Washington News

Representative Gaines, of Tennessee, is much exercised for fear Congress will get away before it appropriates money to care for the Hermitage, the home of former President Andrew Jackson, who is buried on the grounds.

The President visited Nashville and Jackson's burial place last Fall on his return from his Southern hunting trip, and was greatly impressed with the idea that the Government should assume the burden of keeping the burial place of the great President. The Senate has passed a bill appropriating $25,000, and Mr. Gaines's bill to make the amount $30,000 is pending in the House.

Speaker Cannon is supposed to be hostile, and Mr. Gaines feels that the President might induce the Speaker to be lenient. "The State of Tennessee has spent $160,000 in caring for the Hermitage and Jackson's tomb," said Mr. Gaines, "and the Ladies' Hermitage Association has collected and expended $28,000. It does look as if the Government could afford to take charge. The annual cost is now comparatively small." Mr. Gaines does not know whether the President will attempt to influence the Speaker, but hopes that he will say a good word to the autocrat of the House.

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With the Collingwood school fire before their eyes the estimates for repairs on old school houses and cost of replacing some of the more insanitary and insecure ones have been cut down by the District Committee in Congress over a million and a half of dollars. Washington is notoriously bad off for decent school houses, altho it should have the finest in the country, because the children of the National lawmakers get their education here. As was stated in The National Tribune last week, Congress will appropriate for almost anything on earth for the District except school houses. The streets must be the finest, because the automobiles of National lawgivers must have good roads to run on. Millions of dollars can be expended for House and Senate offices for men who will be at a loss what to do with them after they get in them, but when it comes to making little children comfortable in sanitary school buildings the whole Congress rises up in horror at the wanton expenditure of money. This same Congress will spend millions of dollars, however, to investigate yellow fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, tuberculosis and kindred ills, yet will herd a lot of kids in small, badly ventilated fire-traps, where they will have a chance to incur all the diseases in the catalog. "Penny wise and pound foolish" was the way the sages put it.

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Many veterans question the statement that President Roosevelt sanctioned the plans to erect in Arlington Cemetery a monument to the Confederate dead who are buried there. President Roosevelt, it should be remembered, had the section set apart for the Confederate dead all fixed up and laid out properly, in accordance with the general scheme of burial at Arlington, and then had the bodies of those Confederates who died in and around Washington during the war, and who were buried by themselves at one side of the cemetery, taken up and reinterred. Until the Government did this the graves were neglected, run down and so dilapidated that it was difficult to find them except by consulting the chart. After the Government restored the section devoted to the Confederate dead, the Confederates living in Washington began to decorate the graves on their Memorial Day, which is always the Sunday following the 30th of May. The President sends a wreath of flowers from the White House exactly as he does for the Tomb of the Unknown on May 30, and has always evinced a great deal of interest in that particular section of Arlington. He also sends on the 30th of May handsome wreaths to decorate the Rough Riders' Monument and the anchor of the Maine in the Spanish War section. Lately there has been a determined effort among the Confederate veterans to erect a monument in the Confederate section in Arlington. An entertainment was given in one of the opera houses of Washington recently for this purpose, and the President was invited to attend. The President seldom has time for anything of this character, and so he wrote a letter to the management stating that he had not time to attend, but expressed deep interest in the scheme to erect the monument, and stated that he hoped that the amount would speedily be raised. The letter of President Roosevelt was printed in all the newspapers at the time. President Roosevelt has never held any but the highest opinion of the veterans of the civil war, as he always refers to the war of the rebellion, and at the Mothers' Congress, when he entertained the delegates at the White House he stated in his opening remarks in the East Room, that this was the one body in the world that he put ahead of the veterans of the civil war. He said that for the veterans of the civil war, those of the South as well as of the North, he had the highest opinion, and placed them above every other organization except the mothers. The Mothers of Men, he said, were entitled to the very highest consideration at all times.

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Brig.-Gen. Royal Thaxter Frank, U. S. A., retired, died at his residence in Washington Saturday, March 21, aged 70 years. Gen. Frank was born in Maine May 6, 1836, and was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy from that State July 1, 1854; was graduated and appointed a brevet Second Lieutenant of the 5th Inf. July 1, 1858; was promoted Major. He became Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2d Art., Jan. 25, 1889, and Colonel of the 1st Art. Oct. 25, 1894. He was appointed Brigadier-General, Oct. 17, 1899, and was retired Oct. 18, 1899, at his own request, after over 40 years service. He was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers May 4, 1898, and was honorably discharged May 12, 1899. Gen. Frank was brevetted Major July 3, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services during the Peninsular campaign, and Lieutenant-Colonel Dec. 13, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.

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The sundry civil subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee gave a hearing to Representative Sulzer, of New York, last week, and about half a hundred survivors of the Slocum disaster on the Sulzer bill now pending before the committee to appropriate a trifle more than $1,000,000 for the relief of the Slocum sufferers.

At the conclusion of the hearing, which was quite comprehensive, the committee adopted, by unanimous vote, a resolution setting forth that in the opinion of the committee there was neither precedent nor authority nor any legal, equitable or moral obligation on the Government to extend the relief desired.

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Is it to be a cause celebre? This Duc d'Abruzzi-Elkins business. It looked for a time as tho the Elkinses would veto all suggestions of their daughter marrying "de Dago," as some street kids call the Duc of ancient lineage, but it looks now as tho this healthy young American girl is really going to join her fortunes with the Roman. May joy go with her if she finally accepts the "Eytalian," but in all probability the joy she has known all her life will really take to itself wings and fly away when the irrevocable vows have been said. It yet stands that no American girl has ever been really happy in a foreign marriage. In the case of Mary Curzon nee Leiter there was some degree of happiness, but that has been the only foreign marriage that has not left the lees of bitterness in the cup after it was quaffed. Miss Elkins is a typical American girl, essentially horsey, sport loving, breezy, self-willed and in no sense of the word will she ever be a society woman. In fact, she has no use for society at all. Now, what on earth can a girl like that do in a dry-as-dust old court, such as she will find herself attached to if she marries the cousin of a King? Miss Katharine Elkins would better think twice now than to have a think coming after it is too late to remedy things except in the disgraceful divorce court.

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The story is going the rounds that half the men on the Illinois were made ill by eating bad beef just before they reached Callao. A young machinist on the battleship wrote the story to his mother, Mrs. Stockhaus, of Worcester, Mass., and she told it. Maybe it is so and maybe it isn't. There are boys who imagine that nothing is fit to eat that is not made by mother, and such men are usually responsible for such yarns.

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Senator Bacon, of Georgia, made an extended speech in the Senate the other day deploring the "encroachments of the Executive," and quoted freely from the newspapers to show that legislation is being mapped out in the White House, and no member of Congress is present to approve or disapprove. Senator Bacon is a Democrat; he does not like Roosevelt, and sometimes one wonders if he really loves himself. He might be called the "Great Objector."

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The Democratic steering committee of the Senate has taken up the subject of inattention to business on the part of minority Senators in committee meetings and on the floor of the Senate. During the debate which was had recently on the Frye bill requiring supplies for the Isthmian Canal to be shipped in American bottoms complaint was made by some Democrats that the minority of the committee which reported the bill was unfamiliar with its provisions. It was argued that at a time when there was danger of legislation having a direct bearing on National politics the minority should make it a point to acquaint itself with all bills taken up in committee, so as to be ready to lead the fights if it should be the policy of the party to oppose such bills.

No rule was adopted, but it was understood that Senator Culberson, the minority leader, will prod the Democratic Senators to closer attention to business. The steering committee decided to appoint Senator-elect Gary to all of the late Senator Latimer's committees, with the exception of Agriculture, which will be given to Senator Gore. Senator Gary will be appointed also to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

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John L. Smithmeyer, the designer of the Library of Congress, died the other day. It is said that he died of a broken heart. While the magnificent new building, the finest library building in the world, was designed by him, another man stepped in and took all the credit for the work. While it is true that another man completed the work, it is nevertheless true that Mr. Smithmeyer spent several years abroad preparing his plans in the great library centers of other countries, and then he returned to the United States to begin work on his plans. His influence was undermined, and he himself was set aside, but the men who took his place were not able to originate anything to equal the plans he had made, and so the United States went right on with his plans. Mr. Smithmeyer finally got his claims for payment for his plans thru the Court of Claims, but the United States, notoriously a bad payer of its debts, never reimbursed the architect, and he died practically of a broken heart.

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The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that solicitation of campaign funds by letter is as unlawful as solicitation by word of mouth, and so there you are.

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The residents of New Zealand want the Atlantic battleship fleet, in command of Admiral Evans, to visit that island on its way around the world. An invitation has been extended by the Premier of New Zealand, and has reached the State Department. It would be an easy diversion of the direct route of the battleships from Pago Pago, Samoa, to stop at Auckland on their way to Sydney and Melbourne, but whether or not that will be done will be determined later by the Navy Department. But we might as well be neighborly while we are about it, and call on all our friends. After all, that "16 battleship" business is a tremendous object-lesson to the Nations of the earth. When they see our fighting monsters they know very well that they do not want to fight us.

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We have had a heap of people to visit us for whom we put on the best tablecloth and got out the solid silver teaspoons, but whatever we shall do next Summer is problematical, for we are to have a visit from somebody beside a "mere Prince" this trip. No less a personage than the Prince of Wales is promising himself to visit us. He is coming to look Canada over, and has about made up his mind that he will run over the border and look at the land that might have been his to this day had not his gluttonous ancestor, King George, been such an old pirate. The Prince of Wales is heir apparent to the throne of England. The United States Government never invites foreign potentates to visit this country, and such a step could not be taken without the express direction of Congress. Congress ought to take this action at once, and then let us show this son of England exactly what we can do in the way of entertaining, but it won't. While we never invite, we do always cordially entertain all who come to us with the stamp of rulership, probable or in fact, and they are considered the guests of the Nation.

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The invariable practice, where a foreign Prince or official contemplates a visit to the United States, either officially or incognito, is to give formal notification of that purpose, whereupon the Secretary of State makes suitable arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the visitor, in accordance with his rank and station.

He is treated as the guest of the Nation, and the Government defrays his expenses while in the United States. Such was the course followed in the cases of Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince Henry of Battenburg and in the more recent cases of distinguished visitors to the Jamestown Exposition.

Altho the Prince of Wales will not be invited by the Government to visit the United States, he will undoubtedly be addressed thru proper channels that he would be a most welcome guest should he find it agreeable and convenient to extend his movements to the National Capital. In that event it would be possible for him to traverse the route followed by his distinguished father many years ago.

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King Edward VII. made a six weeks' visit to the United States 48 years ago, while Prince of Wales, and was cordially received everywhere. When King Edward crossed to this country he assumed the title of Baron Renfrew, out of respect to American republican sentiment. He crossed from the Canadian shore to the American in an open rowboat not far from the Niagara Falls. After that he was greeted with the wildest demonstrations of pleasure at Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Richmond, Washington and New York.

Accompanied by a small suite, he came to Washington by rail from Baltimore. He arrived in the afternoon, and was taken from the station directly to the White House in the President's carriage. He was greeted by President Buchanan on the steps of the Executive Mansion, and for the remainder of the afternoon was entertained at a lawn party given by the President in his honor. Before going to New York, which he did on Oct. 15, 1860, he visited the Capitol and most of the public buildings.

He took a trip to Mount Vernon, the home of Washington, and planted a sappling to commemorate his visit.

The crowning demonstration of the Prince's progress thru this country was made in New York. He was met by a committee of 400 citizens and 6,000 of the State militia and escorted to his hotel.

Numberless entertainments were provided for the Prince by the city, by clubs and by individual citizens.

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It is so long ago that most of us have forgotten it, but it is nevertheless true that some years ago a lady who lives in Spain, but who is titled the "Countess of Buena Vista" of Cuba, sued the United States, or, rather, one of its Generals, for $250,000. This "Countess" owned the slaughter-house privileges of Havana when the war broke out down in Cuba, and Maj.-Gen. Brooke, who was in charge there after peace was declared, paid no attention to the indignant lady's protests, and let the slaughtering of cattle to anybody who wanted to set up a slaughter house. "Meh Lady Countess" objected to the tune related, and the case finally reached the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Countess of Buena Vista of Cuba, who lives in Spain, lost out.

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Senator Aldrich is of the opinion that Congress will adjourn about May 15, and you can bank on it that Senator Aldrich knows.

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The decision is said to have been reached by the President and his Cabinet officers that no Cabinet officer shall serve as a delegate to the Republican National Convention. Secretary Root has been talked of as a delegate from New York, and Gov. Hughes is thought to be friendly to this, but under the agreement reached the Secretary of State will have to decline election. Secretary Garfield is also talked of as a delegate from Ohio, but he will inform his friends that he cannot serve. From California comes talk of Secretary Metcalf as a delegate, and there is some talk in Massachusetts of Mr. Meyer going from that State.

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Ex-Senator Hill, of New York, visited the Senate the other day, and listened with evident interest to the speech of Senator La Follette. Senator Hill looks but little older than when he was one of the prominent figures in the highest body of the National Congress.

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In a few days Mrs. Roosevelt with a small party of friends will set out by rail for Vicksburg, Miss., where the Mayflower will be waiting for them. They will board the Mayflower, and take a leisurely trip down the Mississippi to New Orleans. From there Mrs. Roosevelt and friends will return to Washington, and the Mayflower will go to Cuba for target practice.

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The passing away of the old warships is a matter of interest to the veterans at all times. The old Monongahela burned to the water's edge the other night, while in line of duty in Cuban waters.

Originally the Monongahela was built as a sloop-of-war at the League Island Navy Yard, at a cost of $378,678. She was of 1,738 tons, and had a length of 227 feet. She took a prominent part in the operations on the Mississippi during the year 1863, and at various times during that period was commanded by then Lieut. George Dewey, then Lieut. Winfield Scott Schley, and for a time was Admiral Farragut's flagship. Following the civil war the Monongahela was used as a training ship for Midshipmen and apprentice seamen. On one occasion, while in the West Indies, a tidal wave sent the ship way up the beach at Santa Cruz on an even keel. Ways were built around her, and after considerable effort she was successfully launched. About two years and a half ago, while at Guantanamo, the vessel caught fire, it is believed, from spontaneous combustion, and was saved only by being scuttled.

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De Armond, of Missouri, has solved the problem, he sure has! The problem of titled "bipeds" for foolish American women.

"Why not raise over in the Philippines," Mr. De Armond asked in a speech, "the necessary quantity of Barons and Dukes and Counts and other titled bipeds? Now, there would be a domestic industry against which it seems to me there ought to be no objection." (Applause and laughter.) "There would be no trouble in negotiating with our home-made Dukes, nor in determining what we should pay for the privilege of exporting such of our daughters as we desire to part with and to accompany with a right handsome dowry.

"As it is at the present time, there is an export duty upon these American girls sent to foreign parts. That seems to be contrary to the provisions of the Constitution; but what is the Constitution when it comes to getting a titled gentleman into the family for a few hundred thousand dollars?

"Let us get into the industry of raising noblemen in the Philippines. It has a climate that I am sure will happily foster the growth of that kind of product. We can have them in great variety. We could make the titles, as other people have made the titles, at will."

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Representative Llewellyn Powers, of Maine, is seriously ill of inflammatory rheumatism in a hospital near Boston. While his family is sure that he will recover, his physicians consider him to be in a very dangerous condition.

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A certain Georgia member of Congress has a constituent that he got rid of by sending at once to the Secretary of Agriculture. The letter reads as follows:

"Dear Mister Kongressman," the correspondent began, "sum time ago I writ yu, asking if there were anythink the Guvrnment cud do to make a fiten wife behave herself. I ain't herd from yu and things is no better.

"Will yu please let me no if you can git me one of them pizen snakes from India at the 'Cultural Department? I hev allers voted for yu and this is mitey little to ask."

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Veterans are sometimes slow to ask for pensions, but it is said to be a matter of record that women are backward not at all in thinking that the Government can give them pensions on most any old claim. Representative J. Sloat Fassett got a request the other day which simply knocks the socks off the limit. This lady, a constituent of his, wrote that she wanted a pension because her father had fought in some war, but she could not remember which one it was. She was pretty sure it was in the War of 1812, the Mexican War or the war of the rebellion, but there was a tradition in the family that he had "fit" for his flag in some war.

Mr. Fassett wrote the lady a polite note, saying that it would be necessary for him to have some more definite information concerning the soldier before he could present the case to the Commissioner of Pensions. In due time he received the following reply:

"My father," the fair correspondent wrote, "was of medium hight, had black hair and eyes. He could not close one eye without closing the other, and didn't know anything about music. I think that this ought to be sufficient identification for a pension."

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Of course, the Ways and Means Committee of the House is the "big" committee; but, really, you know, it never has much to do except when a tariff bill is under consideration, but its Chairman is supposed to be the House leader of the majority side. The principal occupation of the present leader, the Hon. Serano Payne, of New York, is to "move that the House do now adjourn." But the other day there was a little "hearing" of some local import, and the committee got its legs under the polished mahogany of the committee room table, and let on to be doing business at the old stand. Most of the committee members had been out at a "social function" the night before, where it wasn't water that flowed so freely, and the liquids that did flow were not so blooming dry as to be an antidote for insomnia, and so it happened that most of the members of the committee were just straight sleepy. Soon there were well-defined snores from several heads lowered upon expansive shirt bosoms.

Seizing a big book, Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, brought it down on the table with a loud bang.

"Mr. Chairman," he exclaimed, "I move that this hearing be suspended until the committee wakes up."

Chairman Payne rapped for order, and all the members of the committee sat up and took notice, and remained at strict attention during the balance of the hearing.

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Representative Littlefield, of Maine, has tendered his resignation to the Governor, and will retire from Congress after this session. Representative Littlefield is one of the brainiest men in Congress, and one of the most independent and erratic so far as party alignment was concerned. He never could be trusted to do as the party directed, just for party expediency, but if he thought along different lines from the party leaders he said so, and spoke to that effect. Organized labor hated him for his fearless attacks, and made his re-election a thing to fight for at all times. Judge Littlefield hated the political fights, and as the Labor Union of Maine had announced its determination to fight his re-election, Judge Littlefield decided to return to his law practice, which he states is much more valuable than a salary as a member of Congress.

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Some woman writer, supposably a newspaper reporter, attended the Mothers' Congress in Washington, and then went home and wrote some "word" pictures of street conditions in Washington after night, and the utterly unprotected condition of woman on Washington streets after night. The woman's story was made out of whole cloth, and a tissue of "not sos," unless she deliberately went about seeking men to devour her. Here is a woman writer who wants to assert right here and now that in no city of the United States is a woman so protected from insult, so safe from assault as on the streets of Washington, day or night, and this statement is made after 16 years' newspaper work in Washington and nearly 30 thruout the United States. It is true that many pocketbooks belonging to women are stolen, and they ought to be. Any woman who goes about at night with swinging pocketbooks and ungloved hands covered with near-gem rings simply invites robbery. It is her own fault, and she ought to be taught a lesson. It must be admitted that this does happen altogether too frequently, not only in Washington, but everywhere. The fashion of wearing watches set with diamonds, bracelets of barbaric splendor on the outside of gloves or on bare arms, and the ungloved hands flashing with rings is simply "leading into temptation." But mighty few Washington women are ever accosted, spoken to or "at," and it must be admitted that there are a few thousand attractive women in the Nation's Capital. They can go from one end of the District to the other, thru the streets or on the electric cars, and never be molested. If strange women come to Washington and act as tho they owned the town, or think that because they are away from home they can and do leave their manners behind them, then they may expect to be molested. No woman who knows how to behave herself need ever fear to come to Washington.

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In the early days of his incumbency of the office Secretary Taft used to visit the Senate Chamber quite often. He has many friends there, and seemingly a good deal of business with Senators. Since the campaign for the Presidency opened the Secretary of War very seldom goes into the Senate Chamber. He goes to the Capitol as frequently as ever, but he arranges to meet Senators in their private committee rooms.

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Secretary Taft has announced that Brig.-Gen. Charles B. Hall, in charge of the General Staff College at Leavenworth, Kan., will be promoted to the grade of Major-General on the retirement of Maj.-Gen. A. W. Greely, and that Col. John B. Kerr, commanding the 12th Cav. at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., will be appointed a Brigadier-General vice Gen. Davis, promoted.

Gen. Hall is from Maine, and served as a Lieutenant in the 25th and 30th Me. during the civil war. He will retire for age April 29.

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The suggestion is made that Hoke Smith, whom the veterans have had reason to remember, hankers for re-election as Governor of Georgia, but that he will have to fight for it. They do say that he promised to do all sorts of things which he didn't carry out, or has not up to now, and that he will have a hard time getting back again because of this.

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Rivalry exists among the members of the House in the matter of watches, and daily comparisons are made with the chronometer in the lobby at the Weather Bureau Station. While in Congress the late Speaker Reed had a watch of Swiss make that was the despair and envy of his colleagues. It held up to the chronometer within five or six seconds a month.

A watch which Representative Jenkins, of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, proudly carries, the gift of his fellow-citizens of Chippewa Falls, however, easily bears off the palm. It beats the chronometer itself to open shame. It is the workmanship of a Dresden firm, and keeps within a variation of 11 seconds per annum.

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Last Friday evening Representative Thomas J. Heflin, of Alabama, was riding on a Pennsylvania Ave. car with some other Representatives, when he became much annoyed by the conduct of two half-drunken negros, who were talking loudly, swearing and using obscene language. There were many ladies on the car and the men made themselves particularly offensive by taking from their pockets bottles of whisky and drinking ostentatiously. Heflin remonstrated with them, to which the negros responded abusively. Finally Heflin grabbed the worst offender and threw him from the car, sending his comrade after him. As the man fell, it is claimed that he attempted to drew a revolver, but Heflin was too quick for him and shot him in the head. He fired a second shot which glanced on the pavement and struck a white man from New York in the leg. Neither of the wounds is serious and after the wounded were taken to the hospital and their hurts dressed, they were reported to be in good condition. Mr. Heflin was arrested and taken to the police station, where he was subsequently released on $5,000 bail.

VETERANS IN THE CITY.

Daniel Harvey, 3d Vt., Barnett, Vt. Comrade Harvey is a farmer, but has now left the management of his farm to his sons, and has been spending the Winter at Southern Pines, N. C., for the benefit of his health. He was much improved by his stay there.

Edward T. Lincoln, 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Comrade Lincoln, who is an agent for the Massachusetts Mutual Accident Association, has had a most eventful career. He ran away from home and drifted West, becoming a train boy on the Illinois Central Railroad. Then for a year he rode pony express across the country, and finally concluded that service and returned to St. Louis. Everything was then in a ferment, and he went to Gen. Lyon and offered his services. Gen. Lyon sent him with a letter to the Governor of Illinois. Comrade Lincoln went up the river on a boat to Naples, Ill., where he cut across the country for Springfield, walking whenever he could not get a lift from a wagon going in his direction. The Governor sent him to W. H. L. Wallace, then organizing the 11th Ill., in which Comrade Lincoln was enlisted. He was allowed to do little service in the ranks, however, as he was needed elsewhere. His first duty was to keep watch of the Big Muddy Bridge, which it was feared the Secessionists would destroy to prevent the concentration of troops at Cairo. Then he was sent into Missouri with dispatches, and finally made his way to New Madrid and thence to Memphis. He stayed there some time, acting as cook for some officers in the Confederate regiments, and finally got away and reached Paducah, from which point he rowed down the river in a skiff to inform Gen. Grant of the expedition which Gen. Pillow had sent out to seize Paducah. Gen. Grant immediately put his forces in motion, and captured Paducah before the enemy arrived. Next Comrade Lincoln was sent up to get information in regard to Fort Donelson, and, representing himself as a Kentucky boy trying to make his way home, he cooked for several officers, and finally was appointed a watchman for the Woods Rolling Mill, which he succeeded in burning down, and then returned to Grant with information regarding Forts Donelson and Henry. He was later transferred to Hopkins's Battery, 2d Ill. L. A., and in 1864 was commissioned an Acting Master in the navy, and kept on secret service duty on the lower Mississippi. There he was approached by Acting Master Glenni with a proposition to turn the boats over to the Confederacy and attack and capture the Benton, which would give the Confederates a powerful fleet on the lower river. He gave information of the plot, Glenni was arrested, confined to his quarters, and that night he and his two guards deserted. Comrade Lincoln was also with Grant at Chattanooga, and was one of the messengers sent out down the river with orders for Sherman to drop everything and hasten on to Chattanooga. Comrade Lincoln was one of the messengers who got thru.

Death of Gen. Guitar.

Gen. Odon Guitar died at Columbia, Mo., March 13, at the age of 82. His father was a Frenchman and his mother the daughter of a Missouri pioneer. He was educated in the Missouri State Legislature, and immediately after graduation went to the Mexican War in Doniphan's regiment. He was a Whig in politics, served in the Missouri Legislature and was elected to Congress, but cheated out of his seat. At the beginning of the war he was an ardent Union man and a leader of the Union element in his section, exposing himself to great danger from the enmity of the secession crowd. At one great meeting he was the sole person present who cast his vote against adoption of secession resolutions. President Lincoln named him for a Brigadier-General, but it was not considered wise for him to leave the country and take the young men with him, exposing the Union people to the depredations of the Secessionists. He raised a regiment for home guard duty, which became the 9th M. S. M. Cav., and after the fight at Moore's Mills he was commissioned a Brigadier-General for gallantry. He did splendid service in North Missouri in suppressing and exterminating the guerrilla gangs which were infesting the country. He showed the greatest daring as well as enterprise and judgment in this work. After the war he returned to his profession, and became noted as a civil and criminal lawyer. No man in the country had better success than he. He married after the war Kate Leonard, daughter of a Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, and seven children were born to them.

HISTORY OF THE 1ST WIS. BATTERY.

By Dan Webster and Don C. Cameron. Published by Don C. Cameron, of Washington, D. C.

No history which has reached the desk of the editor of The National Tribune has been more interesting and satisfactory than this loving work of two comrades in perpetuating the story of their splendid battery. The 1st Wis. Battery was good from start to finish. It was made of stalwart lumber men from the woods of Wisconsin and Minnesota. It had excellent officers, and it did magnificent work wherever it was placed. The history is particularly commendable, since it wastes no time about the causes of the war or in describing the movements of great armies, but starts at once into the real story of the battery itself. Every page is full of incidents and illustrations of the heroism, the fortitude, the devotion of the men individually, their pathetic and comic experiences, and how every one of the vicissitudes of long and active service was met by them with hearty American manhood, devotion to the cause and the most genuine and wholesome spirit of fun wherever there was a chance to get any fun in. It is a story of vigorous, healthy-minded, patriotic young men who lived intensely every day of their lives. The book is handsomely gotten up, embellished with numerous pictures, and contains in the end a complete roster of the battery, with the military walk of every man.

The authors were assisted by many contributions from their comrades, and the whole has been woven into a narrative of unusual fascination and interest.

A Patriotic Family.

Mary C. Fisher, Hueneme, Cal., says that her family was torn asunder by the war. She had three brothers in the army, all in different regiments, one in the 4th Iowa, one in the 11th Ill., one in the 16th Ill., with cousins in the 77th Ill. and 65th Ill. One of her brothers was killed at the age of 22. She is radical in regard to patriotism, and bitterly opposed to any attempt of the South to exalt treason.

CONGRESS.

Brief Digest of Proceedings from Day to Day.

Senate.

Monday, March 23.—Owing to the death of Senator Bryan there was no session of the Upper House.

House.

A resolution introduced by Representative Mann to expunge from the Congressional Record the remarks of Representative Sulzer, made last Saturday, was passed.

The House took up the consideration of District business, and 10 bills affecting the District were passed. On one of these Representative Sims tacked an amendment which practically means that gambling at Benning must cease.

A resolution expressing regret for the death of Senator William James Bryan, of Florida, was passed, and at 4 o'clock the House adjourned.

Senate.

March 24.—The Benning anti-gambling bill was referred to the District Committee.

Senator Aldrich gave notice that he would object to the consideration of any other business by the Senate until his currency bill is acted upon. Senator La Follette concluded his three-day speech in opposition to the bill.

Senator Gallinger introduced a resolution providing for an inspection of the District Jail and Workhouse, with a view to removing them to a new site.

Senator Smith introduced a bill proposing to complete the park around the filtration plant.

Senator Aldrich expressed the hope that the present Congress would create a commission to revise the banking system of the United States.

Senator Beveridge answered criticisms which have been leveled at his Tariff Reform Commission bill.

After a brief executive session, the Senate, at 4:10 p. m., adjourned.

House.

John Sharpe Williams gave notice that he will join in the filibuster of Representative Sulzer, and there will no more be unanimous consent given to certain classes of bills.

Consideration of the Agricultural appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

At 5 o'clock the committee arose, and the House adjourned.

Senate.

March 25.—The Aldrich bill was taken up for final consideration, and occupied practically the entire day's session.

The President's second special message of the session was read.

Senator Gallinger introduced a bill to provide for a public park in Southeast Washington.

Senator Dillingham reported favorably from the District Committee a bill proposing to make the warehouse receipts laws of the District conform to those of the States.

After a brief executive session the Senate, at 5:17 p. m., adjourned.

House.

The message of the President to Congress was read in the House.

In Committee of the Whole the House considered the Agricultural appropriation bill. Campaign speeches were in order.

At 5:13 the committee arose, and the House adjourned.

Senate.

March 26.—Senator John Walter Smith, of Maryland, was sworn in after a debate consuming three hours on the question of the legality of his election.

The Aldrich bill was amended to compel National banks to pay interest on Government deposits, but the bill did not reach a final vote.

At 6:15 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

House.

In Committee of the Whole the House took up the consideration of the Agricultural appropriation bill.

A brief message was read from President Roosevelt transmitting a statement from Secretary Root regarding payment of friends of Miss Ellen M. Stone, who contributed to a fund to ransom her from Turkish brigands.

At 5 o'clock the committee arose, and the House adjourned.

Senate.

March 27.—The Aldrich emergency currency bill, much amended, was passed by 42 ayes to 16 noes, after an entire day given to its final consideration.

Senator Burkett secured the passage of a resolution directing the District Commissioners to investigate and report upon the pension system of the District in the Police and Fire Departments, with a view to its improvement.

Senator Burkett introduced a bill to stop gambling at Benning. The House bill was referred to a subcommittee of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

After a brief executive session the Senate, at 6:28 p. m., adjourned.

House.

Bills were passed granting pensions to about 350 veterans of the civil war and their dependents.

In Committee of the Whole the House further considered the Agricultural appropriation bill. At 5 o'clock the committee arose, and the House adjourned.

Senate.

March 28.—The Senate was not in session.

House.

The House consumed almost the entire day in consideration, in Committee of the Whole, of the Agricultural appropriation bill.

At 5 p. m. the committee arose, and the House adjourned.

RECENT LITERATURE.

THE RAID ON PROSPERITY. By James Roscoe Day, LL. D., D. C. L., Chancellor of Syracuse University. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. Price, $2.

Chancellor Day, who has achieved a National reputation by his opposition to President Roosevelt's policies and theories, has embodied his views on National matters in this book, which, it is needless to say, is well and forcibly written. It is dedicated "To my father, Thomas Day, who taught me to revere the Constitution and to regard the rights of men." It embodies the results of observations and studies which the author has prosecuted with unremitting industry since the time when as a boy of 14 he went around the continent from Maine to Oregon, and then crossed it again eastward overland. He abhors the idea that American citizenship has any other basis than manhood. Riches do not make citizenship, and the doctrine now taught in this country that there is a class down-trodden and oppressed is an insult to our intelligent population and a foreign exotic hateful to our methods of thought. He regards as extremely dangerous the attempt to create classes in this country, and hesitates even to discuss it, since that would admit a terrific possibility. We all have the same opportunities, and we need only embrace them with faith and wisdom to achieve success.

RETRIEVAL AT PANAMA. By Lindon W. Bates. Published by the Technical Literature Co., 220 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

No man in this country knows more about the Isthmian Canal than Lindon W. Bates, an eminent engineer, who has been distinguished by election to the engineer societies of several countries in Europe. Mr. Bates has positive ideas as to what the Panama Canal should be, and he is insisting energetically upon its being constructed upon the highest grade of the engineering art. His articles on this subject in the various scientific publications have been read with the greatest interest by scientific and practical men, and he has done a service in collecting them into one volume. What he says receives indorsement from high sources, and it should be read by all who desire accurate knowledge on the subject.

ST. PATRICK. By Hubert M. Skinner, Ph. D. Published by Thomas Scholes & Co., Chicago, Ill.

This is a little pamphlet telling in paragraphs of the life and wonderful service to Christianity of the patron saint of Ireland. The author made a decided success by his "Lincoln Leaflets," and this is another work of the same character.

153d Pa.

An up-to-date roster of the regiment is now being prepared for historical purposes, without which the history now in preparation will not be accepted by the State for library use. Neither can we notify you of any important events, Reunions, etc. If during the past year you have had no communication with the Secretary you may know your address is needed. Send full name and company, place and date of birth, age at muster-in and present address. If wounded or captured, when and where? If dead, comrades or friends please report place, date and age at death. Any errors in the old muster rolls may be corrected in the new roster. Information concerning Capt. Isaac L. Johnson desired. When last heard from (about 20 years since) was a resident of Washington, D. C. Report at once to the Secretary, Newton H. Mack, Bethlehem, Pa.

A Valuable Booklet.

Spencer, Trask & Company, investment bankers, William and Pine streets, New York City, have issued their 1908 edition of their book, entitled "Statistical Tables." This has 84 pages, and is replete with information regarding American railroad and industrial companies, and is a reliable manual for those who desire to invest.

My offer of Mar. 12th in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

Brings So Much Joy.

In the Mar. 12 issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE I made the following offer: that I would give Catarrh Treatments absolutely free of charge to be distributed among the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. That offer has been received with so much satisfaction, so many grateful letters have come to me from it, that my heart is filled with joy.

Therefore, I have decided to repeat the offer and am making this announcement. *I will give away, absolutely free of charge, 250 more of my famous Catarrh Treatments*, that treatment which I have proved to be the best that was ever formulated for Catarrh and allied ailments, that treatment which has cured thousands of suffering ones, after everything else has failed.

Now, Reader, this is your chance. *ALL YOU* have got to do is to take this treatment and see the wonderful results. After its use, you will feel livelier, brighter and better in every way. Your nose will be clear, your foul breath will gradually leave you, the continual succession of colds, the crusts in your nose, that bad taste in the mouth mornings, dull, headachy feeling in your forehead, constant desire to clear your throat, all these will vanish. They will go one by one, some faster, some slower, but all equally sure. You will once more have that joyous, lively feeling, same as you had in the glad days of youth, free from all care and pain.

A PRESENT FOR YOU

Remember, I make this offer of a free gift, wholly from my desire to do you good. I want no money for it; you will be under no obligation to me whatsoever.

Now, Reader, this is the opportunity of a lifetime; let it slip and you may never have such another again. Don't neglect it, just write today. Send a postal card or your name and address in a letter, and you will have one of these famous Threefold treatments by return mail.

Address Catarrh Specialist Sproule, 4 Trade Building, Boston, Mass.

ECZEMA Cured. First Treatment **FREE To Try** Our Crown Eczema Treatment is the greatest and quickest cure in the world for Eczema and Skin Diseases. To prove it to you we will send the first treatment free for you to try. Send your name and address to GRACE MEDICAL CO., Dept. 204 Des Moines, Iowa

Eyeglasses Not Necessary.

Eyesight can be Strengthened, and Most Forms of Diseased Eyes Successfully Treated Without Cutting or Drugging.

That the eyes can be strengthened so that eyeglasses can be dispensed with in many cases has been proven beyond a doubt by the testimony of hundreds of people who publicly claim that their eyesight has been restored by that wonderful little instrument called "Actina." "Actina" also relieves sore and inflamed lids, iritis, etc., and removes Cataracts without cutting or drugging. Over 75,000 "Actinas" have been sold, therefore "Actina" is not an experiment, but a reliable method of treatment.

"Actina" can be used by old and young with perfect safety. It is impossible to do harm with one. Every member of the family can use the one instrument for any form of disease of the Eye, Ear, Throat or Head. One will last for years, and is always ready for use. It will be sent on trial, postpaid.

If you will send your name and address to the Actina Appliance Co., Dept. 61N, 811 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo., you will receive absolutely FREE, a valuable book—Professor Wilson's Treatise on Disease.

YOUR HEART

**Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before the eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nightmare, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Cold Hands or Feet, Difficult Breathing, Dropsy, Swelling of the feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around the heart? If you have