

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Saturday, January 20.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The cry of graft raised in the house of representatives this afternoon caused the defeat of an amendment to an urgent deficiency bill appropriating \$10,000 to supply an express deficiency in the fund used for the payment of transportation charges on silver from the treasury to trade centers. The amendment was proposed by General Kiefer, Rep., and was opposed by Representatives Tawney, Minn., Smith, Ia., and Hill, Conn. Representative Hill raised the point of order against it. He lost. Hill charged that the appropriation was a species of graft for the express company. Smith joined in the declaration that it was no longer necessary for the Federal government to continue the appropriation, and that if the transportation of silver was not made so profitable the coin would remain in circulation longer.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Murmurings are heard in the senate of a possible revolt by the beet sugar men against the Philippine tariff bill, taken up today by the committee of Philippines for consideration. The opposition of the beet sugar industry to the Cuban reciprocity treaty developed a strength among the Republicans of seven votes. This was enough to defeat the ratification, a two-thirds vote being necessary. The same strength could not defeat the Philippine bill, which only requires a majority.

Friday, January 19.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Reform in the matter of making deficiency appropriations agitated the house today, and the entire time was devoted to its discussion, with the exception of a short speech for free hides by Perkins, of New York. The urgency deficiency bill was being considered under general debate order, and Littauer, of New York, in charge of the bill, set the pace by pointing out the failure of the legislation of last year to curb the heads of departments in their demands for deficiency supplies.

Thursday, January 18.

Washington, Jan. 18.—There was an echo of yesterday's stormy session in the senate today, when Tillman presented his resolution directing a senatorial investigation into the removal of Mrs. Minor Morris from the white house. The resolution provoked no debate, and Tillman contented himself with a brief statement, in which he said that he would not have introduced the resolution but for the taunt of Hale. When he concluded, Daniel moved that the resolution be laid on the table, and this disposition was made of it by a vote of 54 to 8. The remainder of the day was devoted to speeches on the pure food and merchant marine bills, McCumber advocating the food measure and Mallory opposing the shipping bill.

Washington, Jan. 18.—After paying a tribute to the frigate Constitution today and ordering an investigation in order to ascertain the annual amount necessary to preserve the ship, the house devoted the day until 5:45 to the perfection and passage of a bill providing for the final disposition of the affairs of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory. With one or two minor amendments, the bill was passed subsequently substantially as it came from the committee. The bill provides for concluding the enrollment of Indians of the tribes and the allotment of land to them. The enrollment and allotment is made the subject of many restrictions and provisions.

Wednesday, January 17.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The recent forcible removal from the white house of Mrs. Minor Morris was made the subject of emphatic denunciation by Tillman in the senate today. His remarks called out remonstrances from Hale, Hopkins and Daniel, and led to the very abrupt closing of the doors and the sudden adjournment of the senate in the middle of the afternoon. The speech abounded in Tillman's peculiar expressions, and was characterized by many severe and exceptionally personally thrusts at the president. At times he wept over what he regarded as the indignities to the lady, and his voice and eyes were full of tears when he declared, in the face of protests from his fellow senators, that he would demand an investigation of the white house incident.

Washington, Jan. 17.—In response to the Sulzer resolution passed by the

Favors Alaskan Home Rule.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Senators Pites, Lodge and Allison and unofficial delegate S. S. Ryan, of Alaska, today called on the president and elicited from him a promise that Alaska should have home rule. Lodge and Allison, the two strongest men in the senate, said they favored this move, and the president heartily promised to give it his support. As a cornerstone for the new regime, he promised to appoint an Alaskan as governor to succeed Brady, who will soon resign because of the indiscretions.

Proposes Assay Office.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Senator Fulton today introduced a bill authorizing the establishment of an assay office at Portland. The bill provides for an assayer and melter at \$2,350; chief clerk at \$1,400, and authorizes an annual expenditure of \$16,000 in payment of salaries to assay employees, including the officials named. No specific appropriation is made for the office, as it is customary to make these appropriations in regular appropriation bills.

house Secretary Metcalf, of the department of Commerce and Labor, today sent to the house the report of Special Immigrant Inspector Marcus Braun, which deals at great length with the character of the immigrants coming to this country and the attitude of the European governments upon the matter. Mr. Braun declares that he has incontrovertible evidence that, while the number of aliens shipped to this country who are legally inadmissible due to disease is diminishing, immigrants inadmissible for other reasons are constantly brought into the country in large numbers "by the concerted action of some European governments and steamship agencies, by bankers and schemers of all sorts."

Tuesday, January 16.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The Philippine tariff bill was passed by the house today substantially the same as it came from the ways and means committee. The vote was 258 to 71. Rice was made subject to the same tariff as sugar and tobacco—25 per cent of the Dingley rates—and one or two changes were made as to the language.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Unexpectedly the senate today found itself considering the railroad rate question, which was precipitated by Fulton's taking the floor to make a brief speech in explanation of an amendment offered by him to the Dooliver bill, giving to courts of justice authority to modify orders of the Interstate Commerce commission imposing an unreasonable rate. He had not proceeded far when he was switched from a general explanation of the terms of the provision to a defense of the principle which it seeks to establish, and a general debate of the bill followed.

The merchant marine bill was then laid before the senate and Gallinger urged early attention to this subject. Scott spoke in support of the bill.

The pure food bill was then taken up and a number of committee amendments were agreed to. Hepburn gave notice that after the conclusion of the routine morning business tomorrow he would ask the senate to fix a day for taking a vote on the bill.

Monday, Jan. 15.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Senator Bacon today succeeded in securing an open discussion of the Moroccan question by the senate. This result was accomplished by the introduction of a resolution making a declaration against interference on the part of the United States in any controversy among European nations concerning their internal affairs. The broad scope of the resolution relieved it from the point of order made on the Moroccan resolution, and, notwithstanding that Bacon referred freely to the Moroccan conference, no effort was made to put him off. He spoke at length in opposition to the policy of interference in European internal complications, pointing out the possibility of disastrous consequences, and his address brought out a number of questions and interruptions to relieve the proceedings of the characterization of a set speech.

A number of senators made short speeches against the resolution and in the end it was referred to the committee on foreign relations, and the merchant marine bill was laid before the senate. Gallinger offered a number of amendments to the bill, which were agreed to. The amendments related principally to the naval militia proposed by the bill.

A bill introduced by Smoot, giving to homesteaders on the recently opened Utah reservation an extension until May 15, 1906, to establish residences was passed.

Washington, Jan. 15.—General debate on the Philippine tariff bill was concluded in the house today, having been continued daily since January 4. The bill will be taken up for amendment under the five minute rule tomorrow, and put on its passage either tomorrow or the next day.

Preceding the debate today, the staid old fight made its appearance on the floor for the first time, in the form of a personal explanation by Babcock, of Wisconsin, credited with being the leader of the opponents of the joint staidhood forces. Babcock denied that his course in opposition to the bill was dictated by any feeling of revenge because he had not been made chairman of the appropriation committee. He also took occasion to state his position in favor of tariff revision.

Stevens Testifies on Canal.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Chief Engineer Stevens, of the Panama Canal commission, appeared before the senate investigating committee today. He talked of conditions on the isthmus, discussing sanitary, labor difficulties and questions of like character, dealing with the administration of canal affairs, with greater detail and freedom than in his published report. He denied the stories being circulated of alleged importation from the United States of women into the canal zone for immoral purposes.

Newlands Aims His Scheme.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The senate committee on interstate commerce met today, but there was not a quorum present, and, after an informal discussion, adjournment was taken until Tuesday. Senator Newlands, occupied most of the time discussing his plan for incorporation of railroads under a national law instead of the conflicting laws of 45 states. He said capitalization would be limited to honest valuation and actual investment.

MARSHALL FIELD DEAD.

Pneumonia Takes Away Millionaire Chicago Merchant.

New York, Jan. 17.—Marshall Field, of Chicago, millionaire merchant and a leader in the dry goods trade of the world, died at the Hotel House in this city at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after an illness extending over more than a week, beginning with a bad cold and developing quickly into pneumonia, which affected both lungs. Mr. Field, although 70 years old, made a fight against the disease which the attending physicians characterized as braver and stronger than would have been expected of a man many years his junior. Mrs. Field and other members of the family were with him when he lapsed into the period of unconsciousness which ended in death. In an adjoining room were many persons prominent in the business and social life of Chicago, intimate associates of Mr. Field, who had gone to New York when the seriousness of his condition was made known to them.

An outline of the funeral arrangements was decided upon last night. The body will be taken to Chicago this morning on a special train over the New York Central and Lake Shore systems. There will be no service of any sort in this city. It is planned to hold the funeral service in Chicago at a date to be fixed, either from the Field residence on Prairie avenue or from the First Presbyterian church, whose pastor, Rev. Dr. Morrison, will, in either case, be the officiating clergyman.

FIXED SUM FOR HARBORS.

River and Harbor Congress Proposes Change in Methods.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The National Rivers and Harbors congress today adopted the report of the committee on organization, recommending the election of the following officers: President, Harvey D. Gould, Cleveland, O.; one vice president from each state represented, to be named by the delegations; Colonel William H. Love, Baltimore, secretary; E. H. Sharewood, Philadelphia, treasurer.

Among those recommended for the executive committee were John W. Ferris, San Francisco, and A. H. Devens, Portland.

The executive committee is charged with the duty of actively prosecuting the work of securing regular and increased annual appropriations for the improvements of rivers and harbors of the entire country, and to this end to take such steps and use such means as will tend to mold public sentiment in favor thereof.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that the national government should put river and harbor bills on a par with other great appropriation bills by annual appropriations, and direct all such work economically and continuously, without the waste incident to intermittent efforts. The resolutions urge an annual appropriation of at least \$50,000,000.

SWEPT BY BLIZZARD.

Wind Reaches 100-Mile-An-Hour Gait in Montana.

Anaconda, Mont., Jan. 17.—For two hours this afternoon Anaconda and Deer Lodge valley were swept by the fiercest storm in many years. At the weather observatory above the Washoe smelter the velocity of the wind registered as high as 100 miles an hour. Several inches of snow fell. The storm subsided at 6 o'clock.

A special to the Standard from Bozeman says the Gallatin valley was swept by a 40-mile gale and the storm has been raging all night.

Helena, Jan. 17.—Helena and Central Montana was visited this afternoon by a blizzard which lasted about an hour. The blizzard followed a lightning and thunder storm and was immediately preceded by a hard gale. The wind attained a velocity of 42 miles an hour. The temperature went to 15 above.

Mission, Jan. 17.—A rather heavy blizzard visited this part of the state for the greater portion of the day. During the morning the wind blew a gale and in the afternoon considerable snow fell. The temperature was about at freezing point all day.

Errors Make a Shortage.

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 17.—R. A. Madern, postal inspector of this division, has discovered discrepancies in the account of Charles J. Harrington, clerk in charge of the money order division, indicating a shortage of several hundred dollars. This morning a representative of Harrington deposited with Postmaster Dargie a sum sufficient to cover all the apparent discrepancies, which Harrington says are due to a multiplicity of errors which have been permitted to go uncorrected. He denies any intention at embezzlement.

Threatens Lawmakers.

Des Moines, Jan. 17.—D. D. Clayman, an ex-convict, was arrested at the door of the senate chamber of the Iowa legislature this afternoon, charged with threatening the lives of Representative H. E. Teachout and Senator C. C. Dowell, because the latter failed to get him a job. Clayman was sent to the penitentiary for wife murder 12 years ago. He served out his time and then came to Des Moines, soliciting a job during the legislative session.

Hermann Sworn In.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Binger Hermann is once more a full fledged congressman. He took the oath of office just before the house adjourned this evening, went downstairs and drew his mileage and departed, and not a dozen men in congress were aware of what had happened.

DOWIE IS DEPOSED

Business Affairs Taken Out of Hands of Prophet.

WAS NECESSARY TO AVERT RUIN

Appointment of Triumvirate Dowie's Accession to Demands of Followers and Creditors.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—John Alexander Dowie has been permanently removed from financial control of the Zion City industries, according to assurances given the big creditors by the financial agents of the community. The appointment of the triumvirate, with great ostentation, it is now declared, merely cloaked Dowie's accession to the demands of Zion City and its creditors that all business arrangements be taken from his hands, leaving him religious leader only.

The awakening of the people of Zion has come at last, according to one of the large creditors in Chicago today. "They have been open in saying," he declared, "that they awoke too late and found that in Dowie they had something in the nature of a cross between a 'white elephant' and 'the old man of the sea' hitched on them."

"Dowie has squandered money in a most profligate manner," said this creditor. "His trip around the world cost over \$1,000,000. He drew on the treasury for it. The trip to New York cost half as much. It was given out that the followers paid their own expenses. This was hardly true. The recent trip to Mexico was another expensive luxury for the old man. He spent thousands there. And for all these expenditures all Zion City has got out of it has been a few pale fireworks."

"The fact of the matter is that creditors have been promised for months that if they were lenient Zion's officials would get the old person out of the way."

HER NEW PRESIDENT.

France Elects Fallieres, Leader of Radical Elements.

Paris, Jan. 18.—Clement Armand Fallieres, president of the senate, was today elected president of the republic, to succeed Emile Loubet. His only rival was M. Doumer, president of the chamber of deputies. The total vote in the national assembly, consisting of the senate and chamber of deputies meeting jointly, was 849, and the vote was: Fallieres, 449; Doumer, 371; scattering, 28; not voting, 1.

Although several candidates were mentioned for the presidency in succession to M. Loubet, including M. Fallieres, president of the senate; M. Doumer, president of the chamber of deputies; M. Sarrien, ex-minister of justice; and M. Leon Bourgeois, the former premier, the real contest was between M. Fallieres and M. Doumer. M. Fallieres had the support of the advanced Socialist and Radical groups, constituting the famous party which sustained the Combes ministry. M. Doumer, however, was a formidable opponent, whose election to the presidency of the chamber of deputies last year, after breaking away from his former connection with the famous party previously referred to, gave the first blow to M. Combes.

When the first figures were given out, there was an outburst of enthusiasm, which was renewed after the corrected figures, giving Fallieres 449, thus increasing his already clear majority, were announced.

M. Fallieres returned to Paris from Versailles, escorted by a military guard of honor. He will take over his new duties February 18.

Castro Buying Machetes.

Havana, Jan. 18.—A German merchant who deals in machetes informed the Associated Press today that he was questioned recently by A. L. Bresler, an American, formerly a resident of Detroit, who is the Nicaraguan consul here, with reference to the purchase of 10,000 machetes for the Venezuelan government. The negotiations, the merchant said, were interrupted by the sailing for New York yesterday of Mr. Bresler, who will soon return to Havana. Mr. Bresler lived for some time in Venezuela.

French Have Panic of War.

Berlin, Jan. 18.—The News's Nachtdien prints a dispatch from Metz to the effect that two French deserters have arrived at Ars-sur-Moselle (in Lorraine, six miles from Metz). They pretended to have left their regiments at Verdun, with 12 comrades, in order to escape service in a war which they expected soon to take place. The dispatch says there is a regular panic at Ars-sur-Moselle. The savings banks there have postponed payments.

"See America" Conference Great.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 18.—The Commercial club committee having in charge arrangements for the "See America First" conference in this city, January 25 and 26, announces that representation is now assured from all the trans-Mississippi states and from Duluth in the North to New Orleans on the South.

Little Lessons in Patriotism

The Count de Rochambeau had been a gallant soldier of France long before he was assigned by the French government to aid the cause of the American revolutionists. He had fought at the siege of Maastricht; he had led his regiment to the assault of Fort St. Philippe, at Minorca; he had led in the capture of Fort Mifflin. Always a soldier, he was heart and soul in sympathy with the struggle of the Americans against the heavy odds of the British army.

On his way to America after his embarkation at Brest he was attacked by a British fleet off Bermuda, but drove back the attackers. Immediately after landing in Rhode Island, Rochambeau set about the construction of fortifications that prevented Sir Henry Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot from making an attack that they had planned.

He sent his own son back to France to negotiate for the transmission of more troops and supplies. He had the same interest in the cause of the revolutionists that the American generals had.

The work of De Rochambeau in the war did much to hasten the lagging end. The concerted plan of campaign that terminated in Yorktown was largely aided by the efficacy of the Frenchman. The assaults made by De Rochambeau and St. Simon against his stronghold convinced Cornwallis of the futility of his defense and led to his surrender.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER.

Striking Personality of John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi.

One of the most interesting men of the country to-day and a most brilliant figure in the political arena is John Sharp Williams, who represents the Eighth District of Mississippi in the House of Congress. Representative Williams, in his capacity as the leader of the Democrats on the floor of Congress, has achieved a national reputation.

That he won a signal victory by bringing order out of chaos among the Democratic representatives goes without saying.

The Democratic leader was born July 30, 1854, at Memphis, Tenn., his mother having died, and his father, who was colonel of the Twenty-seventh Tennessee Volunteers, Confederate States Army, being killed at Shiloh, and Memphis, being threatened with capture by the Federal army, his family removed to his mother's family homestead in Yazoo County, Miss. There the future leader received his education at private schools, the Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort, Ky., the University of the South, at Savannah, Tenn., the University of Virginia, and the University of Heidelberg, in Baden, Germany. Subsequently Congressman Williams studied law under Profs. Minor and Southall at the University of Virginia, and in the office of Harris, McKisick & Turley in Memphis. In 1877 he received a license to practice in the courts of law and chancery of Shelby County, Tenn. In December, 1878, he removed to Yazoo City, Miss., where he engaged in the practice of his profession and the varied pursuits of a cotton planter. He was named as a delegate to the Chicago convention which named Cleveland and Stevenson. He was elected to the Fifty-third Congress and has been re-elected to every Congress since, sometimes without opposition.

Williams' methods as a leader are interesting to study. He is persuasive, not domineering. He has a winning manner and he seems to be seeking help and light from one at the very time he is bringing a person around to his views. Congressmen who go into his little room in the library wing determined to let Williams know that they will put up with no nonsense go out pleased and flattered and inclined to help him out. On the rare occasions when it is necessary for him to show his authority the iron hand comes out of the velvet glove and the insurgent knows what has happened without having anyone tell him.

Williams is not an impressive man to look at; in fact, he is homely in face and careless in dress. A tangled mass of matted hair falls down to a point not far from his eyes. A straggling mustache covers a mouth of generous size and irregular outline. His manners are as easy and unpretentious as an old shoe.

He would not be a rich man in New York, but he is in Mississippi. He is a lawyer and a planter, whose father left him a fortune. He does not look, however, as if he had a dollar, and all the advice of his friends cannot make him spruce up.

Williams has a remarkable voice. It is somewhat nasal and rather incisive, but his command of it is as perfect as that of a musician over a musical instrument.

He plays on it like a violin; it sweeps from high to low, from loud to soft, in perfect tune with the modulations of his theme. He need hardly speak above a whisper to attract the close and strained attention of the whole House in a moment.

His command of sarcasm is, it is generally agreed, unequalled in the House. It is not of the bitter sort, but Williams' exposes of the weak points of the enemy's armor in such a way that the enemy laughs, though ruefully, while he writhes.

Though a Southerner, Williams is exempt from the prejudices of his section. One of his striking speeches was that in which he defended Gen. Sherman from the charge of violating the laws of war in the march to the sea. It was a remarkable address and was listened to with breathless attention by the crowded House. One of his sentences was this:

"As an American citizen, as the son of a rebel soldier, as a man who is intensely American, although he is intensely Southern, I want the world to know that when civilized men were fighting civilized men, upon the American continent—one of them in behalf of the cause of the preservation of the Union, as he understood it, and the other in behalf of the cause of local independence, as he understood it—the watchword was chivalry and fair fight."

THE ARMY OF TEACHERS.

120,000 Men and 230,000 Women Engaged in Schools of America. The army of education in the United States is made up of 450,000 teachers, of whom 120,000 are men and 330,000 women. The overwhelming majority of the teachers are natives of the United States, less than 30,000 having been born abroad—one in fifteen.

Most of the male teachers are between the years of twenty-five and thirty-five. The majority of the women teachers are between fifteen and twenty-five.

There are 2,300 male teachers over sixty-five. There are less than 1,500 female teachers over sixty-five. Three times as many female as male teachers are put down as "age unknown."

There are 21,000 colored teachers in the United States, thus divided between the two sexes: 7,700 men and 13,300 women. There are 500 Indian teachers in the Indian schools of the United States—240 men and 260 women.

The average age of teachers in the United States is higher than in England and lower than in Germany. The proportion of very youthful teachers is much greater in the country than in the city districts.

The largest proportion of male teachers is to be found in West Virginia, where they number 50 per cent of the total. The largest proportion of women is to be found in Vermont, where they form 90 per cent of the whole number. The standard of education is very much higher in Vermont than it is in West Virginia.

The number of teachers in the United States has increased greatly in recent years. In 1871 there were 125,000; in 1880, 225,000; in 1890, 340,000, and it is at present 450,000.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Thoughtfulness.

When President Roosevelt is at his summer home at Oyster Bay, two secret service men sit all night under a big tree near the house. It is only on very stormy nights that they desert the tree and take refuge on the veranda, and are thus protected from the rain, but not from the north wind that sometimes sweeps in from Long Island sound. During a storm last summer the wind, moaning through the trees, drove the rain in sheets upon the veranda, and the most sheltered place the secret service men could find was wet and chill.

Within the house all was silent. Apparently everybody had gone to bed. But suddenly the side door creaked, and a feminine voice called out: "Come here, won't you, please?" The secret service men lost no time in responding, for they recognized the voice.

"I've been worrying about you men out in this awful night," said Mrs. Roosevelt, "and thought that some hot coffee would do you good. Come in and drink it. It was too late to call the cook, so I made it myself. I hope that it is all right."

"It seemed to me to be the finest coffee I had ever tasted," remarked the secret service man, when he told this little story of the ever-present thoughtfulness of Mrs. Roosevelt for those around her.—Success Magazine.

"Honest Abe."

It is a significant fact that in a community where crime was virtually unknown, where plain, straightforward dealing was assumed as a matter of course, and credit was fearlessly asked and given, Lincoln won an enviable reputation for integrity and honor. In a moral atmosphere of this sort ordinary veracity and fairness attracted no particular attention. Honesty was not merely the best policy; it was the rule of life, and people were expected to be upright and just with one another. But when a clerk in a country store walked miles to deliver a few ounces of tea innocently withheld from a customer by an error in the scales, and when he made a long, hard trip in order to return a few cents accidentally overpaid him, he was talked about, and the fact is that "Honest Abe" was a tribute, not a nickname.—Century.

The average man so hates to eat away from home that when he is invited out, arrangements should be made for sending a fire alarm from his house at the time dinner is over, to call him home.