteristic style. He promised to introduce a resolution to investigate the matter, and did the next day, after apologizing for saying so much about the matter. He declared that Senator Hale had taunted him into saying more than he intended to. It seems very strange that there was no friend of the President in the Senate who would come to his aid and protect him from such a wordy assault, but not a single Senator defended the President. Not one.

* * *

There will something come of it, undoubtedly. It will be remembered that the President was himself very much incensed at a chefleur whom he thought had needlessly interfered with the White House carriage, and had the man dismissed. But later, on the President's own order, he was reinstated, presumably after the President had found that the man did not mean any harm.

* * *

Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, has presented the petition of the people of Massachusetts for the preservation of the frigate "Old Ironsides." It is signed by 30,000 persons, and is 120 feet long, containing 10 columns of names. The sheets have been mounted on linen and the strip is wound in a hammered brass cylinder, the whole being incased in a mahogany box. At the head of the petition is an oil painting of the fight between the Constitution and the Guerreire. Under this painting is inscribed the history of the famous ship, written in Old English script, illuminated by hand. The address to the Congress is similarly prepared.

* * *

This petition was placed on exhibition in the hall of the House. Owing to the desire of Mr. McCall that the members should see the appeal at close range, the Speaker gave permission for its exhibition on the floor, and said that he was glad to do so.

Eric Pape, of Boston, who started the movement for the preservation of the Constitution, was introduced to the Speaker by Mr. McCall and explained the purposes of the petition and what the people of Massachusetts hoped to accomplish.

* * *

The Chaplain of the House is blind. Capt. Henry Coudon is his name, and he is true blue to the heart's core. He prays straight from the shoulder, just as he fought, and his petitions to the Throne of Grace are literary productions at all times. When the petition to save the "Old Ironsides" was presented to the House Chaplain Coudon was told all about it, and when he made the prayer he said:

"We thank Thee, for that sentiment, deep down in the hearts, which at the opportune moment lifts men above the material and makes them heroes; which is moving the hearts of our people to-day in a protest against the ruthless destruction of the good old ship Constitution. God grant that the appeal may be heeded; that the gallant old ship, with its thrilling story, may be preserved as an object lesson to future generations. In the name of Christ, the Lord. Amen."

And a mighty Amen went up all over the House.

* * *

Representative Sulzer, of New York, who has refused several times to let the tattered ensign be torn down, was on his feet the instant the Chaplain closed, demanding that the Chaplain's prayer be printed in the Congressional Record. Speaker Cannon indicated that the prayer would be printed. The following appeared in the Record:

Mr. Sulzer—Mr. Speaker, will the prayer be printed in the Record to-morrow?

Mr. Speaker—It is impossible for the Speaker to prophesy whether there will be any to-morrow or not, but it does not require special action of the House to print the prayer in the Record.

Mr. Sulzer—Then I trust the prayer will be printed in the Record to-morrow.

Mr. Speaker—Lest we forget. (Laughter.)

* * *

Representative McCall, who presented the petition, made an eloquent speech, in which he said that the petition was signed by the Governor and the living ex-Governors, by 70 Mayors and ex-Mayors, by 30 survivors of the crew which preserved the Constitution from capture in 1861, by a dozen of Commodore Bainbridge's grandchildren, by descendants of Stewart and Hull, who commanded the ship, and by Mrs. Susan L. Clark, of Boston, more than 90 years old, who was the daughter of a fifer who served on the Constitution in her three great battles.

* * *

And the petition to the Throne of Grace bore almost instant fruit, for the House immediately began consideration of the resolution, and adopted it, directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to investigate the condition of the historic vessel and report what sum it would take to put her in condition.

* * *

Representative Kennedy, of Nebraska, recently introduced a bill to establish postal savings banks under the direction of the Postmaster-General.

The bill provides that the establishment of the institutions shall be dependent upon the Legislature of each State, the author of the bill intending to overcome the opposition of the Eastern States, where the postal savings bank does not meet with favor.

The bill further provides that the surplus funds not invested shall be distributed equitably among the States from which the deposits come; that deposits under $300 shall yield 3 per cent and over that figure 2½ per cent; that the banks shall be open every day except Sundays and holidays, and that rural carriers may receive deposits.

* * *

Post schools for the children of enlisted men at remote military posts, where no other educational facilities are available, are recommended by Secretary Taft in a letter sent to the Speaker of the House recently.

Prior to the war with Spain such schools were maintained as branches of the post schools for enlisted men. As legislative sanction is necessary for their re-establishment, suggestion is made as to how such sanction could be given in the Army Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1906.

* * *

Senator Hale has introduced a bill "to promote the efficiency of the Navy, and to such end to secure due respect for the uniform thereof." It provides that any common carrier, inn-keeper, a proprietor of a place of public entertainment or amusement of any kind or description, or any agent, servant or representative of such common carrier, inn-keeper or proprietor, who shall willfully refuse or neglect to furnish any enlisted man of the Navy of the United States with accommodations, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of from $50 to $1,000, or 30 days to 18 months' imprisonment; provided the man be sober and orderly at the time.

* * *

It is said that Senator Spooner will soon make a speech on the Santo Domingan matter, especially in regard to the temporary arrangement effected by this Government in the island, and that he will frankly express the views of Mr. Roosevelt in the matter, with full authority from the Chief Executive to do so.

* * *

Representative Prince, of Illinois, had an opportunity to display his gallantry the other day, and did so to the envy of his colleagues. The Illinois member was standing on the floor of the House, just beneath the ladies' gallery, when a young woman fashionably dressed and of comely appearance accidentally dropped her gold watch over the rail, and it fell at the feet of Mr. Prince.

Gracefully he picked up the timepiece and then looked up to the gallery, where the owner stood in an ecstasy of excitement. Mr. Prince saw nothing but her pleasant smile. Quickly he summoned a page and had the watch restored to the visitor, who was profuse in her thanks.

"Some of us may have had bouquets thrown at us," remarked Representative Wachter, of Maryland, to whom Mr. Prince had been talking, "but to my knowledge, Prince, you are the first member who ever made such a hit as to have gold watches thrown at your feet."

* * *

Representative Sulzer, of New York, has introduced a bill to make the salary of the President $100,000 a year and that of the Vice President $25,000.

* * *

The appropriate marking of the graves of soldiers and sailors of the Confederate army and navy who died in Northern hospitals and prisons is provided for in the bill introduced by Representative Prince, which has been favorably reported from the House Committee on Military Affairs. There are 24,000 such graves, and $200,000 is appropriated for the purpose.

* * *

The officers of the Insular Provinces of Porto Rico have come to the President through a petition and have asked for freer Government in that island. They say that the people have but little to do with the Government, and that the same is extremely oppressive.

* * *

After leaving the Philippine Islands on his way to visit India, W. J. Bryan made the following statement:

"My visit to the Philippines has been very interesting and instructive, and I appreciate the facilities afforded me by the civil and military authorities for a thorough investigation of the Filipinos. This has enabled me to collect much knowledge which I hope to use for the benefit of both the American people and the Filipinos.

"The promise given by the rising generation of the natives to use the English language surpasses my expectations more than anything else.

"My views regarding the independence of the islands have not changed."

* * *

The Secretary of State has asked Congress to authorize the following-named officers of the Army to accept certain decorations conferred by the Emperor of Russia: Brig.-Gen. T. H. Barry; Col. John Van R. Huff, of the Medical Department; Lieut.-Col. W. S. Schuyler, General Staff; Maj. M. M. Macomb, General Staff; Capt. Carl Reichman, 17th Inf., and Capt. Sydney A. Cloman, General Staff.

The Secretary has asked Congress also to authorize Brig.-Gen. J. F. Bell, Capt. Grote Hutcheson, General Staff, and Capt. T. B. Mott, General Staff, to accept decorations of the Order of the Legion of Honor, conferred on them by the French Government.

The decorations which the officers want the privilege of accepting were conferred as a matter of courtesy and not on account of any services rendered to Russia. The officers decorated by the Emperor of Russia are those who at various times, observed the military operations in Manchuria. Other foreign military attaches were so honored. France decorated the officers who reviewed the maneuvers of her army.

THE SPIRIT OF CONGRESS.

Some of the More Notable Proceedings of the Week.

Senate.

Monday, Jan. 15.—Mr. Bacon succeeded in securing a discussion in open Senate of the Moroccan question. This result was accomplished by the introduction of a resolution making a general declaration against interference on the part of the Government of the United States in any controversy among European nations concerning their international affairs.

During the course of the discussion Mr. Hale took occasion to express in frank and emphatic terms his disapproval of the policy of participating in the Algeciras Conference, at the same time voicing his confidence that the President and Secretary of State would so guide the United States delegates to the conference as to prevent any departure from the country's non-intervention policy. Mr. Lodge, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Tillman, and Mr. McCumber also participated in the debate.

House.

General debate of the Philippine tariff bill closed when the House adjourned. During the day many speeches were delivered, the most important being by Mr. Boutell (Ill.) and Mr. De Armond (Mo.).

Mr. Babcock, leader of the insurgents, arising to a question of privilege, denied that his action in opposing the joint Statehood bill was due to revenge for not beng made Chairman of the Committee of Appropriations. Mr. Babcock took the opportunity presented to declare that not only he, but every member of the Wisconsin delegation was in favor of a revision of the tariff.

Senate.

Jan. 16.—There was an unexpected flare-up in the Senate over the railroad regulation question caused by Mr. Fulton (Ore.) offering an amendment to the Dolliver bill, which is opposed to the Administration's measure. Participating in the debate were Messrs. Fulton, Spooner, Bailey, Foraker, Nelson, Clay, McCumber, and Daniel.

Mr. Scott also spoke for the ship subsidy bill.

House.

After a session of almost six and a half hours, the House passed the Philippine tariff bill by a vote of 258 to 71. The Democratic substitute for free trade with the Islands was defeated by a vote of 231 to 106.

The bill was passed without amendment save one agreed to by the committee putting rice, with sugar and tobacco, at 25 per cent. of the Dingley rates when imported into this country from the Islands.

Senate.

Jan. 17.—One of the most dramatic scenes in the history of the Senate was enacted, Mr. Tillman (S. C.) being the principal actor. He made a violent attack on President Roosevelt on account of the forcible ejectment from the White House of Mrs. Minor Morris, and stated that he would later introduce a resolution asking for the appointment of a special committee of five Senators to investigate the incident.

Mr. Hale, Mr. Daniel, and Mr. Hopkins deprecated the tenor and purpose of Mr. Tillman's speech, in attacking the President, whom they declared had nothing to do with the ejectment of Mrs. Morris, which, with interruptions, consumed more than two and one-half hours.

At the close of Mr. Tillman's speech the Senate went into Executive session, which lasted only a few minutes and at which only a few minor appointments were considered.

House.

The House spent two hours and a half considering pension bills. A total of 166 was passed, and at 2:35 o'clock the House adjourned until to-day at noon.

Senate.

Jan. 18.—Explaining that he had been taunted into it the day before by Mr. Hale, Mr. Tillman offered a resolution in the Senate asking for the appointment of a special committee to investigate and report upon the Mrs. Minor Morris incident at the White House. The resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 54 to 8, all of the Democrats present except the latter number voting with the Republicans.

Mr. McCumber delivered a speech in advocacy of the pure food bill, and Mr. Mallory spoke at length against the ship subsidy bill.

House.

The House received the elaborate petition from the people of Massachusetts praying for the preservation of the old ship Constitution, and took the necessary steps to that end.

The bill disposing of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians was passed, a proviso for the sale of 100,000 acres for a private game preserve being stricken out.

House.

Jan. 19.—The House spent all of yesterday considering the urgent deficiency bill. During the debate there was considerable criticism of "coercive appropriations" by the Departments and of the slowness with which the Panama Canal work is being conducted.

The 166th and 210th Pa.

Editor National Tribune: Please publish short sketches of the 166th and 210th Pa.—Charles Gable, New Freedom, Pa.

The 166th Pa. was a militia regiment, organized Oct. 24, 1862, to serve nine months, and mustered out July 28, 1863. The Colonel was Andrew J. Fulton. The 166th Pa. belonged to Corcoran's Division of the Old Seventh Corps in Eastern Virginia, and lost six men killed in battle and 11 died from disease.

The 210th Pa. was organized at Harrisburg Sept. 12, 1864, to serve one year, and mustered out May 30, 1865. The Colonel was Wm. Sergeant, of the Regular Army, who died from wounds, and Lieut.-Col. Edward L. Witman was in command when the regiment was mustered out. The 210th Pa. belonged to Ayres's Division of the Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and lost 40 men killed, and 45 died from disease.—Editor National Tribune.

Iowa's Fighting Regiments.

Editor National Tribune: Please give through The National Tribune the fighting regiments of Iowa.—Wm. Courrier, Plymouth, Cal.

Iowa's fighting regiments were the 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 13th, 15th, 22d, and 24th.—Editor National Tribune.

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Methuselah lived 960 years and many other men, according to sacred and ancient history, lived hundreds of years. Dr. Yernest, the eminent Swedish physician and scientist, whose picture is shown above, re-discovered the secret of long life and lived 104 years, when he was killed by an accidental fall from his horse; but the remedy which caused his long life was left to the world, and is given, absolutely free, to all who are sick and old. It purifies the blood of every disease germ and enables the stomach to assimilate and digest the food perfectly, thereby restoring vitality and strength to both body and mind.

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If you doubt this you can test its curative virtue for yourself at absolutely no expense. Send us your name and address, describing your ailment, and we will mail you, under plain wrapper, securely sealed, a trial bottle of this Swedish Essence that will restore your health and add many years to your life. It is free now, so do not fail to write to-day to M. R. Zaegel & Co., 125 Main Street, Sheboygan, Wis.

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.