

Washington News

The United States produces about everything in the mineral line, and now a new thing in merchantable quantities has been discovered in New Mexico. Deposits of meschurite have been located in New Mexico, according to a report made to the Geological Survey by Special Agent Douglas B. Sterrett, in the Silver River Valley, some 25 miles northeast of Silver City, and at a mine about 12 miles northwest of Silver City. Mr. Sterrett recently visited the deposits, and states that the meschurite is a silicate of iron, and is contained in some sandstone strata, and is inferior to the meschurite of Asia Minor. He states, however, the meschurite is a silicate of iron, and may be found free from stains and of better quality at a greater depth. The Dorsey mine, visited by Mr. Sterrett, is 12 miles northwest of Silver City, in the bottom and walls of the canyon of Bear Creek. The rock forming the canyon walls is chiefly light, and dark gray to brownish gray, and contains some sandstone strata. The meschurite occurs in veins, lenses, seams and balls in the limestone.

They are telling a good story on Representative Dullzell, one of the leaders of the House, who is credited with being one of the principal figures in what was known for some years as the "hog combine." The Pennsylvania Representative secured a place as a page for a small boy from his district, and the youngster proved to be right bright. This appeared to Representative Serena Payne, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, who patted him patronizingly on the head and said: "You may succeed Mr. Dullzell in Congress. Who knows?"

The boy looked grave. "Don't be deceived," he said, "I would like to crowd Mr. Dullzell out."

Senator Rayner, of Maryland, has always been noted as an erratic character, and this trait is showing up in his only son, a young man of some 30 years of age, who has just returned from Europe. Rayner, Jr., disappeared a few days ago, and up to now no trace of him has been discovered.

Until about six months ago young Rayner scarcely ever left home without saying where he was going or when he would return. He was a most devoted husband and father, and would spend every hour of his spare time with his wife and children. It began to be observed, however, that he was suffering from a peculiar nervous trouble, which the physicians at that time pronounced incurable. The malady, however, began to develop to such an extent lately that rapid inroads were made upon his health.

For a long time the Surgeon-General of the Navy has been asking for women nurses in the hospitals of the Navy and aboard hospital ships.

The bill to establish and organize a corps of trained woman nurses for the United States Navy, which was introduced by Representative one day last week. It authorizes the Surgeon-General of the Navy to appoint one Superintendent of the Navy to appoint one Superintendent of the Navy to supervise the training of nurses and reserve nurses as may be needed. The Superintendent and all the nurses, according to the bill, must be graduates of hospital training schools for nurses having a course of instruction not less than two years.

These nurses are to be eligible for duty at naval hospitals and aboard hospital and ambulance ships, and for such special duty as may be deemed necessary by the Surgeon-General.

In order to bring back the victims of the explosion which blew up the old battleship Maine in Havana Harbor 10 years ago, the United States will now have to assume the expense of the cost of entering into a convention with Cuba, over whose destinies at present an American Governor is practically ruler. In compliance with the proposition urged by the House recently, Secretary of the Navy Metcalf sent to Congress all the information in the possession of his Department which he pretends to be the men who went down with her.

According to Mr. Metcalf, an expenditure of about \$50,000 to raise the wreck of the Maine will be necessary. The wrecking company which investigated the Maine shortly after the war ended has already been paid a large sum for such work, but an additional \$25,000 will be necessary to float the ship.

After reviewing the men lost in the explosion and the disposition made with the bodies—his being part of the information reported by the House—the Secretary says that the question as to the right of the United States to raise the wreck has been raised on many occasions. He says that while the United States is undoubtedly in a position to raise the Maine in spite of Cuba, it is best that a convention be drawn up between the United States and Cuba.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, has been asked to undertake the organization of the American Committee of the first International Congress for the repression of the adulteration of alimentary and pharmaceutical products, which will be held in Geneva, Switzerland, in September. Dr. Wiley is stated, with associate with him on the committee those in the various States who have charge of the application of the food and drug laws.

Capt. C. P. Rees has been detached from duty at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., April 4 next, and ordered to report by way of San Francisco to Manila, Hawaii, and assume the duties of Commandant of the naval station at that place. He will relieve Rear-Admiral S. W. Venzel, who has been ordered to await retirement on the 23d of April.

Representative Hefflin, of Alabama, first sprung into national notoriety at the time of the "Booker Washington incident," when he publicly declared that President Roosevelt should have been killed for lurching with the colored man. This utterance caused much unfavorable comment throughout the South, and is said to have been much deplored by Mr. Hefflin's colleagues in the House.

Mr. Hefflin precipitated a heated debate in the House of Representatives on Feb. 22, when he proposed an amendment to the street railway bill providing for "jim crow cars in the District. At this time he said: "The passage of my amendment would benefit both races in the District of Columbia. It would remove the cause of friction that you see on the cars every day, which occur because you herd negroes and whites in the same car."

At the time of the shooting Hefflin was on his way to the Metropolitan M. E. Church to lecture on temperance. Temperance man, Representative Hefflin, has a scheme which he thinks ought to sweep the country like wildfire and take Congress right spang off its feet. He has introduced a resolution to erect a monument to Robert E. Lee close to the Capitol in Washington. He thinks that this will do a great deal to cement the ties between the South and the North. Query: Rightly bargained and put on the monument? Something like this, perhaps. "A great General who was educated at the expense of the country against which he turned and fought four years to destroy."

Admiral Dewey has decided that it will be impossible to go to San Francisco to participate in the reception to the fleet. The Admiral has reportedly indicated his personal desire to go to the Pacific Coast this Spring, but there are considerations of a political nature which have influenced him in reaching the conclusion not to undertake the trip, which, with its long railroad journey, might bring him under repeated demands on him in a social way, would make the whole thing very fatiguing. The confident expectation, however, is that the Admiral will be given the fleet on its return to New York, now tentatively fixed for Feb. 22 next.

After the death of Senator Whyte, of Maryland, Senator Allison was the oldest Senator, but now that Gov. Proctor had appointed ex-Gov. J. W. Stewart to fill the place left vacant when his father, the venerable Senator from Iowa, died, the record is again broken. The new appointee is in his 83d year, and when sworn in as Senator will be the oldest member of the Senate. The late Senator William J. Bryan was the youngest member of the Senate. Senator Gore, the blind poet from Oklahoma, now holds that distinction, being in his 38th year of age.

A large company of distinguished guests attended a banquet at the Arlington Hotel last week, given by Benito Legarda and Pablo Ocampo, the Philippine Commissioners to the American Congress, who took this opportunity to express their appreciation of the kindness with which they had been received and treated since their arrival in Washington and their gratitude to the American people. The company was made up of Vice President Fairbanks, Speaker Cannon, Secretary Taft, who acted as toastmaster; the Senate and House members of the Philippine Commission; other Senators and Representatives who made up Secretary Taft's party to the Philippines; and the Philippine Army officers who have seen service in the Philippines and ex-officers of the islands now here, and Bishop Thomas A. Hendrick, of Cuba.

The Navy yacht Sylph is being put in excellent condition for the use of the President at Oyster Bay next summer.

Gen. Chas. Grosvenor, the "Sage of Athens," has been in Washington, and takes occasion to deny emphatically the suggestion that he pretends to be a candidate for Congress on an independent ticket against Mr. Douglas, the Republican incumbent, who beat Gen. Grosvenor in the last Congress. He would not say, however, that he might not try again for the regular nomination. He would not talk much about his candidacy, but he said that he still was in the race, and that he would not get a single electoral vote outside of the South. He gave to Bryan exactly the same answer, when he was asked to meet Bryan at the Capitol during the day.

"Well, I see you have already disposed of me," remarked Mr. Bryan, "but I am sure, if I might as well do it now as to wait later, it will be all the same." Gen. Grosvenor replied: "Of course, everybody understands that I am not a candidate," came back Mr. Bryan, and the two men parted.

Perhaps the memory of old, sturdy Maine, the "Sage of Athens," the man who, next to Washington, no doubt, was most instrumental in having the Capital City of the struggling young United States built on the banks of the Potomac, where it stands to-day—perhaps the memory and the name of that old architect will be kept fresh by some memorial erected in this city which he foresaw.

Representative Thomas, of South Carolina, has introduced a bill to provide for the erection of a memorial to Maj. E. E. Elbert, to be erected at some place in the District designated by the Commissioners. It is now up to Congress.

The night before Mrs. Roosevelt left Washington for the trip down the Mississippi an entertainment was given at the residence of the little friends of the Roosevelt children. It was a stereopticon lecture on the polar regions. Archie and Kermit had arrived from their prospective trip, and Theodore, Jr., was home from Harvard. Mrs. Longworth and her husband were also at home, so that the President and his family were all present. Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by the boys, Miss Ethel, Miss Isabel Hagner, the White House social secretary, and Miss Anderson, a young lady friend of Miss Ethel's, started on their Southern trip the next morning. They will be back this week some time.

Representative Coudry has an idea that ex-Presidents should not drop out of sight, so he has introduced a bill which provides that "all Presidents of the United States who have heretofore retired by reason of the expiration of their respective terms, and any who may hereafter so retire, shall become honorary members of the United States Senate for life, and as such members they shall receive a compensation of \$25,000 per annum."

Plans for the "display" have been perfected in detail by the Navy Department. Forty-five American fighting ships will occupy San Francisco Bay. The Secretary of the Navy, aboard the Yankton, as his flagship, will review the fleet. The ships, which include the 16 battleships of Admiral Evans's squadron, besides the cruisers Tennessee, Washington, South Dakota, California, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Colorado, Maryland, Charleston, Milwaukee, St. Louis and Albany, and the complement of torpedo boats and gunboats, will be anchored in the bay, from Mission Wharf to Hunter's Point. That position is but of the line of the ferry between San Francisco and Oakland, but in easy view of each city.

The Yankton, bearing the flag of Secretary Metcalf, will pass between the columns of smoke of saluting guns, the music of naval bands, the appearance of the harbor craft and of the two cities which fringe the harbor will enhance the spectacle.

The date of the review is May 8, when the fleet will have completed its historic cruise, had a month's target practice at Magdalena Bay, run the gauntlet of record guns at San Diego, Los Angeles and has had time to allow the anchors to rest in the hospitable waters of San Francisco. The latest phase of the arrangement is being the system with which the women's clubs of San Francisco have displayed in a program to provide entertainment for the 15,000 enlisted men of the fleet. According to these arrangements, the enlisted men is to be the hero of the occasion.

Japan has been added to the itinerary of our battleship fleet. Japan extended an invitation to Baron Takahira, and it has been accepted. Say, as the small "war" goes, what you, what has become a war that starts with Japan, any day.

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CONGRESS.

Brief Digest of Proceedings from Day to Day.

Senate.
March 30.—The additional urgent deficiencies bill, carrying several District items, was passed.
The bill allowing Chevy Chase to connect its water mains with those of the District, on amending the law relating to the acquisition of land for public use in the District, and other District measures were passed.
The Senate, in executive session, ordered suppressed a public document in which prominent men are attacked.
At 3:43 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

House.
The District appropriation bill, carrying over \$9,000,000, was reported to the House.
In Committee of the Whole the House further considered the Agricultural appropriation bill.
At 5:30, after an aye and no vote on the motion, the House adjourned.

Senate.
March 31.—The President transmitted, with a message, correspondence and report received from the Venezuellan situation.
Among a number of bills which passed were one to make uniform the warehouse receipts of the United States, Columbia and one making it illegal to stamp any article inspected under the pure-food law "guaranteed by the United States Government."
Senator Gallinger introduced three bills recommended by the District Commissioners.
Senator Johnston introduced a resolution directing an inquiry into the operations of the United Fruit Company of New Jersey.

House.
Senator Heyburn, after an extended debate, served notice of a substitute on a bill to allow a dam to be constructed over a Western river.
In an executive session the nomination of Senator John C. Calhoun as Marshal for the Eastern District of Oklahoma was confirmed.
At 4:30 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

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

Senate.
April 1.—Senator Warner introduced a bill to amend the anti-trust law, along the lines favored by the President.
Debate served notice of a substitute on the passage of the bill allowing private parties to dam the Snake River, in Washington State.
Senator Piles offered a bill proposing to amend the Union Station grading damages act.

House.
The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds reported favorably the bill which brought the cost of the District courthouse at a cost of \$200,000.
After a brief executive session, devoted to confirming minor nominations, the Senate, at 4:15, adjourned.

Senate.
In Committee of the Whole the House further considered the Agricultural appropriation bill.
At 5 p. m. the committee arose, and the House adjourned.

Senate.
April 2.—The general arbitration treaty drawn up by the Hague Peace Conference, which was signed at The Hague, was agreed to in an extended executive session.
The nomination of Dr. David Jayne Cook as ambassador to Germany, and of Arthur M. Bumpre and Spencer E. Eddy, to be respectively Minister to Denmark and Minister to Argentina, were confirmed by the Senate.
The Deliver school bill was discussed for over an hour, with no result save to develop strong opposition to the measure.

House.
Senator Carter reported a compromise postal savings bank bill from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.
The Committee on Finance reported a bill to amend the law relating to the issue of bonds, and providing for steamer inspection at Honolulu and San Juan.
A resolution by Senator Owen, amending the laws which govern the issue of bonds, was adopted by the House.

Senate.
April 4.—The Senate was not in session.
The entire day's session was taken up by the Democratic filibuster and the consideration of the District appropriation bill.
The bill was considered in Committee of the Whole for nearly five hours, about one-third of it being gone thru. Only three minor amendments were made.
At 5:07 the committee rose, and at 5:35 the House adjourned.

House.
In God We Trust.
Editor National Tribune: While admitting that the President's argument for removing this motto from our coin seems sound, is it not after all a parallel? Have we ceased to trust in God? If so, the omission of the motto is well-timed. Have we become a pagan nation? Then we might go further and omit prayer on State occasions, Thanksgiving, proclamation, etc. The motto on our coins was what distinguished us from the Nations of the earth, and it is significant how closely the motto on our coins was to the motto upon the heels of the new unnoted coinage. If the restoration of this motto were submitted to a popular vote, the result would be some happy changes very soon in the affairs of the Nation. To the hard-pressed son of toil the few half-angels which reach his hand are not less prized because the motto inscribed thereon reminds him of his God and of our Nation's trust in Him. The motto is good. Let us have it back on our coins.—Elder G. P. Bessette, Co. A, Hatch's Battery, Minn. Cav., Shannon County, Mo.

Mrs. Clark's Cook Book.
Owing to the unusual demand for Mrs. Clark's Cook Book, which has been offered with The National Tribune as a premium, our supply has been exhausted. We have another edition in press, and within 10 days will mail a copy of the book to those subscribers who have selected it as a premium.

ENLISTING THE CHILDREN.

There Should Be a General Movement to Bring Them Into the Memorial Day Exercises.

Editor National Tribune: The increasing frequency of deaths among comrades of the G. A. R., falling as they are like Autumn leaves, must impress each of us with a realization that we are rapidly growing old, and that in the natural order of things—with the increasing infirmities of old age, supplemented by wounds and physical disabilities resulting from the exposure and privations of a soldier's life—it will not be long before we will have passed away. It behooves us, therefore, to take a look into the future, and before it is too late consider what is best to do to perpetuate the beautiful ceremony of decorating the graves of our beloved heroic comrades, with its patriotic lesson to the younger generations of our day and to those yet unborn.

With this object in view, and that we have time to discuss and consider the subject, I desire to suggest a plan which to me seems feasible as well as desirable. In brief, my idea is:—at the children of the country should be educated to decorate the graves with flowers on Memorial Day, and that as long as there are any old soldiers or sailors left they should be the children's invited guests. What would be more appropriate or in accordance with a more beautiful, healthy sentiment?

If this were done, not only would the custom and ceremony be perpetuated after the youngest and most robust of us had passed away, but a lesson of patriotism and loyalty would be taught to the children, which could in no other way be so vividly and indelibly impressed on their young minds or be so well calculated to influence and mold their future characters.

Perhaps the children of all the Sunday schools, regardless of sect or denomination, could be brought together in this way on the common basis of love for the flag, and for those who are accustomed to celebrate Anniversary Day it would provide an objective purpose which apparently does not exist now.

Of course, there are many things to be taken into consideration in connection with this suggestion, as for instance, dividing the County into divisions, and the origin of the name, transportation of the children, etc., but these are matters of detail which I have no doubt could be readily solved by conference with the school officials and others.

I commend the subject to the thoughtful consideration of comrades, admonishing them, however, that there be no neglect of the graves cared for after we have all passed away.—Walter Thorn, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A STRIKING EDITORIAL.
A South Carolina Paper on the Wirz
(From the Anderson, S. C. Daily Mail.)
There is one Confederate veteran in Anderson who gets mad every time he sees anything in the newspapers about the movement to erect a monument to the "Commandant of the Andersonville Prison."
Talking to the editor of the Daily Mail yesterday he said: "Wirz was a creature in human form if the ever was one. I was at Andersonville on one occasion, and saw something of his methods. A prisoner was brought in who had been wounded in the arm, and he was lying on the ground, dressed, and the man was sick from pain. He had made application to be sent to the prison hospital, and his case was referred to Wirz, who came around to make a personal examination. He grabbed the man by the wounded arm, and gave it a wrench which brought a moan of pain from the man, seasoned veteran that he was. 'Let me see that arm,' said Wirz, and began roughly pulling off the bandages, and the arm was greatly swollen. The fellow begged him to be more gentle. Wirz cursed him in reply, and became rougher still. He got the bandages off, and, altho the arm was greatly swollen, he seized it over the wound and crushed it in his great rough hands, and said in his broken English and with many oaths, 'It'll never let you go into the hospital for being like that. You deserve more than you've got. And you can tell your Uncle Sam about it if you ever get back to him.'"

"Keep quiet," said my friend; "if Wirz hears you talking like that he will have you shot."
"Wirz was feared and hated by all who were at Andersonville, by the Confederate soldiers who were doing guard duty no less than by the prisoners. Many of the guards tried to make the lot of the prisoners easier, but they were kept from doing so by Wirz. The man was a disgrace to the Confederacy, and altho his execution by a court-martial may not have been legal, few of those who knew him regretted it when they heard of it."

None of the Confederate veterans who served under Wirz at the Andersonville prison, and who were present at the movement to erect the monument to him. It is a great pity that other good people should have been so misguided as to believe that the new appellation for Wirz, "Commander of the Andersonville Prison," was a compliment to him. It is a disgrace to the Confederacy, and altho his execution by a court-martial may not have been legal, few of those who knew him regretted it when they heard of it."

Got a Hospital Record.
Comrade A. D. French, Co. A, 89th Ill., writes from Glenwood, Iowa: "The incident of General C. Cook's capture on March 25, in regard to furloughing the soldiers, so that they might go home to vote, brings to my mind an incident of the present local war. I was in the Jefferson Hospital, in Jeffersonville, Ind., and, having sufficiently recovered from wounds received at Chickamauga, was sent to the hospital. One day we received as patients a very large number of Indiana troops, and, strange to say, they all belonged to the same regiment. They looked well and hearty, and I could not understand what had happened to so many of them all at once. In questioning them, they all gave very interesting answers, and they told me that the disease with which they were all affected was 'a desire to go home and vote.' The regiment was located at Kentucky, and practically the whole regiment was sent to the hospital. The next day their furloughs were made out, and that was the last we saw of them."

An Iowa Veteran in Texas.
W. H. Graham, of the firm of Graham & Co., real estate agents, Cuero, Texas, served in the 12th Iowa, and was captured at Mission Ridge. He spent the winter on Belle Isle, and in March was sent to Andersonville, which place he reached on the 26th of March. He was afterward transferred to Florence, and got out on the sick exchange at Charleston in December. He was discharged as honorably discharged on April 12, 1865.—Editor National Tribune.

Do You Hear Well?

The Stolz Electrophone—A New, Scientific and Practical Invention for Those Who are Deaf or Partially Deaf—May Now Be Tested in Your Own Home.

Responsible deaf and partially deaf people may now make a month's trial of the Electrophone in their own homes on payment of a small deposit. This is important, for a trial always proves even to the most skeptical that at last, in the Electrophone a perfect hearing appliance has been produced. Consequently, by this plan the selection of the one completely satisfactory hearing aid is made inexpensively for everybody. The new discovery is a tiny electric telephone device (U. S. Pat. Nos. 855,458 and 858,984) that fits snugly to the ear and is worn with less publicity than eyeglasses are (see cut). Its purpose is to magnify the sounds waves that are thrown them directly on the hearing nerves. This it does the instant it is applied, causing an astonishing change in the clearness and loudness of all sounds. With the Electrophone in place the deaf man or woman will be able to walk the streets, mingle with strangers and visit the play, lecture or sermon with pleasure and profit, able to hear all ordinary sounds without strain or discomfort as naturally as an unaffected person. The only difference is that the Electrophone user wears a light, rich-looking black disc partly over one ear, the appearance of which, rather different from that of the Electrophone, is like getting a new ear. It works each moment, overcoming the inner buzzing and roaring ear noises, but making all other sounds distinct and clear at the same time. The new discovery is a tiny electric telephone device (U. S. Pat. Nos. 855,458 and 858,984) that fits snugly to the ear and is worn with less publicity than eyeglasses are (see cut). Its purpose is to magnify the sounds waves that are thrown them directly on the hearing nerves. 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