Washington News

The President has appointed John Hays Hammond American representative at the coronation of King George. It takes a rich man to fill an office like this, and the President found him when he appointed John Hays Hammond, whose millions made in mines are indisputably and honestly his. While the season for which he will act as American representative and Special Embassador will really be only a few days in length, he has rented one of the show residences of Piccadilly for the coronation season. For this Mr. Hammond pays the nice little sum of $60,000. Special Embassador and Mrs. Hammond are planning an elaborate round of social functions while in London. Some of Mr. John Hays Hammond's "pards" out West would say: "You can just bet your sweet life he's got the spondulix to make the show a success."

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Mrs. Paul Kimball, daughter of former Senator Cannon, of Utah, one of the Apostles of the Mormon Church, died in Chicago last week from the effect of morphine poisoning. Foul play is suspected, and the whole detective force of Chicago is trying to prove it.

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Another Washington girl is about to acquire a title, and this time it is one of the oldest in all England and is that of one of the hereditary Chamberlains of the British Empire. The lady is Mrs. Sterling, formerly Miss Clara Taylor, and the peer is Lord George Cholmondeley, who is only 23 years of age. Mrs. Sterling is probably much older. Mrs. Sterling was formerly the wife of Capt. Sterling, of the Scot Guards. You who are reading this item will please pronounce this hereditary Lord's name as "Chumley," no matter how it is spelled.

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Miss Eleanor Patterson, daughter of the late R. W. Patterson, of Chicago, a very charming young girl, who wilfully married a Count against her father's wishes, but with her mother's connivance, is now practically divorced from him. The Count is Gizycki and his front name is Josef, and he parades around in Austro-Hungary when he isn't worrying the life out of his wife for money in this country. Count Josef was granted or received a separation from his wife by a decree of the court at Vienna, Austria. It would mean in this country that the Count no longer can be expected by the courts to support his wife, and that neither of them could marry again. As a matter of fact, the wife has been supporting the Count ever since she married him, and it is a further matter of fact that the Count has been supporting some other woman and not his wife, so that the wife isn't going to suffer very much from the separation. A year or two ago there was a sensational flight of the Countess and her little daughter Felicia from Austro-Hungary to this country under the protection of the Countess's father. A little later the child Felicia was kidnapped by her father, and a little later restored to its mother by order of the Czar. Countess Gizycki is now in Washington with her child, living with her mother, Mrs. R. W. Patterson, grief from his daughter's unhappy married life having killed her father, who was fiercely opposed to the marriage. The Count is Russian born, but has large estates in Hungary, most of which, it is said, have been restored by Miss Eleanor Patterson's dowry from her father.

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Workmen in Washington are just now engaged in tearing down the old Scottish Rite Cathedral, which was erected in 1888 and is being demolished so that a large department store may be erected upon that spot. When the cornerstone was uncovered a great many relics were found under it, some of them dating as far back as 1802. It is said that there is some Scottish Rite history contained in some of the papers, which makes plain a wide hiatus in the Southern jurisdiction of Scottish Rite Masons.

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Rev. Dr. William T. Russell, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, has been elevated to the dignity of a Monsignor of the Roman Catholic Church by His Holiness, the Pope. There are three other churchmen honored by this title. Father Russell, by virtue of this title, becomes a domestic Prelate of the Pope's household, having certain privileges at the Vatican which are denied others. Of course, it will not give him any more powers in this country, but in great Catholic gatherings the title of Monsignor will give him ceremonial precedence.

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A short time ago Ruthven Lodge, the house to which Dolly Madison fled when the British stormed the Capitol and burned it and the interior of the White House, was demolished. It is one of the most picturesque pieces of property in the District, and retained its colonial style until the end. On the great front door was the huge knocker which Dolly Madison is supposed to have rung on that perilous night. This knocker was presented to the President of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and it will be placed among the relics in their beautiful memorial hall.

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It certainly does hurt the people of the South to get the truth told them once in awhile in a history of the United States. Down in Roanoke, Va., in the Roanoke College, the Confederate veterans are simply tearing their hair out by the roots—that is, whatever is left—over the introduction of a history of the United States which carries paragraphs relating to "the debasement of negro women in slave days by their masters, as well as to paragraphs said to villify Robert E. Lee. The history is entitled "A History of the United States," by H. W. Elson. Elson is declared to have been a former Kansas classmate of Prof. H. J. Thorstenburg, who is professor of history at the college."

Many prominent men of the State have children at the college. Judge Moffitt, of Salem, Va., directed the attention of the President of the college to the paragraphs. He was referred to the professor of history, Thorstenburg, and the correspondence was unsatisfactory.

Immediately he is said to have instructed his daughter not to attend the history classes. Other parents, it is said, will take similar action, tho the rules of the college are that any student refusing to attend a class may be expelled from the college. History will in all probability have to go, but the facts of history can never be changed.

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When he was a young man former Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, did not wear a jimswinger coat, a boiled shirt or the like, but he wore home-made overalls over his blue shirts. He began railroading when very young, and he made a good one, too. They say he has a wonderful grip, like a wolf trap.

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The marriage of Miss Anna Campbell Kelton, daughter of the late Brig.-Gen. John C. Kelton and Mrs. Kelton, and Dr. Harvey W. Wiley took place a few days ago at the home of the bride's parents in R street. The Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, rector of St. Margaret's Church, performed the ceremony in the presence of the families of the bride and bridegroom and a few friends. The house was decorated with palms and similax.

The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Capt. R. H. C. Kelton, U. S. Army. She wore a gown of soft white satin, trimmed on the bodice with exquisite rose point lace that belonged to her grandmother, and pearls. Her vail was of tulle, and she carried an old bouquet holder of silver filigree, a gift from her father to her mother, filled with lilies of the valley.

The ceremony was simple, and there were no attendants. Among the few who witnessed the wedding, in addition to the bride's mother and sister and the brother who gave her in marriage, were Mrs. R. H. C. Kelton, of Fort Washington; Mrs. W. S. Campbell, grandmother of the bride; Judge U. Z. Wiley, of Indianapolis, who was for 18 years Judge of the Court of Appeals.

A reception immediately followed the ceremony, and later in the afternoon Dr. Wiley and his bride left Washington for a honeymoon journey. They will reside temporarily upon their return at 1848 Biltmore street. Their permanent residence will be Grasslands, Loudoun County, Va., Dr. Wiley's farm.

Among the many beautiful gifts sent to the bride two of the most interesting were a silver tea service from Dr. Wiley's friends in New York and a silver dressing table set from the bride's former associates in the Copyright Office in the Library of Congress.

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United States Senator Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada, he of the white spats, has been honored by receiving a gold medal. He is the recipient of this medal from the American group of the Society of Beaux Arts in Paris. The medal is a very handsome decoration, and was given for some layman in this country who renders the most conspicuous service in advancing architecture each year.

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"Bryan Spurned a Million" is the startling headline which appeared in all the big papers of the country one day last week. The story that follows is said to be told by a former banker of Lincoln, Neb., who is now dead, and this fortune of a million dollars was to go to Mr. Bryan for simply refraining from commenting on the bond issue of the Cleveland Administration. Mr. Bryan is said to have told this banker, now dead:

"They offered me a bribe of a million dollars not to bring in a minority report on that gold bond issue. I told them to go back to whoever sent them and tell them there is not enough money in Wall Street to buy me. I have no love for the money itself. My salary supplies my very simple wants. I don't know what I would do with the money; it is not the temptation to me that it would be to many men, and I deserve no credit for refusing it."

That is all there is to the story.

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Men and women who love home ties and their homes will be glad that Senator Lorimer has had his title made clear to the office of junior United States Senator from Illinois. Probably there is not in public life a family man of more irreproachable character than that borne by United States Senator Lorimer. He has a delightful wife and a whole quiver full of kids of which he is father and who are devoted to him. Senator and Mrs. Lorimer care absolutely nothing for society life, altho Mrs. Lorimer is calculated to make a most charming hostess, and especially when it comes to entertaining Senator Lorimer's friends. Senator Lorimer's private and hoem life is unimpeachable, and that cannot be said of all public men. You could not make his wife believe that he ever did anything wrong in his life. She believes that the United States Senate honored itself in thus honoring her husband.

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William Jennings Bryan, erstwhile candidate for President of the United States, is now a full-fledged newspaper man, and he thinks he should be in touch with the Capital scribes, so he has applied for membership in the National Press Club.

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ever for Sunday entertaining. It is a fact that the wives of Cabinet Ministers and the wives of the Chief and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court do not entertain on Sunday. Among the women in Washington who seem to select Sunday for entertaining are Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, wife of Representative Wadsworth; Mrs. Henry du Pont, wife of Senator du Pont; Mrs. Levi Leiter, Mrs. Preston Gibson, Mrs. Oliver Cromwell, Mrs. F. B. Moran and Mrs. John A. Logan, who give Sunday dinners and teas to some extent and frequently attend them.

The former New Yorkers who entertain extensively on Sunday here, both in their homes and at the Chevy Chase and other clubs, are the Edson Bradleys, the Perry Belmonts, Col. Robert Thompson and Mrs. Franklin Ellis. All of them believe no wrong is committed by attending a dinner or tea on Sunday, it is said.

While it is hardly true that the Nation will go to the "demnition bowwows" because of the fact that a few rich people choose to entertain on Sunday, it is doubtless true that the idea will never obtain to a wide practice in this country. Even people who do not believe in churches at all do believe in the Biblical order, "Six days shalt thou labor," not because they have any disposition whatever to observe a "seventh day" or a "first day" in a religious way, but just because they believe that everybody and everything needs one day of rest, that it is a very wise and economic idea for people to pause one day in seven and get acquainted with their own souls. We live at such a rapid pace that a breathing spell at least once in seven days is almost a necessity that we may pause and oil up the machinery and give it a chance to begin another six days' handicap.

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President Taft has let it be known that he is extremely fond of red. His favorite necktie is of the brilliant poppy red and entre nous. It may be stated that they are extremely becoming to him. Miss Helen Taft also set the pace for what is called "Helen pink," probably inheriting her taste from her father. She cannot wear the brilliant poppy or scarlet red which her father wears, so that to get as close to his taste as possible she wears pink, that being her favorite shade for her dinner dresses, and it was the shade of her "coming-out" gown. Champ Clark, Speaker-to-be, has at least 57 varieties of red ties, which are strikingly becoming to him, as he is as fair as a baby, his once golden hair now sprinkled with white, and he has a good complexion and deep-set dark-blue eyes, all of which harmonize with the red tie which he affects.

* * *

Another race war is on, and it is the proverbial tempest in a teapot. Chenytinz T. Wang, a graduate of Yale and a well-known Y. M. C. A. worker, is the innocent cause of this new war, and the men who have commenced the war are young Southern fire-eaters. The young Chinaman, who is remarkably bright and brainy, and in this respect remarkably different to the young men who are raising the row, has a room in the dormitory of what is called the Bachelor Club of the Y. M. C. A. Building. He is said to be one of the most brilliant young men the Orient has ever sent here. For more than a year Wang has been in charge of the student work of the Y. M. C. A. among Chinamen in the United States. He attended Yale College for two years and also was a student in Ann Arbor, Mich. He was a student in Japan for a long time and in charge of the work among Chinamen in that country. Wang is to be the International Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in China, and within the next few weeks is to leave for the Orient. This being the case, he went to the Y. M. C. A. Building in this city, and was housed in the dormitory until such time as he should leave the city, which is the ordinary proceeding among Y. M. C. A. men when they can find a Y. M. C. A. dormitory in a city. Immediately the men rooming on the floor with Wang began to raise Cain. They classed Wang with negros and Japanese, and thought that racial barriers were being let down, and so filed a protest. It was discovered, however, just whom Mr. Wang is, and that he ranked them in ability and in position, and so they drew in their horns, and Mr. Wang is permitted to retain his rooms at the Y. M. C. A. The way these young upstarts prance around like grains of corn on a hot griddle every time a dark-skinned person crosses their pathway is sure enough to make one laugh.

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"He's a liar; that is all," said Mr. Mondell, who was talking so loud that Mr. Wickersham overheard it.

"You are a liar if you say that," responded Mr. Wickersham, jumping across the aisle and making a swing for the Wyoming member's face.

This little exchange of sweet personalities did not take place in Washington's tenderloin, but in the big white house on the hill, known as the National Capitol, and while the House of Representatives was in session under the Flag to transact the Nation's business. The exchange of adjectives took place between Mr. Mondell, of Wyoming, and Delegate Wickersham, of Alaska. There was a whole lot more to it, but both gentlemen, after the battle was over and their friends had yanked them apart, apologized, and the next day were lunching together. It was just simply a case of letting one's temper get away with one.

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And after all it was a black horse. A man who had never been heard tell of before in connection with politics and whose name had never been suggested to the Montana Senate until the Legislature was voting for the 27th and last time for United States Senator from Montana to succeed Thomas H. Carter was elected. Henry L. Myers, now Judge of the District Court of Reville County, Mont., is the man. He received every Democratic vote, a total of 53, against 45 for Carter and three scattering Republican votes. Mr. Myers is said to be a native of Missouri. He went from Missouri to Montana in 1892. In 1894 he was elected County Attorney and was re-elected in 1896. That same year he was sent to the State Senate. He was appointed Judge in 1907 and re-elected as Judge in 1908. His name was suggested by one of the Western Montana delegation on the 27th ballot, and immediately members who had been voting for others voted for Judge Myers. He is about the darkest horse ever elected under that name. That he has been living in Montana for some 20 years and has been successful goes to prove that he is a good deal of a man. He is young, only about 45 years of age, married, and has one daughter, who will probably be one of the society buds in a year or two. He will succeed United States Senator Carter.

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"Gum Shoe Bill," otherwise known as the Senator from Missouri and now known as the "senior" Senator from Missouri, has broken loose in another place. He attacked the Vice President of the United States on a ruling in the Senate the other day, and practically called him a liar, tho in extremely parliamentary language. When the Vice President very quietly ruled against him, Senator Stone, yelling at the top of his voice and handling his desk like a blacksmith would an anvil, denounced it as an unjust ruling. Vice President Sherman, with a light tap with his ivory gavel, said quietly, but with "almighty firmness, "The Senator will please observe order," and the Senator observed it. He just sat down and observed it.

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Doesn't Like Sabbath Desecration.

Mr. Justice Harlan, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, rather startled society women of Washington and New York the other night when at the annual banquet of the Presbyterian Alliance of Washington he declared that "there are a lot of snobs who have come down here from New York and other cities where wealth is paramount and have set up customs which are injurious to the people of this community. Sunday afternoon teas, musicales and other social functions are, in my mind, a desecration of the Sabbath. The power of the Presbyterian Alliance is great, and it should be exerted toward the correction of these evil practices.

"I am much pleased with the great work the Alliance has done in this city so far, but I believe its influence should extend further. Something must be done to stem the tide of depravity which will otherwise sweep over us."

Then this sweeping rebuke to society in Washington is in a measure firmly upheld by Mrs. Mathew T. Scott, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution and herself one of the cliff dwellers' set. And be it known the cliff dwellers are not the official set at all, but the old resident set of Washington. Until you have been admitted to that particular circle you are not really "in society." Mrs. Scott says:

"I think it is an outrage that so many of the leaders of society here should desecrate Sunday by giving large teas, dinners, musicales and other entertainments. The custom was brought here from the continent, and has been growing ever since. If allowed to continue it will undermine the life of this country and bring ruin on us. I think that Sunday should be observed above all else, and that this continental habit should be stopped. I agree perfectly with Justice Harlan in all he said."

Mr. Justice Harlan in slamming New York society was just a little wide of the mark. The custom of dinner giving, musicale entertaining and all that kind of thing on Sundays was really introduced in Washington by the Baroness Hengelmuller, wife of the Embassador of Austro-Hungary. It will be remembered that Baroness Hengelmuller only a few weeks ago gave out a screed against the "slowness" of Washington society and the lack of sprightliness and spirit in the matter of entertaining here, which got her into no end of trouble and sent her to bed with a serious nervous illness which has kept her from appearing as doyenne of the Diplomatic Corps thruout the whole social season. The Baroness called President and Mrs. Taft "Westerners," and without actually saying so practically did say that they were devoid of tact and social applomb and need polishing up. When Count Cassini, Embassador from Russia, was here his harum-scarum adopted daughter, who was the head of his household, did Sunday entertaining with an abandon that was perfectly startling. When the Roosevelts were in the White House they rather accepted the Sunday entertaining idea. The Tafts, however, particularly Mrs. Taft, are against it, and quite agree with Justice Harlan that there is not any necessity what-

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Newspaper reports have made a great deal of somebody's suggestion that discarded Army rifles had been distributed among the dissatisfied iron-workers in Pennsylvania preparatory to a vast strike. This led to close inquiry, which develops the fact that the military authorities have been taking sure steps to keep the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, which the United States Army has discarded in favor of the new Springfield musket, from falling into the hands of evil-minded persons or those bent upon resistance of the legal authorities. For considerably more than a month past the War Department has declined to sell any of these rifles to dealers, and they are permitted to go into the hands of only properly organized, legitimate clubs and military organizations. It is said at the War Department that if any Krag-Jorgensens are in the hands of proposed strikers they are probably those which have been discarded by the European armies and were exported in large numbers to the United States, where they sell for $2 and $3 apiece. It is stated that the United States Government has no power to prevent that traffic, and that it might be made a proper subject for State regulation.

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Resources of the South.

Judge Hamilton McWhirter, of Athens, Ga., who is General Counsel of the Southern Railway, loses no chance to deservedly eulogize the South. In Washington the other day he said:

"It is beyond the comprehension of anyone unfamiliar with it, and yet the South has not by any means reached the zenith of its prosperity, nor will it for many years to come. Any country or section of a country that has a natural monopoly is bound to become one of the richest parts of the earth, and the South has one of the greatest monopolies of the country in its cotton product. The civil war put the South back 25 years in its development, and the cotton product suffered in common with all industries, if it did not suffer more than others. But in the last 10 years it has gone forward at a tremendous rate, due largely to the increased uses of the staple, to improved machinery and more extensive markets.

"I can remember well when only the cotton boll was of value to the grower; now there is nothing of the plant that is not used. By-products have become almost as valuable as the cotton itself. Cottonseed is used to make oil and food products; the hulls are shipped all over the world for animal food, and the stalk is being utilized for the making of paper. All this has helped to make the cotton section prosperous. The cotton acreage has grown marvelously in the last 10 years. My father has told me frequently that only a comparatively few years ago the cotton growers would not have known what to do with a million bales; now they are producing 12,000,000 or 13,000,000 bales every year.

"This wonderful growth in the cotton industry has not come without hard work and study. Farming, and especially cotton farming, is the most delicate business in the world. The banker or merchant may leave his business in charge of other men for a week or 10 days or a month without its suffering, but the cotton grower and farmer has to watch his crops with the attention only he will bestow. There is another advantage the South has in its production of cotton besides the fact that it is a monopoly; that is, that the growing of the plant does not exhaust the soil. A field can be planted to cotton for 100 years, and it will be as fertile at the end of that time as ever. The negro is rapidly disappearing as a farmer, because he is not and never can be in any sense a business man. He is taking the place in the world in which he belongs, which is not in business."

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Mrs. Medill McCormick, who was the daughter of the late Senator Hanna, is tremendously interested in settlement work. She is one of the leaders in the Woman's Civic Federation, and at a recent meeting at Mrs. Archibald Hopkins's home made a short but interesting address. Mrs. McCormick is devoting her time and fortune in a thoro way, and with the assistance of her wealthy friends, which is sure to be a power in helping the working girl in this section of the country. Mrs. McCormick's last great work is to lease a big old-fashioned house on K street, where she proposes establishing a residence for industrial employes, women and young girls, who will find here a comfortable home at a minimum rate of board. A manager from Chicago, where these houses are in successful operation, will come to Washington to take charge of the domestic machinery, while the social life of the house will be conducted along the lines of a club or settlement house, with each guest a self-respecting, co-operating member of the same.

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The Department of Agriculture, which is strenuously endeavoring to protect the big game of the United States, is co-operating with what is called the Bison Society and a number of the big game clubs for the purpose of preserving the buffalo and several other species of game that is in danger of utter extinction. Unfortunately the elk, the tremendous big game of the North, has not been included in these protection efforts beyond the enforcing of the State game laws, so far as possible. The organization of Elks concluded that it was about time for them to get busy in the protection business, and so themselves propose to present a herd of 25 elks to the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of perpetuating the species. One might say that there is not a little irony in this. They are really responsible for the slaughter of their namesakes, and all for the purpose of getting two elk teeth from each head. They are now willing to wear imitation elk teeth, and have asked the Government to accept 25 elk, only a third of which are males, and place them for protection in Yellowstone Park. It is said that in Yellowstone National Park they will have the environment that will approach their natural environment, and that they can there be sufficiently protected.

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The District of Columbia Volunteers are planning a great celebration to be held on the 15th anniversary of their enlistment on April 10th next. There is to be a parade in the streets of Washington by the Volunteers, who will be escorted by the High School Cadets. They will call on the President and the Commissioners, and probably end the day's celebration with a banquet.

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No Benefit, No Pay.

You ought to try a 25-day trial treatment of Bodi-Tone on its no benefit, no pay plan. This plan is fully explained in the large Bodi-Tone advertisement on the last page in this issue. If you have not yet tried Bodi-Tone, you can get a dollar box on trial, without a penny in advance, simply by writing for it. Read the offer.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

The 61st Congress is dead, and its dying days were not its best ones. Its closing scenes were disgraceful, bordering just enough on tragedy to be almost farce comedy. Members of the House, incensed at the Speaker, pranced down in front of him, threatened him with brickbats, yelling at the tops of their voices meantime, to be driven back by the mace. Men called each other liars across Representative Hall; the Democrats filibustered against the Tariff Board bill, and the closing hours degenerated into angry demands for roll call, the tired, worn-out voices of the reading clerks responding to the imperious demands by 40 minutes of yelling names at the tops of their voices, to which no one cared to respond. In fact, the members of the House divided themselves up into squads, some of them to force action on certain measures, others to keep those measures from coming before the body, and yet others who declared "they didn't care a —— whether any more legislation was transacted or not," and Comanche Indians on the warpath would be a mild comparison to the racket that each of these squads was raising. There were certain members who were fighting reciprocity, Statehood, increase of postage, direct election of United States Senators, the Sulloway pension bill, Ballinger-Pinchot investigation reports and the ocean mail subsidy, among other things, and they simply filibustered until they knocked them out.

In the United States Senate "Baby Bailey," of Texas, dramatically resigned, a step, by the way, which he had long contemplated, and took that particular time because it was dramatic and added sauce piquante to the fight for Democratic leadership in the Senate. He took it back later.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, who got back to the Senate a few weeks ago by a nasty little margin, disregarded the unanimous wish of the Massachusets Legislature by filibustering against the Sulloway pension bill, which had been supported by the practically unanimous vote of the Legislatures of 21 other States. Senator Stone, of Missouri, flung his defi in the face of the Vice President, only to be ordered to take his seat, and, taking it altogether, the closing hours of the 61st Congress were its sorriest. Those closing scenes are not a matter of pride for anyone to look back upon. Mighty little of general interest, of the tremendous mass of matter that ought to be acted upon, was acted upon before the gavels fell in the two Houses. Among the things that squeezed thru were:

Provision of $3,000,000 for the fortification of the Panama Canal.

Provision for two new battleships.

Recodification of the judicial code.

Creation of forest preserves in the southern Appalachian and White Mountains.

Providing for the construction of Embassy and Legation buildings abroad.

Requiring the inspection of locomotive boilers.

There were millions of dollars voted for fortifications that we shall not need for many years; millions of dollars voted for memorials to various great men who have been dead a long, long time and whose name and fame are not suffering for recognition; millions of dollars for battleships; millions upon millions for the Army and Navy; thousands of dollars for pleasure jaunts to Alaska, the Panama Canal, the Philippines, the Hawaiian Islands; millions of dollars to help pay postage on advertising in magazines; thousands of dollars to investigate poor Government clerks and increase the salaries of rich ones; millions after millions of dollars for the Panama Canal; millions of dollars for a million of insignificant things that could wait for a few years, but not one single silver dollar for veterans, 50,000 of whom will be dead before it is possible to secure relief for them, should the extraordinary session of Congress work with lightning rapidity.

Representative Sulloway, the big-bodied, big-hearted, generous-souled and sympathetic Chairman of the House Committee on Pensions, retires from the head of the committee, but he declares that his bill will be the first in the hopper at the extra session.

Senator Scott, of West Virginia, is out, but he fought to the bitter end for the Sulloway bill. He was splendidly supported by that untiring young Son of a Veteran, Charles Curtis, of Kansas, and Curtis will carry on the fight.

The bill would undoubtedly have passed but for the objection and filibustering tactics of the senior Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Lodge, and he stood behind "Baby" Bailey, of Texas, who would have talked the bill to death had it ever been placed before the Senate for action.

Senate.

Monday, March 27.—The Lorimer case was laid before the Senate shortly after 1 o'clock and kept there continuously.

A filibuster was organized, and the time is being consumed by those opposed to the seating of the Illinois Senator.

House.

The House agreed to the conference report on the legislative bill, which, among other things, provides for an increase in the salary of the Secretary to the President from $6,000 to $7,500 a year.

A bill enlarging the powers of the Public Health Service was passed.

A bill empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to issue gold certificates against uncoined gold bullion was passed.

A joint resolution looking to the investigation of the so-called Match Trust was adopted.

Senate.

Feb. 28.—The Senate agreed to vote on the Lorimer case at 1:30 to-morrow afternoon and then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

The Senate to-day defeated the resolution proposing a constitutional amendment for the popular election of Senators by a vote of 54 to 33. The resolution lacked four votes of securing the necessary two-thirds to pass it.

The Senate agreed to make the Tariff Board bill the unfinished business by a vote of 53 to 21.

The Senate, having been in session all night, took a recess shortly after 8 o'clock in the morning and later in the day adjourned. This action was taken in order to complete the legislative day of Monday and begin the legislative day of Tuesday and to preserve the special order for to-day, which was a vote on the resolution for popular election of Senators. In the course of the day speeches were made by Senator Stone, of Missouri, in opposition to Lorimer; Senator Pristow, of Kansas, in opposition to Lorimer, and Senators Lafe Young and Asle J. Gronna in opposition to Canadian reciprocity.

House.

The House passed the Steenerson bill providing compensation for officers and men in National Guard organizations. The House voted further to disagree to Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill. The deficiency bill, the last of the supply bills, was reported and passed.

Senate.

March 1.—The Senate, by a vote of 46 to 40, defeated the resolution declaring that Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, was not entitled to his seat in the Senate.

The Tariff Board bill was then laid before the Senate. Senator Heyburn began a speech against it. At 3 o'clock the bill was laid aside by unanimous consent, and the Senate took up and considered the agricultural appropriation bill until 5:30, when a recess was taken until 8 o'clock at night.

The Navy appropriation bill was reported to the Senate. The bill as reported increases the limit of cost of the battleships Florida and New York to $6,500,000. It also provides for two gunboats and two seagoing tugs, in addition to the authorizations made in the bill as it came from the House. The bill retains the Stanley amendment relating to the purchase of armor plate and the eight-hour provisions.

House.

The House approved the proposed State Constitution for New Mexico. It passed what is known as the "whisky leakage" bill. The militia pay bill was put on its final passage. The House also passed the Panama Canal bond bill, and gave consideration to other measures.

The bill for reorganizing the District finances, known as the Judson bill, was defeated by a vote of 151 to 86.

The District appropriation bill was passed.

Senate.

March 2.—After considering the bill creating a Tariff Board from 11 o'clock in the morning, when the Senate met, until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the Senate, on motion of Senator McCumber, and with the approval of the friends of the Tariff Board bill, proceeded to displace the bill as the unfinished business, and took up general appropriation bills.

After passing the pension appropriation, diplomatic and consular, coast fortification and Military Academy bills the Senate at 6 o'clock took a recess until 8:15 p. m.

The Sulloway pension bill, which had passed the House heretofore, was offered as an amendment to the pension appropriation bill, but was ruled out on a point of order made by Senator Lodge.

House.

The House adopted the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill, the Senate having receded on certain Senate amendments that were in controversy.

A bill was passed appropriating $100,000 for a memorial of Commander Perry to be erected at Put-in-Bay, Ohio.

Manuel Quezon, the Resident Commissioner of the Philippines, read a telegram received from Manila, in which the news was conveyed that the Philippine Assembly had adopted a resolution urging Congress to recognize the independence of the Philippines.

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NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
Kissimmee, Fla., Feb. 23, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that the tax books of Osceola County will close on April 1. All parties owning land in this County who have not paid their taxes should write me at once, giving full description of land. Inclose stamped envelope for reply, and I will immediately mail tax bill. Please give this matter immediate attention and save unnecessary costs. C. L. BANDY, Tax Collector of Osceola County.

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WANTED SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS Union soldiers who homesteaded some land, but less than 160 acres before June 22, 1874, are entitled to additional rights even though entry was relinquished or abandoned. If soldier is dead, widow or heirs have his rights. I pay spot cash for these claims. Address (Comrade) W. E. MOSES, 469 Jacobson Bldg., Denver, Colo.

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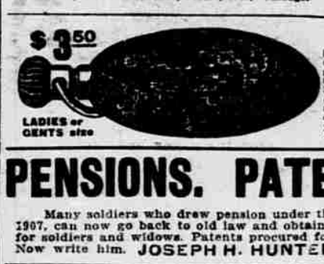

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