

Washington News

Secretary Cortelyou wants a new Bureau of Printing and Engraving. He wants a brand new one, and it pleases you. He does not want a patched up insanitary old building. He desires to see that there will be a new building, and it is not a death trap for the employees, and he wants something over \$2,000,000 to build it. He ought to have it. There is no use in talking economy. It is the way the trust economy give employees a healthy, comfortable place in which to do your work. The Bureau of Printing and Engraving is a death trap in more ways than one. It is overcrowded in every department, it is old and insanitary, and it is so ancient in its construction as to be clear out of date as to modern appliances. Secretary Cortelyou should have his \$2,000,000, and just as much more as is necessary.

Over and over again kids in Congress who never fought in any war have been trying to "incapacitate" the veterans in the departments so as to get rid of them and put in a lot of young men and women who want to visit Washington, get a smattering of education in the departments, and in Departments of the Government to pay their way. They have never succeeded as yet in passing such a bill, but they are at it again. This time they have put it in the Appropriation bill, making it obligatory upon "Chiefs of Divisions" to discharge incompetent and "incapacitated" clerks. Of course everybody can see a glance and see that only half sense that this provision is aimed at the veterans or their wives who are employed in the Government Departments. They now form by a large majority the body of oldest clerks, and there has long been a desire to get rid of the "old barnacles" and get some young, fresh blood in. It is an outrage which will be perpetuated at this session of Congress anyhow. Representative Tanney is sponsor for the item, and if he has a "soldier" District, he will never get back to Congress. He is a man who has served in the war, and with years and the hard work that is being crowded upon them in hope of making them break down. One can't style it anything else but a desire to break them down, for it is a well known fact that the "young, fresh" blood that comes into Government employ keeps upon the veterans' employes, and this young, fresh blood says deplorably, "Oh, let the old fellow work! They know how and like it. I will have to work hard enough to get a while," and the veterans do work. Experiments have been tried of putting this "young, fresh" blood at the heavy work in the records divisions, and it results in the veterans having to do the work over again. Mighty little of this gets out, but it is true, just the same. Let the veterans alone. Let their wives alone. They are all being hammered out fast enough, the Lord knows.

An important question in the administration of the pure food law is in a decision made public by Secretaries Wilson, Cortelyou, and Straus. It bears upon the controversy regarding the inclusion of sirup. The decision follows: "We have each given careful consideration to the labeling, under the pure food law, of the thick, viscous sirup obtained by the incomplete hydrolysis of the starch of corn and composed essentially of dextrose, maltose, and dextrine. In our opinion, it is lawful to label this sirup as 'corn sirup,' and if to the corn sirup there is added a small percentage of refined sirup, a product of the cane, the mixture, in our judgment, is not misbranded if labeled 'corn sirup with cane flavor.'"

At a meeting in the interest of the Presidential candidacy of Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, W. W. Powell, of Milwaukee, chief of the La Follette publicity bureau, said that the campaign started three weeks ago was more for the purpose of keeping Senator La Follette in line for the nomination in 1912 than in the expectation of procuring his nomination this year. Representative Bartholomew, of Missouri, appeared before the House Judiciary Committee the other day in

the interest of his bill to make the second holiday, Abraham Lincoln a national holiday. Of course Congress cannot make a holiday, but it can make the day "National" so far as the territories and the District of Columbia are concerned, for a holiday in a State is made only by its own Congress. The Southern States would agree to it, but they won't, and it is no use to discuss the probabilities of it. The Southern States also decline to recognize the Memorial Day, and it is not likely that they ever will. So it comes about that this country has no "National" holiday. We have "legal" holidays so far as States have legislated to them, and that is the extent of it.

Admiral Converse has submitted to Secretary Metcalf a report of his investigation into the recently published criticisms of the designs of American naval vessels. It is not probable that its contents will be made public until the President has had an opportunity to read the report, if then. It may be stated, however, that the report undertakes to demonstrate as clearly as figures, comparisons of foreign vessels, that the fighting ships of the American navy were, at the date of their design, the best ships in the world. It is not probable that the report-day comparable on even terms with the ships of any other navy. It is declared in the report that every thing that human thought could do to produce a more intelligent and highly trained naval officers could do to insure the best results has been done by veteran naval officers, both line and staff, who prepared the designs for the vessels of the new navy. None of the objections which have been found by latter-day critics were unknown to the designers of the ships, for they were known, while plans were being prepared, which, it is said, represented the necessary compromise between extreme views of different schools of construction.

Snow and ice to those who never before beheld it is something they cannot understand. It is something they do not understand. The other day a negro from Jamaica landed in Washington. He spoke an outlandish jargon of mongrel French, and few could understand him. He was well but thin, clad, and just then did not need any heavier. A few days later the blizzard landed in Washington on all sides, and the negro was seen in the streets, and just then did not need any heavier. A few days later the blizzard landed in Washington on all sides, and the negro was seen in the streets, and just then did not need any heavier. A few days later the blizzard landed in Washington on all sides, and the negro was seen in the streets, and just then did not need any heavier.

One day I was up at the Capitol just as a fine, drifting snow began to fall. There was no wind, and the flakes were falling like feathers. It was a day of delight one just to be alive. Suddenly there appeared on the great stone portico of the Capitol two beautiful young girls, one of 18 years of age, and the younger one started back into the Capitol, almost frightened at the snow on the ground and the falling flakes which filled the air. She cried out, "Papa, papa! Oh, what is it? Can it be—oh, papa, is it sure enough snow?" And like a wild creature she ran out on the plaza and gathered up handfuls full of the white snow. She was so happy that she had never seen snow before. She had never seen snow before. She had never seen snow before. She had never seen snow before.

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I will Give 500 DEAFNESS TREATMENTS Absolutely FREE

to sufferers from Deafness or those whose hearing is troubling them in any way. I will send these valuable treatments **absolutely free of charge of any sort**, and I want everyone who is deaf to feel entirely and gladly welcome to this gift. For nearly a quarter of a century I've been studying and curing Deafness and my treatment, famous throughout the country for its success, is the result of a long and careful study and scientific investigation. I am giving away these Deafness treatments free of charge to you, because I believe it is my duty to use my large means as well as my knowledge to aid my fellowmen. If you suffer from Deafness in any degree—there is an ringing in your ears, or a buzzing, ringing sound in your head or ears—SEND AT ONCE A FREE TRIAL TREATMENT. Address: Deafness Specialist Sprule, 4 Trade Building, Boston, Mass.

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in Oyster Bay, one section of the country will get just as good a "show" as every other section.

The Adjutant-General of the Army has been advised of the death of Brig. Gen. John F. Head, United States Army, retired, which occurred at Nassau, Bahamas Islands, last week. Gen. Head was born in Massachusetts Jan. 1821, and was appointed Assistant Surgeon from Massachusetts Aug. 6, 1846. He was advanced to Brigadier-General April 23, 1894, on account of his civil war service.

Senator Owen, of the new State of Oklahoma, showed the President the other day a silver medal in which the Chief Executive was greatly interested. It was a medal awarded to Senator Owen's Indian grandfather, Thomas Chisholm, by President Jefferson. It bears the inscription, "Medal of Peace and Friendship to the Last Hereditary Cherokee War Chief, 1808. By Thomas Jefferson." On the reverse side, in the middle of the medal, are clasped hands, showing the agreement between the white and the Indian for peace. The medal is treasured highly by Senator Owen, who is one of the two men in the United States Senate of Indian blood. Senator Curtis, of Kansas, being the other.

Also not settled, it is highly probable that Secretary Metcalf and Admiral Dewey will go to San Francisco next Summer for the special purpose of attending the arrival of the great battleship fleet at that port. The people of the Pacific Coast have planned to give the President and his party a magnificent reception. The arrival of the fleet will be a great event. The people of the Pacific Coast have planned to give the President and his party a magnificent reception. The arrival of the fleet will be a great event.

Rear-Admiral McCalls, retired, of the Navy, in a letter to Secretary Metcalf, says that with some modifications the opinions expressed in a recently published interview with him, which created considerable comment at the time, among the statements which the Admiral was quoted as making in reference to the Navy was that with a Navy Department under a civilian Secretary, a Department with eight different bureaus and civilian secretaries, numerous mistakes are only what might be expected. The Admiral adds that he has frequently stated his personal views in various forums, but not in criticism of any individual.

No action will be taken by the Navy Department in the matter, as it is understood Secretary Metcalf is not averse to having officers' conduct criticized in naval matters over their own signatures. Secretary Metcalf believes that much can be done toward harmonizing the differences growing out of the Bureau system, without recourse to legislation, by the exercise of proper administrative methods. He has made a start in this direction in the case of the New York Navy Yard, where he has given directions for the consolidation of the carpenters', painters' and patternmakers' shops under one head, with a view to the more simple working of that big establishment. If the plan works well it will be adopted at other yards.

Free Catarrh Remedy. Dr. Blosser Offers to Mail Free a Trial Package of His Remedy. This remedy was discovered thirty-three years ago by Dr. Blosser, and used with such success in his practice that he was induced to make the remedy known to the world. His business now occupies a large four-story building, and over one hundred people are employed in preparing and sending it out to patients, and all this great business is secured simply by giving the sufferer a free trial and allowing them to judge for themselves before buying it. Dr. Blosser's Remedy reaches and drives out catarrh where liquids, sprays, douches, salves and medicated creams cannot possibly be applied. It "opens up" the sinuses out of the head, nose and throat, stops the hawking and spitting and nose blowing, relieves the headache, head noises, deafness, sore throat, etc. Send a postal card (or letter) at once to Dr. J. W. Blosser, 320 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga., if you wish to receive the free package and an illustrated booklet.

President Roosevelt has heartily endorsed the proposition to erect a costly monument in Arlington Cemetery to the Confederate dead. He wrote a very cordial and sympathetic letter to that effect, and it is an interesting note to attend a lecture in this behalf. The monument is to be a very imposing one, and will have the Confederate flag on it.

The statue of Robert E. Lee, a General of the Southern Confederacy, is completed, and will soon be shipped from Norfolk to Washington, where it will be placed in the Statuary Hall in the Capitol. Congress will be asked to accept it, and it is expected that there will be great doings when this statue is placed in the Statuary Hall. The Union is indicated. The statue of Robert Marquette, the most beautiful piece of marble that stands under the Capitol dome to-day, has never been received. The anti-Catholic sentiment in the country got busy, and flooded Congress with letters and petitions till that dome, back to the Capitol, has never had the objection of the A. P. A. It might be that there are enough patriots left in the country to arouse Congress to the fact that the statue of Robert Marquette, the most beautiful piece of marble that stands under the Capitol dome to-day, has never been received.

The other day, in a heavy rain, water dripped down in the Senate Chamber while the Senate was in session, narrowly missing one or two Senators, and having had to be set out to catch it in full view of legislation. It dripped and dripped and it was only by the exercise of much care that damage was prevented in the Senate Chamber. The dripping water was caught in buckets and injury to carpets and other furnishings was prevented.

The Senate press gallery there was little short of a deluge. There the leakage from the roof was heavy. Water from the melting snow and rain fairly poured thru the roof and came down along the chandeliers. The large table in the press gallery had the top ruined and damage to carpets was narrowly avoided.

Attorney General Bonaparte had an earnest conference with the President about sending troops to Fairbanks, Alaska, where miners belonging to the Western Federation of Miners are on strike for shorter hours. The men are engaged in placer mining far under the ground. Later in the day Mr. Bonaparte gave out the following statement: "The Attorney General is in receipt of telegrams from Fairbanks, Alaska, indicating that there is a possibility of a strike growing out of the strike of miners at that point. The striking miners had picketed the trail between Valdez and Fairbanks, but a party of workmen were brought in by the pickets. Most of the newly arrived laborers are Russians, and it is reported that open-air mass meetings are being held by the striking miners, and that there is a possibility of a strike. The marshal has been directed by the Attorney General to use all the force at his command to arrest lawlessness. During the consideration of Mr. Leake and Mr. Hamill discussed W. J. Bryan.

Under general debate on the legislative appropriation bill, speeches were made by Mr. Hanrick of Georgia; Mr. Richardson, of Alabama, and Mr. Burgess, of Texas. At 5:05 o'clock the House adjourned.

Feb. 12.—The legal status of bank reserves was the topic discussed during consideration of the Aldrich bill. Senator La Follette introduced a bill to fix the liability of the employer for injuries suffered by employees of interstate common carriers.

A bill creating a Captain of Philippine scouts is increasing the exempt classes under the anti-pass provision of the law, and several minor bills were passed. Senator Gallinger introduced a bill to extend New York law in the District of Columbia, and Senator Martin offered one to provide in Washington a memorial to Col. Burgess.

During consideration of the penal code bill, Senator Clay secured the adoption of an amendment to prevent the mailing of spirituous liquors. At 4:15 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and after referring a number of nominations to the proper committees, adjourned at 4:29 p. m.