

EX-SPEAKER HENDERSON PASSES AWAY IN IOWA

Former Leader of the House Succumbs After Illness of Nine Months.



DAVID B. HENDERSON
FORMER SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE, WHO PASSED AWAY YESTERDAY IN IOWA.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 25.—Former Speaker David B. Henderson of the National House of Representatives died at 2 o'clock this afternoon at Mercy Hospital of paralysis, from which he has suffered for nine months. He began to sink on Friday afternoon, rallied Saturday morning, but later lapsed into unconsciousness and finally passed away at the end of the day. He was 72 years of age. He was born in Scotland in 1834, the son of Thomas and Barbara (Bremner) Henderson. He came with his parents to the United States in 1846. They settled first in Illinois and then, three years later, moved to Iowa, where young Henderson received his education, first in the common schools and then in the Upper Iowa University.

He had begun the study of law when the Civil War broke out, but he enlisted in the Northern army as a private, serving first in the Twelfth Iowa. He was wounded several times and lost a leg at the battle of Corinth, Miss., but on his recovery returned to the front as colonel of the Forty-sixth Iowa and remained with his command until the close of the war, when he returned home.

LEADER IN THE HOUSE.

Henderson One of the Most Powerful Men of the Nation.
David Bremner Henderson was born at Old Deer, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1834; the son of Thomas and Barbara (Bremner) Henderson. He came with his parents to the United States in 1846. They settled first in Illinois and then, three years later, moved to Iowa, where young Henderson received his education, first in the common schools and then in the Upper Iowa University.

MORLEY TAKES A STAND AGAINST LORD KITCHENER

Secretary for India Favors Upholding the Supremacy of the Civil Government.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—John Morley's first official act as Secretary for India has been to intervene in the thorny dispute which led to the resignation of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the former Viceroy. His decision, as indicated by dispatches just published, is strongly in favor of upholding the supremacy of the civil government in Indian military matters, which confirms the view taken by Lord Curzon as against General Lord Kitchener.

MEMBER OF THE HOUSE.

He proposed following his chosen profession and was admitted to the bar in 1855, but accepted the position of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Iowa, which he filled most acceptably until 1859, when he became assistant United States District Attorney, his service in that position ending in 1861 with his election to Congress. There he remained by successive re-elections until 1892, taking from the very first an active and prominent part in the business of the House.

STANCH REPUBLICAN.

Henderson wielded large influence in the House when on the floor and few measures ever passed without his assent. He was personally very popular among his colleagues in the House, irrespective of party, but at the same time he was strong partisan and was freely criticized by his opponents for his alleged autocratic rulings. Just before his retirement he became out of harmony with his party, favoring tariff reduction and reciprocity treaties, to which the Republicans were not ready to accede.

In his profession he was first a member of the firm of Shiras, Van Duzee & Henderson and later of the firm of Henderson, Hurd, Lenehan & Kiesel. He was known as one of the best trial

PROCESSES OF THE CONGO

AND QUAKE MAY 2000

Late Reports Tell of Great Destruction Wrought on the Coast of Colombia by the Seismic Disturbances

BODIES BY HUNDREDS ENCOUNTERED AT SEA

Buildings Shaken Down in Several Cities and a Big Wall of Water Sweeps Upon Terrified Inhabitants

Special Dispatch to The Call.
BUENAVENTURA, Colombia, Feb. 25. The earthquake that occurred on the morning of February 21 lasted about seven minutes, the movement being from north to south. The town was considerably shaken. The damage was small, but the people were thrown into a panic, kneeling, weeping and praying in the street. All the clocks in the town were stopped, while the cables were broken in many places.

Following the earthquake there was a tidal wave which was of no consequence here, but reports from the coast, including an area of fifty leagues to the south, state that 2000 persons were killed by falling houses or drowned by the wave, while families having been

Sailing vessels report having encountered hundreds of corpses and quantities of dead fish. Many small settlements were completely swept away.

The damage done by the earthquake and tidal wave at Tulaco was greater than here. The shock was felt in the interior and five people were killed at Tuquerres.

At Popayan the people resorted to tents, and thanksgiving services were held on February 21 and 22.

Twelve distinct shocks were felt, but it is believed that all danger is over now.

MR. ROOSEVELT NOT "A BORN DEMOCRAT"

Perry Belmont Objects to This Description of the President.

Special Dispatch to The Call.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Perry Belmont has written to William Pitt Mitchell a letter in support of his reasons for objecting to references to President Roosevelt as a "born Democrat." In his address to members of the New York Democratic Club, prepared by a committee of which Mitchell is chairman, Belmont says:

It did not seem to me necessary that the President's name be mentioned at all and to describe him as a "born Democrat" is a departure from accuracy, as well as from propriety of such a document. President Roosevelt's father was an honored officer under Republican administration, and the President himself has been an active and bitter Republican partisan, unwavering in his hostility to Democratic principles and unparliamentary in his criticism of the administration of Thomas Jefferson to the present day, including Cleveland and Bryan. The President and his Cabinet proclaim upon every suitable occasion that he is an orthodox organization Republican.

President Roosevelt does not cherish a single principle of government which the founders of the Democratic party taught. He has always been and is now a true and consistent disciple of Alexander Hamilton. His present apparent partial agreement with the Democratic party is merely an agreement upon policy, not upon principle. While we may accept his cooperation in this important matter, we do not expect it on all other matters.

The President makes no further in his advocacy of rate regulation than some of the Republican leaders are willing to go. It does him credit to have the courage to take a stand in his own right to regulate railroad charges. Indeed, he has surrendered one of the most vital points in the whole controversy, he has agreed to insert in the bill a provision for a maximum instead of an absolute rate.

STAMP CLERK MAY BE EARL

Employe in Postoffice at Pueblo Says the Bathurst Title and Estate Are His

Special Dispatch to The Call.
PUEBLO, Colo., Feb. 25.—A man who claims to be the Earl of Bathurst is interested in the postoffice in Pueblo. The man says he is heir to an estate, the value of which is estimated at from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000, and also to the Earl of Bathurst in England. He is known to his friends as Dwight Lawrence Bathurst. He says that he has long been convinced that the present Earl of Bathurst, who lives on a magnificent estate at Pirenchester, is not the rightful Earl, but a member of a related family. He has traveled all over the United States and has talked to all the members of the Bathurst family he has been able to find. He says the American heirs who are interested in proving his rights to the title and estate are about 400 in number. They have decided to organize an association for the purpose of furnishing money to prosecute Bathurst's claim. A meeting of all who are interested has been called to be held in Bloomington, Ill., on March 1. Bathurst is a stamp clerk in the Pueblo postoffice, which position he has filled for three years. He claims that he is descended from Lawrence Bathurst, who came to this country and settled in Germantown, Pa., in 1750. The father of Lawrence Bathurst, who was the first Earl of that name, died in 1775 and it is the contention of the Pueblo claimant that, owing to the fact that he was actively engaged on the side of the colonists, Lawrence Bathurst was debarred from succession.

Bathurst has no trouble in tracing his ancestry back to the Bathursts of the Revolution. His English cousin, who is acting as Earl, declares that the Lawrence who is supposed by the American branch to have come to this country died while an infant.

Bathurst is 25 years of age, married and has a son.

HOUSE OF HAPSBURG DREAD OF MARITIME SCANDAL.

Archduke Ferdinand Karl Decides to Wed Daughter of a Vienna Professor.



Special Dispatch to The Call.

VIENNA, Feb. 25.—After a comparatively long period of peace and quiet the ancient house of Hapsburg is once more threatened with a matrimonial scandal. Archduke Ferdinand Karl, nephew of the Emperor Franz Josef, and younger brother of the heir to the throne, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, announces his determination to marry Fraulein Bertha Czuber, the daughter of a Vienna professor. Court circles are horrified. The Emperor has protested and so have all the Archduke's imperial and royal relatives, but so far he has refused to heed them.

There were rumors of such an attachment a couple of years ago and the Archduke was relieved of his high military command, and sent on an extended foreign tour to cure him of his infatuation. He has now returned, but change of scene seems to have made no change in his affections. He is still determined to wed the professor's beautiful daughter. Because of the Archduke's nearness to the throne, the affair excites much anxiety and attention.

Born in 1868, Ferdinand Karl was the third son of the Emperor's brother, the late Archduke Karl Ludwig. His elder brothers are Franz Ferdinand and Otto. The former Archduke having contracted a morganatic marriage with the Countess Chotek, renounced the right of succession to the throne on behalf of his children. The Archduke Otto, the next heir, is in a very precarious state of health, and of his two sons, the elder, Archduke Karl Franz, is also delicate. It will be seen, therefore, that the Archduke Ferdinand Karl, as next in succession to Otto's sons, is quite near enough in the direct line to make a left-handed marriage an affair of very considerable consequence for the dynasty.

WINS LOVE OF ARCHDUKE.

Bertha Czuber, the "burgerlicher" maiden, who has won the Archduke's affections, is described as being extraordinarily beautiful, with charming and delightful manners. Her father, Emanuel Czuber, is professor of mathematics in the Vienna Technical Institute and has the official rank of "Hofrath." Bertha made the acquaintance of her imperial lover in Vienna, but through more favorable at Rostok, near Prague, where Bertha's uncle is director of the Nobel Dynamite Works. Rostok is a favorite excursion point for the citizens of Prague, and the Archduke, who was then commanding the Ninth Infantry Brigade with headquarters at the Bohemian capital, made frequent trips to Rostok. His attachment to the dynamite director's niece became the subject of much gossip, especially among the ladies of Rostok, with whom the Archduke was a great favorite.

BRUTAL REVENGE

Girl Who Shot Chief of Secret Police Beaten With Whips and Rifle Butts

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 25.—Great wrath has been aroused in Liberal circles by the publication of a letter from Mile. Spiridonoff, the 17-year-old girl who shot M. Lushenoff, chief of the secret police at Tamboff, in which she describes the indignities and brutalities to which she was subjected by her captors. Her youth and her self-sacrifice in executing the sentence against Lushenoff, who was detected on account of his cruelty in suppressing peasant disorders, she had been made one of the heroines of the revolution, and is called a second Charlotte Corday.

The girl says that two officers took brutal pleasure in kicking her back and forth across the cell, tearing her hair, burning her flesh with their cigarettes and threatening her with abandonment to the Cossacks unless she confessed.

Mile. Spiridonoff is now in a hospital in a serious condition. Her skull is fractured in two places, one eye is injured and her body is a mass of bruises from head to foot. The newspapers demand the instant trial and punishment of the two officers, whose names are given, but the vengeance of the revolutionists probably will anticipate official action.

MARRIAGE IS OPPOSED.

Ferdinand Karl appealed to his brothers, but with no better success. His entreaties were especially hopeless so far as Franz Ferdinand was concerned, for he had been the bitterest opponent of the former's morganatic union, protesting that the inequality of birth on the Countess Chotek's side was such that a marriage, morganatic or otherwise, ought not to be entertained. And even after the Emperor had yielded an unwilling consent, and Franz Ferdinand was allowed to take his Bohemian bride, his brother Ferdinand Karl remained obdurate and absented himself from the wedding festivities. It was thought scarcely to be expected that Franz Ferdinand would aid his brother in marrying a woman of far lower social rank than the Bohemian Countess Chotek. So far as Otto is concerned he is probably quite indifferent as to what sort of an alliance his brother contracts.

Perhaps Otto feels that his own love affairs have been too numerous and notorious to give him any particular right to regulate other people's matrimonial affairs.

In the face of such opposition Ferdinand Karl was powerless. The Emperor suggested that he should give up his army command at Prague, and take a long leave of absence and spend it abroad. The Archduke accordingly left Prague, and began his foreign travels. After spending some months in Germany he went to the Riviera and thence to Spain. Some years ago efforts were made to bring about a marriage between the Archduke and the Infanta Maria, elder daughter of Queen Maria Christina. The Archduke made several visits to Madrid, but in the end nothing came of it and some four years

CHINA RESENTS WAR MEASURES

People Regard Preparations Being Made in America as Decidedly Unfriendly

ALARM IN THE PALACE

Empress Dowager Uneasy as Result of Manifestations of Revolutionary Spirit

PEKING, Feb. 25.—No official announcement has been forthcoming to explain the reason for increasing the guard about the palace of the Empress Dowager. All the information obtainable indicates that the military measures at the palace were only precautionary and were taken because of the widely circulated rumors that there would be trouble here Saturday. The finding of the packages of dynamite outside the palace gates, which is somewhat mysterious, probably caused uneasiness, as the court has been nervous since the outrage in the Peking railway station on September 21 of last year, when a missile was exploded inside a private car, killing four persons and wounding twenty others. It was thought that the car was mistaken for one carrying one of the missions ordered abroad to study foreign political methods.

The reports of trouble within the palace cannot be corroborated, but they probably are founded on gossip, for which Peking is always a hotbed, or are based on the strengthening of the palace guards.

The police tonight appeared without their rifles. The city was never quieter. There has not been the slightest sign of feeling against foreigners, no signs that the foreigners here are apprehensive. Several parties from the foreign legations are taking advantage of the mild weather to make long excursions into the country.

The canal that Saturday had been designated as the day for disturbances is said to have emanated from the United States. The telegrams describing the military preparations of the American Government for trouble in China have been widely published in the Chinese newspapers and are considered as decidedly unfriendly.

The Shah of Persia will not sit at a table on which either salmon or lobster is placed.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Catarrhal Gastritis

"For two years I was in a very bad condition. I was treated by a number of eminent physicians for chronic catarrhal gastritis and dilatation of the stomach, and obtained no relief. I grew gradually worse, my breathing was so difficult at times that I thought I would die. My heart was in very bad condition from poor circulation and pressure of the dilated stomach. I decided it was only a matter of a very short time with me. I was advised to try Dr. Miles' Nerve and Heart Cure, and before I had finished taking one bottle of the medicine I felt like a new being. I took eight bottles of the medicine, and am entirely cured, for a matter of about \$8.00 in the face of two hundreds spent in the two years before without relief." A. D. SLACK, Master Mechanic of the I. & G. N. R. R., San Antonio, Texas.

Dr. Miles' Nerve is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

A Dependable KNIFE \$1.50

This is a Henckels' Knife. And maintains the high reputation of the Henckels' Cutlery. Has stag handle, three blades of finest steel, is brass lined and steel riveted. Large size. My price, \$1.50. Mail orders promptly filled.

That Man Pitts 1000 Market St. SAN FRANCISCO.

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE ROOM 41, CHRONICLE BLDG.

Telephone Main 1472.

Arthur L. Fish, Representative

The Times is the advertising medium of the Southwest.

Radway's Pils

Cure all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Pains, Irritabilities, Spleen, Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Piles, Dropsy, or by mail, RADWAY & CO., New York.