

# WATERSON LAUDS MEMORY OF LINCOLN

## Have Paid Original Existence of Slavery

### CONFEDERATES

Charles Francis Adams, Robert E. Lee, Henry Waterson, paid tribute to the character of Abraham Lincoln.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The thirty-third annual banquet of the Confederate Veterans Camp of New York was held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, a soldier of the Union, responded to the toast of "Robert E. Lee," Henry Waterson, a soldier of the Confederacy, paid tribute to the character of Abraham Lincoln.

The opening toast to "The President and the Army and Navy of the United States—A Prince Among the Rulers of the World, and But the Servant of a Free People"—was drunk standing amid great applause, the orchestra rendering "Hail Columbia."

### Mr. Waterson's Speech

In response to the toast "To the Memory of Abraham Lincoln," Henry Waterson spoke in substance as follows:

"Jefferson Davis, than whom there never lived, in this or in any land, a nobler gentleman and a knightlier soldier—Jefferson Davis, who, whatever may be thought of his opinions and actions, said always what he meant and meant always what he said—Jefferson Davis declared that next after the surrender at Appomattox, the murder of Abraham Lincoln made the darkest day in the calendar for the South and the people of the South. Why? Because Mr. Davis had come to a knowledge of the magnanimity of Mr. Lincoln's heart and the generosity of his intentions.

"If Lincoln had lived there would have been no era of reconstruction, with its repressive agencies and oppressive legislation. If Lincoln had lived there would have been wanting to the extremity of the time the bloody edge of his taking off to mount the steeds and spur the flanks of vengeance. For Lincoln entertained, with respect to the rehabilitation of the Union, the single wish that the Southern States—should use his homely phraseology—should come back home and behave themselves," and, if he have lived he would have made this wish effectual as he made everything effectual to which he seriously addressed himself.

### A Friend at Court

"From first to last throughout the angry debates preceding the war, amid all the passions of the war itself, not one vindictive, proscriptive word fell from his tongue or pen, whilst during its progress there was scarcely a day when he did not project his great personality between some Southern man or woman and danger. Yet the South does not know, except as a kind of hearsay, that this big-brained, big-souled man was a friend, a friend at court, when friends were most in need, having the will and the power to rescue it from the wolves of brutality and rapine whom the history of all wars tells us the lust of victory, the very smell of battle, lures from their hiding to prey upon the helpless, the dying, and the dead. But, perusing the after-story of those dread days, Jefferson Davis knew this and died doing full justice to the character of Abraham Lincoln.

"Considerable discussion has been heard lately touching what did and did not happen upon the occasion of a famous historic episode known as the Hampton Roads conference.

"The story that he offered payment for the slaves—so often affirmed and denied—is in either case but a quibble with the actual facts. He could not have made such an offer except tentatively, lacking the means to carry it out.

"But there is ample evidence that he went to Hampton Roads resolved to commit himself to that proposition. He did, according to the official reports, refer to it in specific terms, having already formulated a plan of procedure. This plan requires no verification. It exists and may be seen in his own handwriting. It embraced a joint resolution to be submitted by the President to the two houses of Congress appropriating \$400,000,000 to be distributed among the Southern States on the basis of the slave population of each according to the Census of 1860, and a proclamation to be issued by himself, as President, when this joint resolution had been passed by Congress.

"Indeed, payment for the slaves had been all along in his mind. He believed

with equally guilty with the South in the original existence of slavery. He fully understood that the irrepressible conflict was a conflict of systems, not a merely sectional and partisan quarrel. He wanted to leave the South no right to claim that the North, finding slave labor unremunerative, had sold its negroes to the South and then turned about and by force of arms confiscated what it had unlooted at a profit. He fully recognized slavery as property.

"The years are gliding swiftly by. Only a little while, and there shall not be one man living who saw service on either side of that great struggle of systems and ideas. Its passions long ago vanished from manly bosoms. That has come to pass within a single generation in America which in Europe requires a century to accomplish. There is no disputing the verdict of events. Let us relate them truly and interpret them fairly. If we would have the North do justice to our heroes, we must do justice to its heroes.

### Vindicate Our Integrity

"I here render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, even as I would render unto God the thing that are God's. As living men, standing erect in the presence of heaven and the world, we have grown gray without being ashamed; and we need not fear that history will fail to vindicate our integrity.

"It will be told how the mistaken notion that slave labor was requisite to the profitable cultivation of sugar, rice and cotton, raised a paramount property interest in the Southern section of the Union, while in the Northern section, responding to the trend of modern thought and the outer movements of mankind, there arose a great moral sentiment against slavery. The conflict thus established, gradually but surely sectionalizing party lines, was inevitably as it was irrepressible. It was fought out to its bitter and logical conclusion at Appomattox. It found us a bundle of petty sovereignties, held together by a rope of sand. It made and it left us a nation. Esto perpetua!"

## RESENTS INTERFERENCE BY HUMANE SOCIETY

### Suit of C. E. Meyers Against That Organization

The hearing in the suit of Charles E. Meyers against the Washington Humane Society, which will be had tomorrow before Justice Harzer in Equity Court No. 2, promises to be more than ordinarily interesting. The litigation involves the charter right of the agents of the Humane Society to stop draft animals on the streets of the District and examine them for the purpose of discovering evidence of cruelty inflicted by the drivers or owners, or both.

Mr. Meyers is the owner of a large number of horses and mules, which he uses for draft purposes. He says that often his teams have been stopped in the streets by the agents of the Humane Society, without just or apparent good cause. This action, he says, not only puts him to great expense, but also greatly interferes with the conduct of his business.

## MOTHER FINDS HER SON THROUGH "THE TIMES"

An Article in This Paper Brought Him Home To Her.

Mrs. Louis Rand, of Philadelphia, whose son Albert has been missing from home since last November, writes the Police Department that an article published in The Times induced her boy to return to his home. The boy had been living under another name in Washington, and was employed by a painter.

## FILTRATION PLANT BIDS MUST BE IN TOMORROW

Bids for the construction of the new District of Columbia filtration plant will be received at the office of the Washington Aqueduct Company until noon tomorrow. Specifications and plans have been prepared, and cover the work from excavation to the removal of debris. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guaranty, or if it is believed to be below the actual cost of the work.

## CROWN PRINCESS' ESCAPE CAUSES RUPTURE IN DRESDEN

DRESDEN, Jan. 27.—The escape of the Crown Princess Louise of Saxony has caused strained relations between the King and the crown prince. The prince urges clemency, while the King declares that the matter affects the dynasty and demands the severest measures.

## STILL IN DEBT AFTER TEN YEARS OF TOIL

### Experience of Two Markle & Co. Employees.

### PAID IN RENT, FUEL AND FOOD

#### Striking Facts Elicited by Judge Gray's Cross-Examination of Operators' Auditor, at Coal Investigation.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—The first witness before the coal strike commission today was Edward Rose, auditor for the Markle Company, who testified that during 1901 there were twenty of the company's miners who earned over \$1,000, while the balance averaged close to \$654 each.

The witness declared that at the time of Andrew Chippee's death he was not in debt to the company, as his son had previously testified, but that he had \$9.01 due him, which amount was drawn by his widow. The company gave Mrs. Chippee free house rent, free coal, and \$50.

As to Mrs. Burns, the witness said her husband died in November, 1888, and her son started to work February 1, 1894. During that interval of over five years she was allowed to live in the house without paying rent, and was supplied with coal without payment.

When her son began to work, under the rules, she was allowed to go to the store and buy goods on credit. In the regular course she had, at that time, been credited with the amount due for rent and coal, but this was overlooked, and it was not until 1898 that she was credited with \$336.70, the amount of rent and coal, or, in other words, she was forgiven the indebtedness which had accrued down to the time her son began work.

### Commission Demands Facts

"These figures prove nothing," said Judge Gray. "What this commission wants is facts. Admitting that those amounts and credits were allowed, Mrs. Chippee and Mrs. Burns admittedly received no cash money, but only credits against amounts alleged to be due the company. Now, can you tell us whether, during the four years this debt hung over the heads of those women, they or their sons received any compensation—cash, wages—for services they rendered the company?"

"They did."

"How do you know that?"

"The books show it."

"The books show nothing of the kind," declared Judge Gray. "Do you know of your own personal knowledge that any cash was paid these women or their sons?"

"The payroll shows it."

"Have you personally examined those payrolls?"

"I have not."

### Judge Gray's Stern Language

"Then you know nothing at all about it," sternly said Judge Gray, "and that is just what I wanted to bring out."

Further probing developed the fact that Mrs. Burns worked as a scrub and charwoman in the Markle company's offices from 1888 to 1898, and her son worked in the mines from 1894, when he became fourteen years of age, until 1898 without a penny of cash being paid them.

They received their rent, coal, and store supplies in lieu of wages, and still owed the company \$40 at the end of the ten years.

All of this testimony was elicited through questions by Judge Gray.

Attorney Darrow cross-examined the witness severely on his figures, especially as concerned the wages alleged to have been received by the dozen men evicted from their houses by the company, and as to a certain contract miner who is cited in the company's answer as earning \$4,022.61. The witness finally admitted that his figures were all based upon what company officials had told him and not upon any personal knowledge or investigation.

## OFFICERS INSTALLED BY COUNCIL OF RED MEN

At the semi-annual meeting of the Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men, held recently, the following great officers were installed: Great prophet, Joseph J. Caylor; great sachem, J. A. Madison, Jr.; great senior saganmore, J. E. Payne; great junior saganmore, A. J. Marving; great sennap, Thomas R. Beavers; great mischenowa, N. Bunch; great guard of the forest, William S. Mann; great guard of the wigwam, P. C. Lewis; great keeper of wampum, Fred W. Kahl-rt; great chief of records, William S. Dodge.

## SENATE APPROVES PRINTING OF DISTRICT REVISED CODE

The Senate this morning took favorable action on the resolution offered by Senator Dillingham providing for the printing of several thousand copies of the revised code of the District. These are for the use of the House and Senate and District officials named in the list made a part of the resolution.

## PRESIDENT'S ACTION ON PETITIONS FOR PARDON

### Will Not Interfere With Sinclair's Death Sentence.

### HORSE THIEVES GIVEN LIFE

#### Death Penalty Commuted to Imprisonment—No Clemency for Homer Bird.

President Roosevelt's official action in five capital punishment cases, submitted to him for final consideration by the Department of Justice, was made known yesterday afternoon.

In the cases of John Sinclair, colored, of this city, and Homer Bird, of Alaska, commutation of sentence was refused. In each of these cases the President adhered to the recommendations of the Attorney General. The latter, in reporting the Sinclair case to the President, said:

"This petitioner is under sentence of death for a brutal murder committed in the District of Columbia. I have carefully examined the testimony and other papers in the case, and can find no mitigating circumstances. I do not think the sentence of the court should be disturbed, and I advise that the application be denied."

### Will Not Interfere

The President's indorsement was as follows:

"Application denied. There will be no interference in the carrying out of the sentence."

The Homer Bird case, in which commutation of sentence was also refused, is a noted case in the criminal records of Alaska. Bird was convicted in that territory of several murders committed in September, 1898. His case has dragged along for nearly five years, through two trials and two appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States. He is now under sentence to be hanged March 6.

Bird was the organizer of a gold-seeking party which went to the Alaskan fields in the summer of 1898. There were three other men and one woman in the party. A dispute arose concerning their plans, and it was finally decided that they should divide the provisions and separate. Bird became enraged, and while the three men were seated at breakfast he shot them from behind, instantly killing Hurlin and fatally wounding R. L. Patterson. He spared Charles Sheffer, the youngest member of the party.

After many months he was apprehended and taken to St. Michaels. He escaped from jail there by cutting, with a case knife, a hole through a double floor four inches thick. He was recaptured, tried, and convicted in 1900, but the United States Supreme Court reversed the case. He was again tried, and the Supreme Court, on November 17, 1902, affirmed the judgment of the lower court.

### Attorney General's Recommendation

The Attorney General, in reporting upon this application to the President, said:

"This petitioner has been twice convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged. I have examined the testimony and all the papers with great care, and can find no justification for executive interference. I therefore advise that the application be denied."

The President's indorsement was as follows:

"Application refused. The sentence will be carried out unchanged."

The President commuted to imprisonment for life the death sentences of George Barclay and James Brummett, two prisoners convicted in Oklahoma of murder and sentenced to be hanged on February 12. These prisoners were horse thieves and were held up with pistols and rifles by a number of men who were pursuing them. A fight ensued, in which Barclay shot and killed one Poole, a member of the pursuing party.

## NORFOLK ON SUNDAY A "WIDE OPEN" TOWN

### Mayor Riddick Incensed at Disregard Paid to the Law.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 27.—Mayor Riddick is furious at the way the Sunday liquor law has been disregarded. Twenty-eight men were arraigned in the police court today for drunkenness. Nearly all said they had purchased the liquor yesterday at saloons which ran wide open while the police patrolled in front of the doors.

Disgusting scenes occurred in Church Street, where the whisky was purchased. Secretary Heisenbuttel, of the Naval Young Men's Christian Association, said in court that Sunday was the worst day he had seen in Norfolk since the association opened. It is reported that the grand jury will take up the matter.

Mayor Riddick thinks this condition of affairs will hurt his chances for a second term. There promised to be a big shake-up in the police department, from high officers down.

## THE REV. DR. BROOKS OBJECTS TO "IRIS"

### Virginia Harned May Be Denied License to Play.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 27.—The Rev. John Cotton Brooks, rector of the largest Episcopal church in western Massachusetts and brother of the late Phillips Brooks, bishop of Massachusetts, has appeared before the licensing committee of the board of aldermen and filed a formal protest against the appearance of Virginia Harned here tomorrow night in "Iris."

According to the Rev. Dr. Brooks' statement before the city fathers, "the objection to this play is based upon its printed story and the adverse criticism in other cities on the ground of immorality. It is impossible from a perusal of the printed details of the play to conceive that it has any worthy moral import that can justify the painful story of progressive sin and degradation that it tells.

"The play is put forth rather that it may profit by the morbid curiosity for the questionable and the forbidden than for the exposition of any moral lesson. This can be said of a large class of plays of which 'Iris' is an extreme example, one of whose chief assets is the power to cause a discussion on moral grounds."

The Rev. Dr. Brooks declared that not only "Iris," but other similar plays, should be prohibited from appearing in Springfield in the future. The licensing committee has full power to prohibit the appearance of any play in this city.

## BALTIMORE TO HONOR MARTYR PRESIDENT

### Heroic Bust of McKinley to be Unveiled in Postoffice Thursday.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.—The McKinley Memorial Association of the Baltimore postoffice has announced that on Thursday at noon, the anniversary of President McKinley's birth, a bust of Mr. McKinley, which was arranged for some time ago, will be unveiled at the postoffice.

The exercises will be opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. John Lanahan, the personal friend of the late President and at one time his pastor.

Postmaster Warfield, chairman of the committee, acting on behalf of the association, will turn the statue over to the government.

Mr. Warfield secured through George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the late President, access to the death mask of Mr. McKinley, from which, with other material at command, a bronze bust of the late President was secured. Before it was accepted by the committee a number of friends of the late President inspected the bust, among them Mr. Cortelyou, ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long and others who were close friends of the late President, and they all expressed the opinion that the likeness was most striking.

The bust is of heroic size, mounted on a dark blue marble pedestal. It is eight feet high. A bronze tablet adorns the pedestal on which is the following inscription bearing the last words of Mr. McKinley:

"It is God's way: His will be done, not mine."  
WILLIAM MCKINLEY,  
1848-1901.  
Twenty-fourth President of the United States.  
Erected by the Employees of the Baltimore Postoffice,  
Under the Administration of S. Davies Warfield, Postmaster, 1902.

## HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL OPERATIONS ARE RESUMED

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—In the northern tube of the tunnel being constructed under the North River, between the foot of Fifteenth Street, Jersey City, and Merton Street, Manhattan, the boring shield resumed operations yesterday. It has been strengthened and equipped with a steel apron.

Three weeks ago the shield was put out of commission by coming in contact with a rock formation, and since that time work in the tunnel has been practically suspended. The engineers expect to make headway toward Manhattan at the rate of sixty-two inches every twenty-four hours.

## ROCKEFELLER BUILDS A ROAD.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Fearing that some driver might lose his life by driving into an artificial lake at a bad curve in the public road on his place, John D. Rockefeller spent thousands of dollars to build a new road with a straight course. It was offered tonight to the board of trustees of North Tarrytown and accepted.

## UNMARRIED KANSANS TO PAY HEAD TAX

### Bill Aimed at Bachelor Governor and Lieutenant.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 27.—Representative Campbell has introduced a bill in the house to tax all able-bodied bachelors between the age of forty and sixty-five \$50 a year, and all able-bodied spinsters, between the ages of thirty-five and fifty, who have no families to support, \$25 a year, the taxes to go into the school fund.

A clause in the bill forfeits to the school fund the salaries of unmarried State officers. This provision is aimed at Governor Bailey and Lieutenant Governor Hanna, bachelors, to whom several thousand strange women have lately proposed.

## UTAH LAWMAKERS OBJECT TO TERM "JACK RABBITS"

### Censure Newspaper for Making Invidious Comparison.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 27.—The lower house of the Legislature made formal objection to a comparison of its members to jack rabbits.

The objection was in the form of a set of resolutions severely censuring a Salt Lake paper, which on Saturday published an article stating that the members from San Pete county "could change places with jack rabbits, and the Legislature would be strengthened by the presence of their substitutes."

On account of the prevalence of smallpox in the State agitation in favor of a compulsory vaccination law has been very strong, and the representatives from San Pete county have vigorously opposed this movement.

## FORMER PREACHER CONFESSES WINNING \$2,000 BY GAMBLING

### WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 27.—The Rev. W. J. Holt, the former young pastor of the Elkins (W. Va.) Methodist Episcopal Church, last night confessed that he had fallen from grace had won \$5,000 in the past week by gambling, and had bought property with the proceeds.

The young clergyman recently gave up his church, and had been living at Moundsville for a few weeks. "I shall either secure employment as instructor in elocution or work in a store to keep books," she announced, proudly, when it was suggested that she return immediately to her home and mother.

Willard asked his bride, she declares, for all the money she had three hours after the marriage ceremony had been solemnized.

So tempestuous were the scenes at the Revere House, where the couple have been stopping, that the other guests took up the cause of Mrs. Willard and the actor was ordered to leave.

## STRANDED STEAMER PROVES TOTAL LOSS

### Wreck First Reported to Be American Liner St. Paul.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27.—The vessel which went ashore off Aberffraw Point, ten miles from Holyhead, yesterday, proves to be the German steamer Bothilde Russ, of Hamburg, and not an American liner, as at first reported. The steamer left here on Saturday last, bound for Cardiff.

The first news of the stranding of the steamer was obtained when seventeen of her crew reached shore near Holyhead in small boats. The remainder of the vessel's crew had been unable to reach shore, up to last reports, because of the heavy sea which was running.

When the report of the steamer ashore first became current, rumor had it that it was a big American liner, and in some quarters it was stated that the St. Paul had come to grief. This report was quickly laid, however, by the fact that the St. Paul does not steam anywhere near Holyhead.

The Bothilde Russ is a total wreck.

## BESSIE TOONE TIRED OF HER ACTOR HUSBAND

### Railroad President's Niece to Sue J. T. Willard for Divorce.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Bessie Toone Willard, who a month ago eloped and married J. P. Willard, actor, has left him and will bring action for divorce on ground of cruelty.

Bessie Toone is a niece of President Newman, of the New York Central Railroad. Her father, R. H. Toone, is auditor of the Texas division of the Union Pacific.

"I shall either secure employment as instructor in elocution or work in a store to keep books," she announced, proudly, when it was suggested that she return immediately to her home and mother.

Willard asked his bride, she declares, for all the money she had three hours after the marriage ceremony had been solemnized.

So tempestuous were the scenes at the Revere House, where the couple have been stopping, that the other guests took up the cause of Mrs. Willard and the actor was ordered to leave.

# ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

## Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

### To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of The Washington Daily Times May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

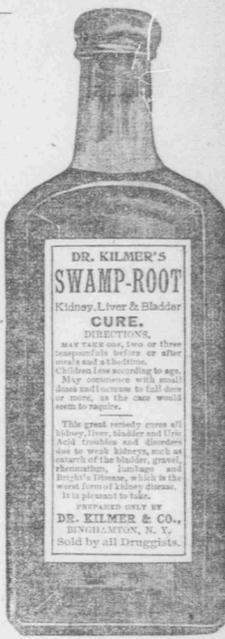
Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering with fatal results is sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless, and irritable, makes you pass water often during the day, and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints, and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach, and liver trouble; you get a sallow, yellow complexion; makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle, and let it stand twenty-four hours. If, on examination, it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver, and bladder troubles.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the EDITORIAL NOTE—You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful remedy, Swamp-Root, sent absolutely free by mail, also a book telling all about Swamp-Root, and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonials received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact their very lives, to the great curative properties of Swamp-Root. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in The Washington Daily Times.



(Swamp-Root is Pleasant to Take) regular 50-cent and \$1 size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

# Laxative

To Get the Genuine See that this Signature is on the Box:

E. W. Grove

# Bromo Quinine

## Cures a Cold in One day

## Cures Grip in Two Days

7 Million Boxes Sold During the past Year