Washington News

Good gracious! Really, you know, something ought to be done about it. We can't have our Navy talked about and scandalized by those who are supposed to really know what it is after this fashion. Commander Sims, whose record is above reproach, goes right at the heart of the matter, and declares that some Admirals and others have not spoken the truth concerning our battleships. Then he goes on to say to the Senate Committee:

"The most disgraceful exhibition ever witnessed on the face of this globe was the shameful state of inefficiency by the United States Navy during the Spanish War."

"I was under the impression," said Senator Tillman, when he had recovered from his surprise, "that the naval battles of Santiago and of Manilla Bay brought glory to our ships and praise from the entire world."

"Such praise was not merited," asserted Commander Sims, "and there is documentary evidence at the Navy Department to prove my assertion."

Commander Sims did not specify to which battle he referred, but, in response to Senator Tillman's remark, he made the following statement:

"Nine thousand projectiles were fired, and only 120 hits were recorded, or about one and one-half per cent. The rest were misses. The exhibition of markmanship was disgraceful. If there had been any decent display of seamanship on the part of the Spaniards they would have gotten away, and our guns would not have stopped them. Cervera did not have proper ammunition to fit his guns."

These statements were made under oath before the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate. It is pretty rich in the light of our boasting. And, maybe, you know, Commander Sims is drawing it a l-e-e-tle bit fine.

* * *

There was a battle royal in the House before Mr. Mann, charged with the onerous duty, got rid of the Committee on Ways and Means, and fired it over into the new office building of the House. This committee is presided over by Sereno Payne, of New York. It has always been considered the great committee of the House—of Congress, for that matter—and did pretty much as it chose. It had a committee room just across the corridor from the House, and the members could saunter back and forth just as they liked, and know all that was going on in the House. Now that the new House offices are habitable it was necessary to move the committees, and in the rearrangement of the rooms it was desired to give to the Speaker of the House more commodious quarters, and this could only be done by taking the rooms that the Committee on Ways and Means had. The committee flatly declined to move. The new House offices are a good 500 feet from the Capitol Building, and you get to them by crossing the Capitol plaza, or by way of a light, airy tunnel; but it takes time, especially if you are not young and are fat, as the Chairman of the committee is. He didn't want to move, and he declared he wouldn't move. Representative Mann did all that he could to get the committee to move, and then as a last resort brought the matter to the attention of the House, and it voted that the committee had to go. Chairman Payne, who is the floor leader and charged with the duty of saying each day, "I move that the House do now adjourn," is much aggrieved thereat, but the edict has been promulgated. The Committee on Ways and Means has got to move.

* * *

Senator William B. Allison, of Iowa, celebrated his 79th birthday anniversary March 3, and on March 4 rounded out 35 years in the United States Senate. When he reaches his 80th birthday he will have served six terms in the United States Senate, a record that has never been reached by any other man. He served eizht years in the House before graduating into the Senate, however, and has 43 years to his credit in Congress. No man ever reached that by many years. Senator Allison seems hale and strong and good for another term.

* * *

President Roosevelt will be asked to withdraw the nomination of Grosvenor A. Porter as United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Oklahoma. Numerous charges have been filed with the Senate Judiciary Committee against Porter. They allege immoral conduct and misconduct in the handling of public affairs. The nomination has been pending for a number of weeks before the Judiciary Committee. Porter was Marshal of Indian Territory before Statehood, and on the admission of Oklahoma he was at once appointed Marshal of the Eastern District, embracing the Indian Territory region. Then citizens began to put in charges against him, and the committee deemed these sufficiently serious to ask the President to recall his name.

* * *

Mrs. Frank J. Cannon, wife of former Senator Cannon, of Utah, died in Ogden, Utah, last week. Mrs. Cannon was well known in Washington several years ago, when her husband was attending the sessions of Congress here.

* * *

The wheels of state turned very rapidly one day last week, when some mischievous pages at the Capitol got hold of and run up a new flag some months before the symbolism on it was due to flutter to the free winds of heaven. It is a well-known law that the new star does not go on the flag until the Fourth of July, after a new State is admitted into the sisterhood of States. The flag-makers have to take convenience into consideration, however, and make flags against a day of need. In other words, they have to make their flags as fast as possible to supply the demand. The flags on the Capitol are wearing out, and a new supply with the 46 stars on them had been laid in, with no intention of using them until after the Fourth of July, however. Some of the pages got onto the fact that the flags were in hand, and run one up above the House the other day, and the missing flag was soon located by the messenger in charge. There were things doing right off then, and the flag was yanked down in a hurry. Then the House got facetious over it, and proceeded by resolution to vote the flag that was raised five months too previous to the Okahoma Representatives, and they will carry it back to raise over the Capitol on July 4. Gov. Haskell will probably not object, since it comes to Oklahoma with Confederate votes.

* * *

"Most people have forgotten that babies can be nourished naturally, and they expect their doctors to tell them merely what kind of bottled food is the best."

Dr. Lenton F. Morse, of San Francisco, who is in Washington for a visit, in this manner aired his views on the subject of feeding infants.

"The reason so many mothers do not nurse their babies," continued Dr. Morse, "is that it is no longer the fashion to do so, or it interferes with social duties or pleasures, but rather because it interferes with anything that is important. I am sorry to say that sometimes it is because nurses, and even doctors, who should know better, so advise the mothers. The records show that the deaths of bottle-fed babies are from two to five times as great as those of babies fed by their mothers. Feeding from the bottle causes a great deal of stomach trouble."

* * *

It was not easy to "catch up" with Olney when he was Cleveland's Secretary of State, but one man did. Mr. Olney was of the opinion that appointees in the Consular Service should be able to speak the language of the country to which they were sent.

When a certain breezy and enterprising Western politician, who was desirous of serving the Cleveland Administration in the capacity of Consul at one of the Chinese ports, presented his papers to Mr. Olney, the Secretary remarked: "Are you aware, Mr. Blank, that I never recommend to the President the appointment of a Consul unless he speaks the language of the country to which he desires to go? Now, I suppose you do not speak Chinese?"

Whereupon the Westerner grinned broadly. "If, Mr. Secretary," said he, "you will ask me a question in Chinese I shall be happy to answer it."

He got the appointment.

* * *

Lieut.-Gen. Samuel Baldwin Marks Young, who, after distinguished services in the civil and Indian wars, took such a prominent part in the War with Spain and saw service in the Philippines, and who became Chief of Staff in August, 1903, retiring on Jan. 9, 1904, was married last week in Chicago to Mrs. Huntley, of Chicago.

* * *

Representative Sherwood, of Ohio, has introduced a resolution asking Congress to create a commission of five members, which shall inquire into the question of the acquisition of Monticello, the Thomas Jefferson home.

The Jefferson home is now owned by Jefferson Levy, a former member of the House, and it is the intent of Mr. Sherwood's resolution that the historic place shall be owned by the Government and kept as one of the great show places of the country.

* * *

Word has been received here of the death of Hillary B. Hancock, 84 years old, twin brother of the late Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, and brother of John Hancock, of Washington, recently, in Minneapolis.

Mr. Hancock went to Minneapolis in 1856, taking up the practice of law with Uriah Thomas, under the firm name of Hancock & Thomas. He soon acquired a large practice, and gained a reputation for thoroness in all his undertakings.

* * *

An ancient volume, entitled "Life of Martin Van Buren," was presented to the President the other day by Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts. The book was written by David Crockett during the bitter political campaign of 1836, and it is devoted, to some extent, to a scathing denunciation of Van Buren and Jackson. President Jackson was particularly criticized by the author for attempting to dictate the succession by securing the nomination and selection of Van Buren.

In presenting the volume, Mr. Gardner remarked that the criticisms of President Roosevelt for lending his influence on behalf of the Taft candidacy would prove as futile as "the screed directed against President Jackson by Crockett, the hunter, Congressman and writer."

* * *

Representative Livingstone, of Georgia, tells this story of his son George: "One day I said to him, 'Mamma says you've been very naughty to-day, sir; what's the matter?' 'Pop,' he replied seriously, 'I think ma's prejudiced against me. Yesterday she told Aunt Sarah I was just the image of you."

* * *

Statistics show that the largest monthly pay roll in the history of the city of Pittsburg was $1,998,952. This high mark was reached during the month of December, 1906. The United States Government pays out more than $2,500,000 each month of the year to its army of approximately 25,000 employes in Washington.

This steady stream of wealth which monthly goes to Uncle Sam's employes passes into all channels of trade and business. While cities large and small thruout the country were complaining of a scarcity of currency, when scrip and checks and other mediums of exchange were gladly accepted and cash commanded a premium, the city of Washington was normal. No pressure on currency existed at the Capital, and every bank depositor recognized the fact that his money was in safe keeping and subject to his demand. There was no fear that the pay roll would not be met when due each month.

* * *

And the women have won some more. A year or two ago the Woman's Purity League began a fight for the elimination of very young boys from special delivery and messenger service, alleging that the work took them into disreputable sections of the city, where they learned vice in its most horrible forms. These women said that it was demoralizing to have the youth of the city corrupted in this manner, and their protest was so vigorous that legislators began to look into the subject. Certain causes bring certain results.

Postmaster-General Meyer is of the opinion that it is prejudicial to the welfare of "Young America" to employ him as a special delivery messenger in the Postal Service, and has issued an order to the effect that whenever a vacancy occurs in the force of special delivery messengers the position shall not be filled and that substitute letter carriers and clerks shall be employed to make special deliveries. He states that these messenger boys are called upon frequently to visit low resorts, and are often compelled to travel long distances late at night in lonely outlying sections of the great cities, failing to make deliveries at times thru fear or weariness. The object of the order is to bring about the gradual discontinuance of the services of these juvenile messengers.

* * *

Special delivery messengers have been employed since 1885, and at present there are 2,505, engaged at 819 post offices, with ages as follows: 87, 13 years; 167, 14 years; 318, 15 years; 654, 16 years; 499, 17 years, and 780, 18 years or over. At 344 offices substitute clerks and carriers do the work.

In New York subsitute carriers have delivered all special delivery matter for a number of years, and in Boston only 37 boys are employed, substitute carriers being used wholly at the main office and at the larger stations. The Postmaster at Baltimore has reduced the force of boys gradually during the last three years and given over the work to the substitutes, the boys now numbering only nine. In Brooklyn 20 of the messengers are substitute carriers and 46 are boys. Certain of the large cities, however, continue using boys exclusively. Chicago has 337 boys; Philadelphia, 114, and Pittsburg, 73.

* * *

There are some things that almost make one lose one's faith in a Divine Hand, and the horrible school fire at Collinwood, O., is one of those things. Why, oh, why were those nearly 200 helpless little children made to explate the ignorance, the carelessness and negligence of a lot of grown-up people who should be placed in irons and made to suffer? It is an accident, however, which may occur in almost any church or school building in the country. It is a notorious fact that school buildings are not half protected from fire. There are fire drills. Oh, yes. But even a fire drill has to have a leader, and when a teacher runs screaming from a room when she smells smoke what can you expect of the pupils of the room? That happened here in Washington not long ago and there came near being a panic, tho there was no fire at all. A school building is seldom gained for a town except thru a long, fierce fight for an appropriation. It is somewhat strange that parents take no particular interest in the house where their children spend a third of their young lives, except to kick on extra taxation to build it. The building usually has narrow halls, imperfect ventilation, bad lighting. Narrow halls lead to the accident that has just happened. Bad ventilation leads to tuberculosis and kindred ills. But, like the doctor, after the children get all sorts of diseases plenty of money will be appropriated for fine hospitals. Bad light leads to destruction of eyesight. School houses should be large, roomy, well lighted from above, not on the sides, and perfectly ventilated. They should have openings on all sides exactly as a theater has, for the children to get out rapidly. Those school houses should be provided with the finest of baths, have medicine closets, and the teachers should be instructed how to give first aid and to use simple remedies till expert help arrives. But, first and foremost, this writer believes that children should be kept out of a school room till they are eight or 10 years of age. This thing of herding a lot of little kids in a heated, bad smelling, improperly lighted school room for six hours a day is simply cruelty to animals.

* * *

Every Lenten season Mrs. Roosevelt takes a trip on the ocean to recuperate from the arduous duties of the social season. The President's yacht, the Mayflower, is being put in commission for the yearly trip. It has been newly cleaned and garnished for the trip, and has gone to Norfolk to receive some additions to its machinery and a new motor launch. Mrs. Roosevelt will go to Norfolk, accompanied by a friend or two and some of the Roosevelt children, and from there will take a cruise along the coast. Mrs. Roosevelt is very fond of these little trips, and they have the advantage of carrying her away from people, so that she has a perfect rest, a kind of rest that it is impossible for her to obtain upon the land. Even at Pine Knot, the Virginia home, tho out in the depths of the big woods, affords her no protection from people, because politicians and friends are coming to see the President constantly, and Mrs. Roosevelt has to do the hospitable thing all the time.

* * *

It has been stated that the cruise might be up the Mississippi River; at least there are indications that the Mayflower is preparing for a long trip. There was a time when a trip up the Mississippi River was one of the great trips of one's life. These trips were made on the great river steamers, and they were equipped like palaces, so it seemed then, but their accommodations are very ordinary now when compared with the ocean steamers. This kind of travel is no longer popular. If Mrs. Roosevelt is going on the river trip she will probably take the Mayflower from some Southern point. It is quite certain that she will not go on the trip down the coast and up the gulf.

* * *

The precious wreck of manuscript that all Americans venerate as the Declaration of Independence, and which is kept under lock and key in a safe at the State Department, was taken out a few days ago for the private inspection of the grandson of two signers of the famous document.

It required an order from the President to bring the Declaration from its resting place, and Arthur Middleton Ruttlidge, of Louisville, was the man so favored. Mr. Ruttlidge's grandfathers, Edwin Rutlidge and Arthur Middleton, are both represented by their signatures on the paper.

* * *

Senator La Follette is so ill as to be unable to attend to his duties at the Capitol.

* * *

"The old order changeth," thinks Gen. John A. Wise, formerly a member of the House from Virginia, and 45 years formerly a Confederate soldier, but who later became reconstructed and ran for Governor of Virginia as a Republican when Fitzhugh Lee ran as a Democrat and was elected. "Political parties of to-day are not what they used to be," he remarked the other day. The General's tone was one of regret, and his face wore a far-away expression, as if his mind were going back over the old days.

"There are no issues any more," he added, "no issues like there were in the olden days. The politicians do not talk tariff; they do not talk sectionalism or the negro; each is eternally engaged in trying to prove the other the greatest humbug. And the leaders, both Roosevelt and Bryan, like vain women of fashion, go after the newest thing in politics. First Roosevelt will say something, and Bryan will reply, 'I told you so.' Oh, it's not like it used to be."

He evidently holds to the opinion that a man has to be dead about 50 years before he can be a statesman.

* * *

It was to be expected that there would be a hereafter to Commander Sims's remark about the gunnery of the United States Navy. His statements were entirely too broad, and certainly needed a chart to locate their exact meaning. He now says:

"The impression I intended to convey was that the Navy was in a state of inefficiency and not prepared for war, and that, owing to this state of inefficiency, there was no proper system of training for the gunners. This was not the fault of the personnel, who are the best in the world, but simply because the training established by the Department was incomplete and did not develop the ability of the gunners or of the material.

"Our men are the superiors of any others in the world, and they have shown, since the present system of gunnery training has been established, that they can equal or beat any other navy in the world."

* * *

The Honduran Congress met at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, on March 4, and ratified, without change, the treaty and conventions concluded at Washington last year by the Central American Peace Conference.

* * *

Such boys as grown men can be! There are two Representatives from Georgia, Adamson and Lee, whose districts join, and the two are great friends. The other day Adamson had to go home, and asked Lee to look after his affairs in Washington. This Lee promised to do if Adamson would promise to bring him from Georgia some "greens" and "corn pone." This Adamson promised to do. He got back the other day, and brought with him two sacks of the finest Georgia greens and a box of corn pone, and the two Georgia members had a feast to which they invited several friends. Query: Do weeds grow any greener or more succulent down in Georgia than they do on the "Eastern Branch," which is the famous trucking section of Washington?

* * *

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Shaw has severed all connections with the Carnegie Trust Co. He resigned from the presidency recently, and at the monthly meeting of the directors his resignation from both the presidency and the directorate was formally accepted.

* * *

Chairman Jenkins, of the House Committee on the Judiciary, said recently that his committee will report unfavorably the bill proposing to amend the Constitution so as to grant suffrage to women. Mr. Jenkins said that you can't just take a pen and ink and write an amendment to the Constitution as if it were a special message, or words to that effect.

* * *

Surely "the former things have passed away."

Acting under instructions from Gen. Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers of the Army, Col. Bromwell, the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, has taken formal charge, in the name of the United States Government, of the old passenger station of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Company, at the corner of 6th and B streets northwest. That station was built about 35 years ago, since which time the public reservation known as Armory Square has been practically monopolized for railroad purposes. Its formal transfer to the United States marks the end of the occupation of the Mall by private corporations, makes possible the development and improvement of that section of the Mall between Sixth and Seventh streets heretofore disfigured by railroad tracks and auxiliaries.

* * *

An effort is being made by a number of Syrians to establish a Syrian college in this country, and Mr. Andrew Shakashiri, a medical student at the University of Maryland, Baltimore, and an author of some note, visited this city in the endeavor to interest the Turkish Minister, Mehmed Ali Bey, in the project. The Minister, who was appointed several months ago, is himself a Syrian and the first of his people to represent Turkey in the United States.

Great interest has been taken by Syrians all over the country in the plan, and a fund has been started. There are many students in this country who are studying medicine, law and taking post-graduate courses, and Mr. Shakashiri and the Minister believe there will be no difficulty in finding capable and able men to place on the staff of the institution when established. Mr. Shakashiri has written several articles for Syrian newspapers on the value of such an institution, not only to Syrians, but to American students.

The Syrian Protestant College at Beirut is one of the foremost colleges in Syria. There is taught not only the Arabic language, but the English language. Most of the colleges were established by French and American missionaries. The proposed college will be founded by funds furnished by wealthy Syrian merchants in this country.

* * *

If you want to know just how popular a man can be just gaze on some Depew data. The delegation from Washington called upon the distinguished Senator from New York the other day to ask him to speak at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition on its opening day in 1909. Senator Depew expressed the deep pleasure it gave him to be asked to speak on the day of so important an event, and then turned to his secretary. "Just look in my date book, and see what my engagements for 1909 are," he ordered. Then he turned to the delegation, and told them if his secretary found that he was free on the date they designated he would be pleased to accept the invitation, and would inform them later. And the delegation left Senator Depew in rather a dazed condition. Out West dates are made as far ahead as the day-after-to-morrow.

* * *

The center of attraction in the Capital last week was the daughter of Senator La Follette, Miss Fola, who was here playing in "Bluffs" at the Columbia Theater. Several box parties were given in her honor, and her mother gave an "at home," at which the charming young lady assisted. Miss La Follette is a very pretty, vivacious young lady, and is as charming on the stage as off. It is said that the Senator once wanted to go on the stage, but took to politics instead.

* * *

It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. We often say that if we could buy a man for what he is worth and sell him for what he thinks he is worth we would pile up a fortune. Now comes the rule working backward. Senator Elkins, who is supposed to have money to burn, declares that there are not so very many really rich men in the United States Senate, tho it is often spoken of as the "rich man's club." Senator Elkins says there are but few Senators in the body who could muster a million in money, and that those listed at anywhere from $60,000,000 down to $1,000,000 would be perfectly willing to take 10 per cent of these sums and call it even. So, you see, if you were to buy a United States Senator for what the world thinks he is worth and then sell him at his own valuation you would lose money fast, according to Senator Elkins.

* * *

It is stated on pretty good authority that no Statehood bills will be presented this session for either New Mexico or Arizona. While bills have been introduced it is not at all probable that they will be brought up in the House.

* * *

Representative Charles Landis, of the famous Landis family, has been unanimously renominated to serve another term in Congress, and it is said that the election will be nearly unanimous also.

* * *

It is said that Senator Hansbrough, who is the ranking member of the Committee on Agriculture of the Senate, of which the late Senator Proctor was Chairman, may be made Chairman of the committee.

Senator Hansbrough is Chairman of the Public Lands Committee, and he probably will be succeeded by Senator Nelson. The Committee on Agriculture outranks the Committee on Public Lands, dealing with an appropriation bill every year, and it is thought that Mr. Hansbrough will be willing to make the change.

Senator Proctor was also a member of the Committee on Appropriations and Post Offices and Post Roads. Senator Wetmore, who was formerly a member of the Appropriations Committee, and who was not named on that committee at the first of the session because he had not been returned to Congress, may be restored to his old place on the Appropriations Committee.

* * *

There's a man in the District of Columbia—his name is Bradfield—who declares that Bryan—William Jennings—is not a Democrat. He says he simply canot see why anybody should want to vote for him as a Democrat.

"Now, I cannot understand why any old-line Democrat should favor a Populist-Prohibitionist-Imperialist - Socialist-Altruistic-Egotist like William Jennings Bryan as a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Bryan is not an "old-line Democrat."

That is the way he stacks things up.

* * *

If Virginia won't reimburse Gov. Swanson for the splurge he cut in entertaining visitors at Jamestown, how can it be expected that Congress will do anything for the Exposition Company? Gov. Swanson did his best to uphold Virginia's reputation for hospitality, and succeeded to the tune of $4,000. Now he wants to get that sum from the State, and the Legislature axed him "no." And that isn't playing fair. It looks a good deal as tho the people who were managing that Exposition had never seen the color of gold before, and thought they had a gold mine in the Government exchequer. It is unfortunate, but it ought also to teach a lesson.

* * *

Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, of the United States Supreme Court, has purchased the famous Marshall estate, at Beverly Farms, near Boston, as a Summer cottage for himself and his wife.

The estate, which was made famous by the Judge's father, Oliver Wendell Holmes, the famous poet, has long been a show place of the countryside. It was in this house that the illustrious poet wrote his "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."

The Justice and his wife will take up their residence there soon.

* * *

Senor Don Eduardo de Beistegui, Third Secretary of the Mexican Embassy here, died last week of pneumonia, after an illness of only three days.

Senor Beistegui, who was 27 years old, was appointed to his position in the Embassy only six months ago. His brother, Miguel, is the Mexican Minister to Chile. Senor Beistugei was born in Paris, where his parents were visiting at the time.

* * *

A House special committee has at last started upon an investigation of charges that the Electric Boat Company, which manufactures submarines, has been mixing in politics, threatening Representatives in their districts and overawing the House Committee on Naval Affairs so that they would vote for more submarines than the Government needed. The House came around to the investigation tardily, and only after Representative Lilley, of Connecticut, had told them specifically how influential Republicans in Connecticut had come around to him as a member of the Naval Affairs Committee and asked him to vote for more submarines, as it would help them in getting contracts.

Around the Capitol it is believed that there is a lot of interesting information about the methods by which the Government has been brought to purchase goodly numbers of submarines, but it is feared that the investigation will result in a whitewash. Probably there will be some kind of comment in the final report about the methods of the Boat Company, but not a Republican member of Congress will be touched. The impression is around that the investigation will come down to that, altho the Speaker has appointed some fairly good men to conduct it. The leading member, who serves as Chairman, is Representative Henry S. Boutell, of Illinois. If members of the House have been improperly influenced it will be exceedingly difficult to prove it. The session is getting well along toward a close. Speaker Cannon is very loath that anything should be brought out that will hurt the Republicans in their campaign, and so the investigating committee will probably either apply a coat of whitewash, as was done some years ago during a similar investigation, or adjourn till next December, when the elections will have been held.

* * *

A giant fell when Senator Redfield Proctor, the "grand old man of Vermont," answered the final summons last Wednesday evening. It was just as the sun was setting and the lights in the streets were beginning to glimmer, while in the big white building on the hill, where Senator Proctor had been a force for many years, the glow of the electric lights sifting thru stained glass was making soft shadows over the desk and chair of the absent Senator, when the news came to the body that a man whose friendship was valued by everybody had passed "from death unto life." By a strange coincidence the matter under discussion was "the increase in the pay of enlisted men," in which Senator Proctor was deeply interested. The announcement was quietly made that another chair in the United States Senate was empty, and just as quietly some one moved to adjourn out of respect to the Senator, who but a few hours before had been among them a moving spirit and a bulwark of safety. Then the Senate adjourned. There was no lingering about the chamber to talk over things as usual, no jovial hand clasping, no noise of laughter, not even the break of a spoken word. One who was esteemed by all had suddenly gone from among them, and the shock of that loss was too strong upon them.

* * *

In honor of the memory of Senator Proctor, who was Secretary of War under President Harrison, Secretary Taft ordered the flag half-staffed until after the funeral. The ceremonies were simple, just as the life of the richest United States Senator had been. There was no display, no lying in state here. The body was taken to the old home of the Senator in Proctor, Vt., and on Friday the funeral was held. It is stated that nearly 10,000 people came from all sections of the State, and they represented all conditions of life.

A special train bearing the body of the late Senator, which was accompanied by his immediate family and an official delegation representing both Houses of Congress, went to Proctor. The party at once proceeded to the church. The schools, stores and all industrial establishments were closed out of respect to the Senator's memory, and flags at half-staff were displayed thruout the town.

The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. H. H. Seaver, of Rutland, for many years an intimate friend of the Senator, and were of the simplest character, consisting only of Scripture reading and prayer. The casket and the pulpit were hidden from sight under immense mounds of flowers.

The party proceeded from the church to the Proctor mausoleum in the cemetery, about three-quarters of a mile distant. The procession consisted of the family, intimate friends, National and State officials, the Rutland County Bar Association and the Grand Army Posts of the vicinity.

Altho a driving snowstorm was raging, 10,000 persons, nearly a third of whom were employes of the Vermont Marble Company, lined the road and stood with bared heads as the procession passed.

MAJ. JAMES P. HART DEAD.

A Splendid Record in Civil and Military Life—Notable War Service.

There died in Washington the other day a man with a military record that one could well be proud of, but his service to humanity was just as great in civil circles, and his going away left a vacancy in many avenues of life where he had walked with friends. Maj. James P. Hart was distinguished as a soldier, but his modest, retiring life kept him out of all popular display. He was conspicuous in the minds of a circle of friends who knew his worth. He belonged to the great army of heroes "whose greatest victories are won in facing life's duties hopefully."

Maj. Hart was born in 1835 in the old Scotch-Irish borough of Washington, Pa.

The day following the assault on Fort Sumter, April 15, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Independent Ringgold Cavalry. This was the first cavalry command accepted and mustered in the Union army. Each soldier owned and furnished his own horse, and the command joined McClellan's army in West Virginia, in June, 1861. No volunteer command has left of record in the field of war more lasting testimonies of valiant and generous service than did the Ringgold Cavalry. From the Ohio River on the west to the Antietam on the east, covering the field of war, the men of this command won lasting fame. While this command was winning distinction Private Hart moved up from the ranks, thru the grades, until at the close of the year 1863 he was the Captain of this famous company. A little later in the service he was brevetted Major for gallant service.

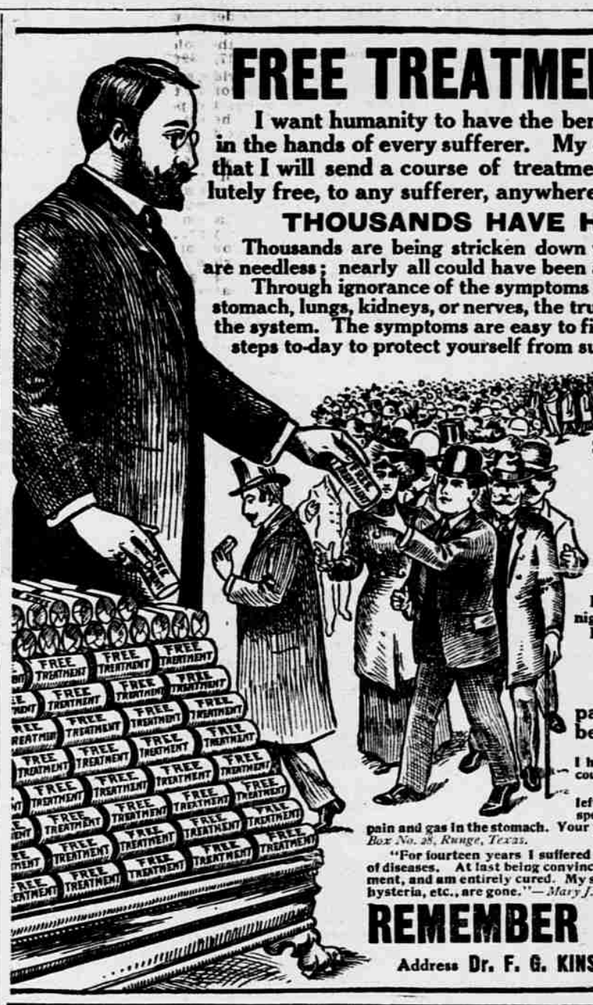
The records of the War Department show him as having served on the staff of Brevet Maj.-Gen. Kelley, Brevet Maj.-Gen. Emory and Brig.-Gen. S. S. Carroll. Maj. Hart was recognized as one of the most daring and gallant cavalry officers in Sheridan's army. The exploits in which he participated and the hundreds of night raids which he led thru the mountain passes, fording rivers and swollen streams, form a thrilling page in the history of the civil war.

At the close of the war Maj. Hart returned to his ancestral home in Washington County, Pa., and again took up the occupations of peace. He was soon called by his fellow-citizens to the office of Treasurer of his county, regarded as the second greatest County in the State of Pennsylvania. The freaks of fortune, which came with the "black Fridays" of the '70s, swept away his handsome competence, and left him with a family and a broken fortune.

Maj. Hart came to Washington about 1878 and entered the public service. His employment at the time of his death was in the office of the Auditor for the War Department.

He was a member of George H. Thomas Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and interment was in Arlington with full military honors, with a firing squad from Fort Myer and the regimental bugler to sound "taps." The casket was draped in the flag, a tribute from the Department President, Mrs. Isabel Worrell Ball, and was lowered into the tomb, as had been his wish. The floral tributes filled one room of the house, coming from friends everywhere. A mountain of flowers was heaped above the mound under which this valiant soldier sleeps the last sleep. At the head stood the emblem of the Grand Army of the Republic, in immortelles surrounded by a wreath of roses and lilies, a tribute from the Department of the Potomac, W. R. C., of which Mrs. Hart is Patriotic Instructor. Two sons, five daughters and widow, Mrs. Lida J. Hart, survive Maj. Hart. Mrs. Hart has long been known in church and charitable circles, and has a continent-wide fame as a Past Department President of the Woman's Relief Corps and as a worker in patriotic organizations.

FREE TREATMENT TO ALL HEART SUFFERERS



I want humanity to have the benefit of my discovery. It is my ambition to place my Heart Tablets in the hands of every sufferer. My confidence is so great—I know so well just what they will do—that I will send a course of treatment, sufficient for a good, fair, honest test, by mail, postpaid, absolutely free, to any sufferer, anywhere. No case should be pronounced incurable before they are used.

THOUSANDS HAVE HEART DISEASE AND DO NOT KNOW IT

Thousands are being stricken down with heart disease. You hear and read of them every day. These deaths are needless; nearly all could have been avoided if taken in time.

Through ignorance of the symptoms they are being hurled on to almost certain death. While they doctor the stomach, lungs, kidneys, or nerves, the true cause of their trouble—heart disease—obtains a most deadly grasp on the system. The symptoms are easy to find if you only look for them. If you have any one—even only one—take steps to-day to protect yourself from sudden death.

SYMPTOMS—NATURE'S DANGER WARNINGS

Read them slowly and carefully, applying each one to your case

Does your heart pain you, flutter, or skip beats?

Do you have shortness of breath upon going up stairs, walking, talking, or singing?

Are you troubled with dizziness, fainting spells, nervousness, or spots before the eyes?

Do you suddenly start in your sleep or have nightmare?

Do you have hungry or weak spells?

Is there an oppressed feeling in the chest or choking sensation in your throat?

Are your feet or hands cold?

Do you have dropsy or swelling of the feet or ankles (one of the surest signs)?

Are you subject to neuralgia around the heart?

Is it hard at times for you to breathe?

Is it painful to lie on your left side?

PROFIT BY OTHERS EXPERIENCE

Here is what others who have accepted my offer say. There is no part of the country from which testimonials of remarkable cures cannot be furnished—cases where all hope had been abandoned.

"Upon my word as a minister of the gospel I could not have lived had it not been for your treatment. I had heart trouble severely for fifteen years and many doctors had failed. I could scarcely walk fifty steps, could not lie on my left side, had fluttering and pains most excruciating."—*W. H. Thompson, Adams, Ky.*

"For twenty years I suffered with heart disease and nervous prostration. My symptoms were pain in left side, arms and shoulder, palpitation, faint spells, cold hands and feet, shortness of breath, pain and gas in the stomach. Your treatment has entirely cured me."—*M. E. Brown, Box No. 28, Runge, Texas.*

"For fourteen years I suffered with what our doctors called a complication of diseases. At last being convinced that it was heart disease, I used your treatment, and am entirely cured. My so-called consumption, female disease, neuralgia, hysteria, etc., are gone."—*Mary J. Dalton Paradise, Ky.*

REMEMBER IT IS ALL FREE

Address Dr. F. G. KINSMAN, Box 914, Augusta, Maine

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Dr. F. G. Kinsman,
Box 914, Augusta, Maine.
Please send me by mail, postpaid, absolutely free of charge a course of your celebrated Heart Treatment.

NAME.....

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GET THIS $1200 IN ONE MONTH WITH NEW WONDERFUL INVENTION

Best thing ever happened for humanity. Causing great excitement. Said to be WORLD'S GREATEST MONEY-MAKER. Here's proof—Read what others have done, are doing in a new field. "My sales $1,200 monthly, writes M. G. Stoneman, Mont. "I make $100 daily," writes J. Sevegue, N. Y. "$850 in 4 hours" writes W. A. Macoubrie, Kans. Hundreds men and women actually making $50 to $100 weekly. You can—it's easy. Start as they did—at home or traveling—all or part time. EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY. Don't be hard up, out of employment, or forever slaving to enrich others. Be independent, prosperous, happy, known, welcomed, everywhere. Let us start you showing, taking orders, appointing agents for Allen's Portable Bath apparatus. Nothing like it. Makes ideal bathroom wherever water in any form exists. God-send to town, country homes. No tubs, bowls, buckets, wash rags or sponges—No plumbing. Small but mighty. Carried in Grip. Show 12—sell 10 sure. World unsupplied. No competition—exclusive territory. Price complete, $5.00 and up. Send card today for remarkable offer, booklets. All free.

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New Pension Bill For Widows

Is now pending in the U. S. Senate and it is believed will soon become a law. The bill provides that **income or property** is no bar.

The bill also provides that **pension shall be $12.00** per month to commence the date the **application is received in the Pension Bureau.**

Write us giving necessary information and we will have an application prepared ready to mail to you as soon as the bill becomes a law. **ACT PROMPTLY.** Address

R. W. SHOPPELL & CO., Washington, D. C.

Those now on the rolls will be increased by the United States Pension Agents. No application necessary.

Country Homes in Virginia

1. A grand old place in a noted and picturesque region. 1314 acres, part timber, part cleared. Commodious brick dwelling, some im. L Extended, well shaded lawns. Flower gardens. Large orchards. Barns and tenant houses. Glorious views. Perfect environment. One mile from station, 5 miles from a city of 10,000 inhabitants. Price $65,000.

2. A choice home in select neighborhood. 650 acres. Arable in part and well timbered. Very attractive 11room residence, with modern equipment. Great bargain. $17,500.

Full description of these and other properties sent upon application.

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