Washington News

A controversy has arisen over the marble bust of former President Roosevelt, which is to be placed in a niche in the Senate Chamber, along with the busts of other Vice Presidents of the United States, presiding officers of the Senate. He is to be accorded this honor, not because he was President, but because he was at one time Vice President.

The sculptor, James S. Frazier, of New York, has made two models of Mr. Roosevelt, one showing him as the calm, thoughtful Roosevelt, and the other showing him as the "strenuous one." Mr. Roosevelt himself favors the calm-visaged bust, but the members of the Senate Library Committee which has the matter in charge favor the other, which shows a more accustomed guise. It is possible that this knotty problem may be submitted by the committee for final decision to the entire Senate.

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The Navy Department has received a dispatch announcing the death of Lieut.-Commander Wm. K. Gise, at Tutuila, Samoa.

Lieut.-Commander Gise came from Dwight, Ill., and entered the naval service as a cadet in 1899. He had served as executive officer on the Dolphin, at the Naval Gun Factory in Washington, and as ordnance officer on the Ohio. He reported for duty on board the Annapolis, station ship at Tutuila, a year ago, and held that post up until the time of his death.

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Francis Hartzell McGowan, formerly a Representative in the National House of Representatives from Michigan, died here last week, and his body was taken back to his old home for burial. Representative McGowan was the only man of his name who ever served in the United States Congress. He enlisted as a private in the 5th Mich. Cav., and was promoted to be its Captain. Later he raised the 9th Mich. Cav., but was disabled in a cavalry charge, and so injured that he was forced to resign in 1864. He was a lawyer, and served in the 45th and 46th Congresses.

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The District is rid of Early, the man who didn't have leprosy, and we are glad of it. His was one of the cases where we let our judgment be run away with by our impulses. Early went to New York at last, and at the hospital there he was examined, and it was declared that he did not have leprosy, and that if he had had any skin disease it is now cured. And so they turned Early loose. The man will now find that he is in hot water. He has killed the goose that laid the golden egg. On the strength of his having leprosy he got a total disability pension. Now it is stated at the Pension Office his total disability pension will be discontinued, and he will have to hustle for a living. It will be "tuff," but it will be only just.

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Robert D. Evans, the owner of "Beverly," which President Taft rents, was thrown from his horse the other day, and fractured two ribs. This would not have been so bad, but it is thought that the broken bones tore the intestines. His recovery is not expected.

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Apropos of the Fourth of July we should not forget some certain facts: The Declaration of Independence was not signed by the members of the Continental Congress until Aug. 2, 1776. As stated in W. H. Michael's "Story of the Declaration of Independence," published in 1904 at the Government Printing Office, Congress entered upon direct consideration of the question of independence July 1, 1776, by voting to resolve itself into a committee of the whole to take into consideration the resolution introduced by Richard Henry Lee. The entire day was consumed in this debate, which was continued until the next day, July 2, when the resolution of independence was adopted. Many historians consider the 2d of July as the real Independence Day. On that day, immediately after the adoption of the resolution, Congress resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole "to consider draft of a Declaration of Independence, or the form of announcing the fact to the world." Debate on the draft was continued thru the 3d and 4th. On the evening of the 4th the committee arose and the draft was adopted. It was ordered on the 19th of July to be engrossed, and on the 2d of August the engrossed copy was signed by 50 members.

Col. William F. Tucker, U. S. Army, retired, and recently divorced by his wife, best known as "Dolly" Tucker, daughter of the late Gen. John A. Logan, is married again. The case, which threatened to be long and unpleasing in details, was brought to a sudden termination by Col. Tucker declaring that he would go into court and fight the divorce asked for by his wife, and "tell things." The next thing that the public knew Mrs. Tucker had accepted terms, and the divorce was granted. For which the public is profoundly grateful. The disgusting details of riddled married lives are altogether too prevalent in the press.

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Job Winans Angus is dead at the age of 88. He was the contractor and builder of the Smithsonian Institute, coming here from New Jersey for that purpose. He never left Washington. During President Lincoln's Administration he was Superintendent of the White House, and held the position that is now called "Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds."

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President Taft has received from Representative Kahn, of California, a solid gold plate, three and one-half by five and one-half inches in size, upon which was engraved an invitation to the golden jubilee of the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein, to be held during the first week of September.

Emperor William, Mr. Kahn told the President, will receive a similar golden invitation, which has been transmitted thru Consul Franc Bopp, located at San Francisco. The President said he was very much pleased to receive the invitation, and when he reached the coast hoped to meet the members of the Schuetzen Verein. The President probably will not reach San Francisco until after the festival is over.

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There is pretty much of a shake-up in our foreign service about to ensue because of resignations and death. President Taft has decided to appoint Henry Lane Wilson, of Washington, who is now American Minister to Belgium, to be Embassador to Mexico, succeeding David E. Thompson, of Nebraska, who has resigned from the Diplomatic Service, to take effect on Jan. 1 next. Mr. Wilson has been in the Diplomatic Service since June 9, 1897, when he was appointed Minister to Chile. In March, 1905, he was transfered from Chile to Belgium.

The vacancy created at Brussels by Mr. Wilson's transfer to Mexico probably will be filled by the transfer of Charles Page Bryan, of Illinois, present Minister to Portugal, to the Belgian post. It is understood that T. St. John Gaffney, American Consul-General at Dresden, will be promoted to be Minister to Portugal.

William F. Sands, of the District of Columbia, now Secretary of the American Embassy in Mexico City, will be promoted to be Minister to Salvador.

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The block signal and train control board of the Interstate Commerce Commission has decided that it has jurisdiction to investigate the composition of steel rails and report on just what kind of rails railroads engaged in interstate commerce shall be required to use. There is now in prospect a three-cornered fight among the makers of steel rails, the railroads, and the block signal and train control board.

Railroad engineers have contended that the quality of steel rails furnished was responsible for many wrecks. They say that the steel often is of such character that heat and cold make a wide difference in it, causing it to be brittle and possessing other undesirable qualities after a little use. The steel companies have protested that the steel rails turned out at the present time by the best processes cannot be improved.

The investigation thus far made by the board has shown that several of the largest railroad systems are experimenting with a steel rail treated by a new process. The New York Central has installed on its roadbed, particularly on curves, about 5,000 tons of these rails, and its experts are watching closely the effect of the immense amount of traffic which passes over them. The Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad are conducting experiments also, and at the proper time the block signal and train control board will itself make experiments.

The safety appliance division of the Interstate Commerce Commission may establish a standard for steel rails.

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Two very excellent Southerners have been returned to the United States Senate for another term of six years each. They are Senator Daniel, of Virginia, and Senator Clay, of Georgia.

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It looks as tho Paul Jones's ghost will never be "laid." One would have supposed that after the poor old dust got back to Annapolis it would be put away for keeps, Congress would pay Gen. Horace Porter for the money he has expended—some $40,000 up to now—and the first commander of our Navy would be permitted to sleep in peace. But he isn't. Every little while his casket is picked up and carted a few feet to some more favored location. Now there is a disturbance over in France. When Gen. Porter at last located the precious dust which we and France had permitted to be forgotten the digging had to be done under some houses. Part of these houses were bought outright by Gen. Porter and torn down. On the very edge of the excavating, however, was a laundry. The woman who runs it has been trying for several years to get damages. She said that the digging had unsettled the walls of her laundry, and she was liable to be buried under the ruins. The court has at last awarded the old lady $1,800 for damages to her laundry. The question is, "Who will pay her the damages?" Gen. Porter has never received a cent from the United States Government for the return of Paul Jones's body, and probably never will, but somebody has to pay the $1,800.

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A woman cut up high jinks at the Fourth of July speaking at Gloucester, Mass., where the President was addressing the multitude. The woman pretended to faint, and when she got the police around her and the crowd had been pushed back, she declared to the police that she had feigned to faint, because she didn't know how else to get the police to her quickly, and she wanted them at once and without comment. She declared that she had seen at the President's side, almost, a man with a pistol in his hand, and both held inside his coat pocket. The matter was investigated, but no man with a pistol was located. The woman probably had a pipe dream.

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Senator Jeff Davis has written a letter to the President, in which he declares that he was not at the White House dinner because of his anxiety for his little son. The lad is only 12 years of age, and had been permitted to go with another boy of his age to Fort Myer to see the airship. The boys did not return in proper time, and Senator Davis, much alarmed, started out to find his son. This detained him till long past the dinner hour, and that is why he was not at that dinner on the terrace. A perfectly laudable excuse, but there are 1,000 telephones between the White House and Fort Myer, and Senator Davis could have used any one of them by courteous request. It is a fearful faux pas to slight an invitation to dine anywhere, much worse to neglect an invitation to the White House.

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As President of the American National Red Cross Society, President Taft has presented Maj. C. A. Devol, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster of the Panama Canal and President of the Canal Zone branch of the Red Cross Society, a special medal voted by the society as a token of the appreciation by the Red Cross of the important services of Maj. Devol at the time of the floods at Hattiesburg, Miss., in 1908.

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The Congress of the United States may be loyal, but it distinctly is not patriotic. The two Houses remained in session all of Memorial Day. Of course, May 30 came on Sunday, but the Grand Army of the Republic set Monday for the day, and Congress sat just as tho a soldier had never died. It sat on June 14, the birthday anniversary of the Flag, and it couldn't be induced to adjourn over the Fourth of July. No, sir-ee! The country is waiting breathlessly for a tariff bill, and it could not stop to think of the fathers and their great work in founding the Government. But the members of the House went off on automobile tours on Tuesday; yes, indeedy. The country was saved by a 10-minute session on Monday, and so they could play on Tuesday and get ready for another arduous session of 10 minutes on Wednesday. No; Congress is not patriotic. Its members know mighty little about the meaning of the word.

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Just now the Chinese in Washington are practically hiding out until the spasm of virtue which has attacked the reformers blows over. The atrocities of the New York Sigel case ought to be punished, but there is no sense in going up into the air and punishing people who are not guilty and who are not trying to shield the guilty. The time to begin to protect our girls and women from beasts ought to be when those girls and women try to "Christianize" them. It has always seemed to be utter rot to talk about our women going among men who do not know the meaning of the word "purity." Keep girls and women out of the "mission" work among toughs, foreigners who do not speak English and the half world. The mother who takes her daughter into that sort of a life is getting what is coming to her when the girl is led off. There is no use butting one's head against a stone wall; mission work is for men, not women. The Chinaman of the slums is simply a beast; it is inborn, and it will take many generations to get it out of him. How shall he know anything else when all his environment for countless centuries has been that of a beast of the field, with the passions of a beast and no knowledge of anything better? If mothers and fathers held a little tighter rein on the roaming propensities of their young daughters at all times those who prey on the young and innocent would have less opportunity to fill the pages of the newspapers with tales of their filthy lives and disgusting doings. Youth is trusting, coquettish, pliant, unheeding, thoughtless, uninformed and unformed. Given a disposition like this and bring in contact with the bestial influences in any "Chinatown," and you have the start for serious trouble. After all, the parents are to blame. Better kill your children with severity and discipline than let them run wild to "have a good time," and die a moral death.

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A funny thing happened at the Capitol the other day. In fact, if the "incidents" of the tariff debate could be recorded, it wouldn't be so dry after all. Senator Taliaferro, of Florida, wanted to make a talk for a duty on pineapples, or to have it increased, for there is a duty now, and he distributed a barrel or so of the delicious fruit to the Senators present. One of the thrifty ones—his name is withheld lest it be "detrimental to public business" to make it known—thought it would be a fine thing to send the pineapple he got home. He ordered his secretary to frank it to the Senator's home. The luscious pine got as far as the Washington Post Office, and there it was held up by a postal clerk who knows the law, and quietly returned to the United States Senator, who knows more now.

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Mrs. Taft's health is in so precarious a condition that strict orders have been given that she is not to see anyone at the Summer home at Beverly, Mass., except the warmest personal friends. Several Secret Service men are set to watch all possible approaches to the Taft home to guard against surprise. Mrs. Taft is suffering from a severe nervous breakdown. She entered upon the duties of the President's wife with too much ardor, and broke herself down almost immediately.

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There are a lot of people down Washington way who are hoping that Gen. Bingham, who was formerly Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds here, will win out in his fight against McClellan in New York City. Gen. Bingham was about the limit for plain English as she is spoke in business affairs, and it would be quite impossible to mistake his meaning at any time, but that he was honest and his motives above suspicion everybody knew. He went into the cesspool of political New York, and was selected by Mayor McClellan to clean up the Police Department as Police Commissioner. Gen. Bingham went at the job with characteristic energy and singleness of purpose. He began in the corners and swept everything right out in plain view; then he began to sweep up the filth. Patience, but it did stink to high heaven! New York City was brought into unenviable contrast with every other city in the world, and not to the credit of New York at all. Gen. Bingham was criticized unsparingly. There were not lacking a great many prophesies that he would not last a year in his position. But he did. It took him a good while to get to Mayor McClellan's pets, and all was smooth sailing between him and the Mayor. Finally, however, Gen. Bingham began to get close to Tammany. Every little while the old tiger felt a death clutch at its throat, and while it could shake it off each time Bingham took a new cinch, it got harder and harder to endure. Finally Gen. Bingham got right down into the Tammany vitals, and it was a question of which should go, Gen. Bingham or Tammany. While Bingham has made the reputation of McClellan as Mayor of New York, McClellan felt that he could not break with Tammany, so he preferred to break with his lifelong friend, Gen. Bingham. Bingham was dismissed. The cause of dismissal was his disregard of McClellan's orders to "let go" his grip on Tammany interests. Bingham went. Now the decent people of New York are clamoring for Bingham for Mayor, when McClellan's term is up. Bingham says: "All right, if the people want me; but they must remember that to elect me means that they indorse what I have done as Police Commissioner." And the people say: "That's what we want you for." The trouble is that decent people get tired very quick. They start reforms, and get weary when they can't accomplish things in a minute, and leave the reforms up in the air. But, say! Bingham as Mayor of New York City! Oh, but it would be rich!

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JULY FOURTH.

"Safe" Enough in This Berg, But Slow for the Kids—Sisson Suddenly Patriotic—Many Side Celebrations, That Children May Have Fireworks.

Washington had a ge-e-l-o-rious Fourth—at least it had as much of a glorious Fourth as was possible under "safe and sane" methods. There was no noise, not nearly as much as there is on Sunday in the National Capital, but if the song "Every day will be Sunday by-and-by," refers to Sundays such as the Fourth of July here was, why then we don't want any Sundays in ours. One little boy howled to make a noise, and so his mother relented and let him go to the basement, where she permitted him to crack peanuts.

A newspaper correspondent who has a son whose tiny fingers held a Flag on the day of his birth, and that was July Fourth, 1903, was taken by his father over the river to "dear old Alexandria," where he could buy and fire as many "shootin' crackers" as he liked.

And so the day went—for the ardent.

For quiet elderly people who like to take a nap after dinner, and who walk slowly, speak sedately, and take their pleasures sadly, it was a soul-satisfying day.

The center of gravity for the morning was the grand stand erected for the Stephenson Monument exercises which were held on Saturday. This stand was loaned for the Safe and Sane Exercises to commemorate the 132d birthday of the Union of States. And all joking aside, the exercises were delightful. The Marine Band lent its always musical presence, led by Prof. Santelmann. Commissioner Macfarland, smiling as a full moon because of the success of his warfare for a quiet Fourth—he has no children—made a splendid speech, as he always does. Mrs. Thomas Noyes, a beautiful woman with the glint of sunshine always in her face, sang the "Star Spangled Banner" with a power and wealth of melody which brought tremendous applause, and led in the other singing. The orator of the day, and "orator" is used advisedly, was Senator Owen, of Oklahoma. He can truly sing "My Country," for he is of aboriginal blood in part, and he has all the attributes of the true orator.

Picturesqueness was added to the scene by the Isabel Worrell Ball Flag Association, of which Mrs. Annie E. Hoagland is President. About 100 ladies and young girls, all dressed in white and carrying large Flags, marched in, and taking their stand upon the pedestal of the monument, gave the "oath of allegiance" to the Flag. Members of the Daughters of Veterans, Ladies of the G. A. R., and many other patriotic organizations of women joined in the pretty ceremony. John A. Logan Girls Flag Brigade, of Anacostia, Miss Annie Butler captain, also assisted. Miss Dorothy Simpson was Color Bearer-in-Chief, carrying a large silk Flag with streamers, and Miss Mary Shanks carried the white-starred blue Jack of the sailors and marines. In the evening the Flag Association assisted in the Fourth of July ceremonies at Friendship Hights, where Mrs. Margaret Bradt, a member of the association, had trained about 50 children in a Flag drill, her daughter, Miss Margaret Bradt, being the Goddess of Liberty. Mrs. Ball, by special request, recited "Your Flag and My Flag." Judge W. A. Calderhead, Member of Congress from Kansas, made a magnificent speech.

The daylight fireworks were entertaining and delighted the small youngsters, who put in their time running after the birds, bugs and beasts, the streamers and small Flags which fell from the bursting bombs. Taking it altogether, Washington can congratulate itself on its immunity from burned fingers, smashed noses, and lives suddenly ended. The only accidents all day were those not unusual, automobiles, bicycles, and runaway horses. The day in the city wound up with a Flower and Flag parade of automobiles in the early evening, and splendid pyrotechnics on the Monument grounds in the evening. The automobile parade was the most beautiful thing of its kind ever held in this city. Probably California can eclipse it, but there is nothing short of the Golden State that can.

One of the unique celebrations was held at Randall Hights, a new suburb of Washington. B. F. Chase, a veteran, was chairman of the meeting. The orator of the occasion was Sissons, of Mississippi. Sissons making a patriotic speech was what made the occasion unique. Sissons is the member of Congress who said in a speech at the Confederate Reunion in Memphis—"You need no monument to perpetuate your gallant deeds. The widows and orphans you have made, the names upon the pension rolls in Washington, the 46,000 graves in Arlington which your valor has filled will be a lasting monument to your bravery." Mrs. Mary Dow, President of the Department of Potomac, W. R. C., presented a Flag, which Sissons eulogized, and when it was run to the top of the staff, the ropes broke and the Flag dropped to the ground. Maybe inanimate things have feelings and sentiments.

Taking it altogether, the Eagle screamed and flapped its wings as usual in Washington, but as gently as a cooing dove. It was a real nice, ladylike eagle, you know, and I guess we are all glad of it, for today we have not a thing to regret. Washington will probably have a lot more safe and sane Fourths of July. The members of the Executive Committee, which include Commissioner Macfarland, Hon. W. V. Cox, Col. John McElroy, Hon. W. F. Gude, Hon. Cuno Randolph, and many others, are to be congratulated on the success of their experiment, but the kids—but, oh, what's the use?

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Was It Hazing?

The War Department has been forced by a determined mother to take up a case which it had closed, and which it is now dimly suspected was closed hurriedly—much too soon, in fact, to get much light upon it. Second Lieut. James N. Sutton, of the Marine Corps, was shot under mysterious circumstances in a lonely part of the Naval Academy reservation at Annapolis in October, 1907. At the time a court of inquiry gravely declared that the young Lieutenant had died by his own hand—of a pistol-shot wound in the back of his head which it would have been impossible for him to have inflicted upon himself. It was shown also that the young man had but one pistol, and that was found in a suit case in his room, after his dead body was discovered; also no pistol could be found with which he might have committed suicide, so the theory to a lay member would be that young Sutton, after shooting himself in the back of the head, dying instantly, took the pistol and put it carefully away in his room, so that suspicion might not attach to him. The fact that the wound was made with a ball of different caliber from that which he used in his own pistol did not count with the court of inquiry.

The grief-stricken mother refused to accept the conclusion of the court, and has been working away with the energy of all her frenzied heart to have the case reopened and a new court to sit. She has found a lot of new evidence, and it all goes to prove that the death was probable murder, and that officers at the Academy are involved—young officers. Mrs. Sutton has got her new court of inquiry, and she thinks that she will be able to show that her son was brutally done to death by an officer who deliberately picked a quarrel with him.

One of the strange features of the case crops out now, that a younger son of Mrs. Sutton, Cadet Roland Sutton, is lying very ill in the hospital at West Point, the undoubted victim of hazing, but by whom is not known. Roland refuses to tell what happened to him, but it is known that he was struck down while doing post duty in a lonely part of the Academy grounds. Roland Sutton is said to be one of the finest specimens of manhood in West Point, an athlete, big and powerful, and that he would have to be attacked by a dozen to be overpowered. If it is proven that the boy was injured in a hazing prank, then the cadets who did it will suffer the penalty of the stringent law made by Congress, which is disgraceful dismissal. President Roosevelt nullified this law when he was Chief Executive by pardoning a lot of cadets who had been dismissed for hazing.

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Finest Teeth.

Dr. Louis Ottofy, of Manila, certainly does give some of our people a hard name. And he speaks by the book, being a Filipine himself and acquainted with all the tribes of these new acquisitions of ours. He was speaking of teeth, and declared that the Igorrotes have the best teeth in the world—better teeth than dental surgery and science has ever found anywhere among the known peoples of the world. But Dr. Ottofy gives the Igorrotes a fearful name, just the same. The reason for their fine teeth, he says, is "apparently that the Igorrotes are the most primitive, barbarian, uncivilized, and non-Christian individuals now included in the jurisdicton of the Unted States. Unlike any existing examples of primitive man, they are primitive without having become degenerate. They live in the most inaccessible region of Northern Luzon, where they long ago acquired fame as warriors and head hunters, defied Spain, and managed to keep pretty much to themselves until the American occupation.

"Since then they have been studied ethnologically and otherwise. But they are still as uncivilized as ever, and there is neither a white man nor Filipino living in Bontoc. Contrary to the report of careless historians, the Igorrote leaves his teeth as nature provides them. It is the Negrito who goes in for the social grace of artificially pointed teeth."

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Twenty-three men who were recently appointed to positions in the Consular service have been put into a "school for Consuls," where they will be given a month of practical study in their work. The object is to afford them an opportunity to learn something of the actual work done in a consulate, to familiarize themselves with the regulations, and to make them fully acquainted with the officers of the State Department under whom they are to serve.

Addresses to the appointees are to be made by the principal officers of the Department, as well as those from other branches of the Government whose duties have more or less connection with the consular service. Considerable attention is given to the commercial importance of a consul's work, and the appointees are being supplied with comprehensive information the resources and exports of the United States.

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The above cut shows mop wrung up dry, and pictures the good, strong, substantial, material used thru-out. When mop is raised from floor it automatically straightens out ready for wringing.

This smaller picture shows mop on floor. It spreads out and is held down to floor at all points.

CONGRESS.

Report of Proceedings From Day to Day.

Senate.

Monday, July 5.—The joint resolution providing for the submission to the States of an income tax constitutional amendment was agreed to by a unanimous vote, 77 Senators casting their ballots for the resolution.

Mr. Baileys' amendment to change the plan to provide for its submission to constitutional conventions rather than State Legislatures was defeated, 46 to 30.

Mr. Rayner in a long speech attacked that portion of the proposed law creating a Customs Court, which appeared to give that court jurisdiction in criminal cases. His speech was characterized by a number of sarcastic references to Mr. Aldrich and other distinguished Republicans, but Mr. Rayner succeeded in having an amendment in line with his suggestions agreed to.

The portion of the bill relative to the Customs Court, the administrative features and the drawback were agreed to.

Senator Scott gave notice that when the bill reached the Senate he would endeavor to have the action of the Senate in Committee of the Whole on petroleum reversed.

One of the last things done was to amend the bill so that the new tariff law shall not impair the existing reciprocity treaty with Cuba; authorizing the President to terminate existing trade agreements with foreign countries on 10 days notice, and to permit citizens of Maine and Minnesota to export timber for manufacture and import it free of duty.

The Senate at 5:35 adjourned.

House.

A message was received from the President recommending an appropriation to pay the claim of a subject of Montenegro for the loss of certain property in Texas in 1865.

At 12:10 the House adjourned, without having transacted further business, until Thursday at noon.

Senate.

July 6.—Consideration of the tariff bill in Committee of the Whole was concluded, and the measure reported to the open Senate.

Senator Elkins in a brief speech advocated his proposal reducing by five per cent the duties otherwise imposed when goods and merchandise imported are brought into the country in American vessels. He gave notice that he will urge the enactment of such a bill at the next regular session.

The important amendments to be considered in the Senate are those relating to sugar, oil and tobacco.

Senator Curtis gave notice of an amendment providing for a countervailing duty on oil imported from countries which impose a duty on American oil.

The amendments increasing the internal-revenue tax on tobacco will be considered this morning, and a lively debate is anticipated.

Senator Daniel denounced the Republican members of the Finance Committee for their refusal to permit the Democratic members to participate in the committee's consideration of the tariff bill, and introduced a resolution intended to correct this "abuse" of the rights of the minority.

Amendments were agreed to exempting labor organizations, fraternal and beneficial societies, and organizations exclusively for educational, religious and charitable purposes from the operations of the corporation tax law.

An amendment was agreed to relieving the United States from all reciprocal obligations toward foreign Nations in the matter of tonnage dues.

At 3:32 the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning to give Senators an opportunity to read the print of the bill as it passed the Committee of the Whole.

House.

The House was not in session.

Senate.

July 7.—Mr. Bailey's motion to substitute the income tax for the corporation tax amendment was defeated by a vote of 47 to 28, this being the first opportunity the income taxers had for a direct vote on their proposition.

The proposal to establish a Court of Customs Appeals was agreed to after extended debate by a non-partisan vote of 49 to 27.

The debate on the corporation tax amendment continued up to the time of adjournment without the final vote being taken. The amendment of Senator Clapp making holding companies amenable to the tax was agreed to after a debate that at times was bitter in its tone.

By a vote of 39 to 34 the Senate refused to reduce the duties on writing papers.

Senator Bacon's amendment to put plows and cotton gins on the free list was rejected, 50 to 28.

The amendment of Mr. Bacon exempting mercantile corporations with gross receipts of less than $150,000 from the operations of the corporation tax was rejected by a vote of 45 to 27.

Senator Dolliver criticised the proposed corporation tax as unequal and unjust, and favored the inheritance tax as provided in the House bill.

Senator Daniel, who opposed a suggested night session, took the floor late in the afternoon and talked upon his substitute looking to the imposition of a tax of one-fourth of one per cent on the gross receipts of all corporations having such receipts in excess of $300,000, until 7 o'clock, when, under the order, the Senate automatically adjourned for the day.

House.

The House was not in session.

Senate.

July 8.—At 11 minutes after 11 o'clock last night the final vote on the tariff bill was announced, the measure being agreed to by a vote of 45 to 34.

Ten Republican "progressives" voted against the bill and one Democrat for it.

The conferees on the part of the Senate are Aldrich, Burrows, Penrose, Hale and Cullom, Republicans, and Daniel, Money and Bailey, Democrats.

The night session was characterized by several heated speeches by Senators Beveridge, Clapp, Nelson, Crawford and La Follette, who, speaking for the insurgent Republicans, explained that they could not support the bill, as it was not a revision downward, such as had been promised by the party and its candidate in the late campaign.

A short speech by Mr. Aldrich, construed by the "progressives" as an attempt to read them out of the party, was resented in forceful language by the two Senators from Minnesota, Clapp and Nelson.

The tobacco tax amendment of Mr. Beveridge was agreed to, 52 to 25, on a strict party vote, after the adoption of Mr. Bradley's amendment granting the growers of tobacco the free sale of tobacco "in the hand."

Senator Clay's amendment providing for special taxes and the regulation of sales on stock exchanges was tabled by a vote of 44 to 34.

The corporation tax amendment of the Administration, as amended by Senator Clapp so as to include holding companies, was agreed to.

Mr. Stone's amendment putting hides, leather, boots and shoes and all other leather products on the free list was rejected, 45 to 28.

Mr. Curtis's amendment providing a countervaling duty on crude petroleum was agreed to, 44 to 31.

Mr. Burton's effort to put crude asphalt on the free list, in the interest of good roads, was defeated, 37 to 29.

When Mr. Dixon proposed the inheritance tax as a substitute for the corporation tax, the amendment was tabled without a roll call.

The effort of Mr. Bristow to amend the sugar schedule by eliminating the color standard was unsuccessful. His amendment was tabled.

During the discussion of the proposed Tariff Commission, Mr. Aldrich gave assurance that an appropriation would be provided to make that portion of the measure effective.

At 11:18 o'clock the Senate adjourned until noon to-day, the special order for 10 o'clock sessions having been set aside.

House.

A resolution doing away with the rule by which the House has met only twice a week while the Senate was considering the tariff bill was offered by Representative Dalzell and adopted.

A resolution expressing the regret of the House upon the death of Representative Francis W. Cushman, of Washington, was offered by Representative Humphrey, of Washington, and adopted.

At 12:12 p. m., as a further mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Cushman, the House adjourned.

Senate.

July 9.—After two hours of discussion the Philippine tariff bill was passed and sent to conference.

The Porto Rican bill, automatically continuing the present budget for that island, was passed with but little discussion, and sent to conference.

Mr. Flint introduced a Statehood bill for Arizona.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Borah contemplates an exhaustive investigation of the administration of the Civil Service law by the various Executive Departments. It was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

An order was entered providing that hereafter the Senate shall meet twice a week, with no business in order except routine matters coming up in the morning hour.

The conferees on the tariff bill held their first session in the Senate Office Building at 5:30 o'clock.

When the Senate adjourned until Tuesday next it was following a resolution announcing the death of Representative Cushman, of Washington.

House.

The tariff bill as amended by the Senate was received by the House; the Senate amendments were non-concurred in en bloc, and the bill sent to conference by a vote of 178 to 151.

Speaker Cannon appointed the following conferees on the tariff bill: Payne, of New York; Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; McCall of Massachusetts; Calderhead, of Kansas; Fordney, of Michigan; Clark, of Missouri; Underwood, of Alabama, and Griggs, of Georgia.

The special rule under which the tariff bill was sent to conference was presented by Representative Dalzell, and debated for one hour and a half.

Representative Mann, Republican, of Illinois, gave notice that he would vote against the tariff bill if the rates on print paper and wood pulp placed in the measure by the Senate were retained.

Representative Townsend, of Michigan, declared the House and the Ways and Means Committee had been insulted by the Senate during the consideration of the tariff bill.

At 3:26 the House adjourned until Monday at noon.

Entertainment at Ogden.

Ogden, Utah, is making extensive preparations for entertaining the comrades on their visit to the National Encampment. The City Council has appropriated $1,500, and this is being added to by large private subscriptions. Two-thirds of the veterans will reach Ogden before Salt Lake City, and many have arranged to have their headquarters there during the National Encampment.

Picture of the Historic Engine General.

A beautiful colored picture of the historic engine, General, stolen by the Andrews Raiders during the Civil War, and now on exhibition in Union Depot, Chattanooga, Tenn., together with the "Story of the General," will be mailed for 10c. One free with each order for ten. W. L. Danley, G. P. A., Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, Nashville, Tenn., Room 7.

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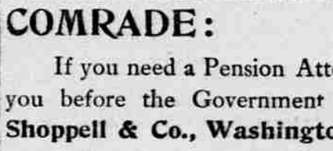

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