

# CHIEF SAYS HOUSE MISUNDERSTOOD

Message to Lower Branch on Secret Service.

BIG STICK FALLS ON FOUR

Champions of Provision to Limit Scope of Investigators Are Raked Over the Coals by Roosevelt—Federal Sleuths Defended by Executive.

Washington.—President Roosevelt's big stick crashed down upon the heads of Representatives Tawney of Minnesota, Smith of Iowa, Sherley of Kentucky, and Fitzgerald of New York, when the executive sent a special message to the house of representatives, berating those who for being champions of the successful move to place limitations upon the scope of the secret service.

The president also declared that the interpretation of the house of the secret service clause in his last message was misunderstood, and had there been any evidence which would point to the necessity of an investigation of members, such evidence would long ago have been turned over to the proper authorities.

The message was in answer to the resolution transmitted from the house in which the representatives asked for evidence upon which Mr. Roosevelt based his statements that the "chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men."

For the Ananias Club. The message in part: "I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against congressmen or against any member of the present house. If I had proof of such corruption against any member of the house in any matter as to which the federal government has jurisdiction, action would be taken as soon as it was done in the case of any member of the executive and enforcement of the laws without respect to persons. But I do not regard it as within the province of the duties of the president to report to the house alleged delinquencies of members, or the supposed corrupt action of a member in his official capacity. The duties of the president are defined by the constitution placed within the power of the house alone. In the prosecution of criminals and the enforcement of the laws of the United States.

"In the third and fourth clauses of the preamble it is stated that the meaning of my words is that the majority of the congressmen are in fear of being investigated by secret service men and that this is a just cause for complaint. I think, in accordance with the facts, a Misunderstood, He Says.

"This allegation in the resolution, therefore, must certainly be due to an entire failure to understand my message. The resolution continues: 'That the president be requested to transmit to the house any evidence upon which he based his statements that the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men.' This statement, which is an attack upon me, and upon the congress, is sustained by the facts.

"If you will turn to the Congressional Record for May 1 last, pages 563 to 569, inclusive, you will find the debate on the subject. Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, Mr. Smith of Iowa, Mr. Sherley of Kentucky, and Mr. Fitzgerald of New York appear in this debate as the special champions of the provision referred to. Messrs. Parsons, Bennett and Driscoll were the leaders of those who opposed the adoption of the amendment and upheld the right of the government to use the most efficient means possible in order to detect criminals and to prevent and punish crime. The amendment was carried in the committee of the whole, where no votes of the individual members are recorded, so I am unable to discriminate by mentioning the members who voted for and the members who voted against the provision. But its passage, the journal records, was greeted with applause. I am well aware, however, that in many instances of this kind many members who have no particular knowledge of the point at issue are content simply to follow the lead of the committee which has considered the matter, and I have no doubt that many members of the house simply followed the lead of Messrs. Tawney and Smith."

Secret Service Is Defended. After soundly reprimanding with Representative Tawney, Smith, Sherley and Fitzgerald for their stand at the last session in favor of placing limitations upon the duties of secret service men, the president then proceeded to defend the operations of that branch of the federal government and declared that the scope of the department should be extremely wide in order that all criminals might be brought to justice and that there might be no unjust discriminations. He also pointed out numerous instances where the powers of the department had brought justice upon the heads of criminals and cited cases within the memory of the present administration. Mr. Roosevelt also declared that none of the members of the house had ever been investigated as set forth in various allegations, the gist of which was appended to the message.

Asks Reversal of Action. Concluding the president said: "In conclusion, I most earnestly ask, in the name of good government and the administration of justice, that the action taken for the purpose of bringing to justice violators of the federal laws wherever they may be found, whether in public or private life, that the action taken by the house last year be reversed. When this action was taken, the senate committee, under the lead of the late Senator Allison, having before it a strongly worded protest from Secretary Cortelyou like that he had sent to Mr. Tawney, accepted the secretary's views; and the senate passed the bill in the shape presented by Senator Allison. In the conference, however, the house conferees insisted on the retention of the provision they had inserted, and the bill was passed."

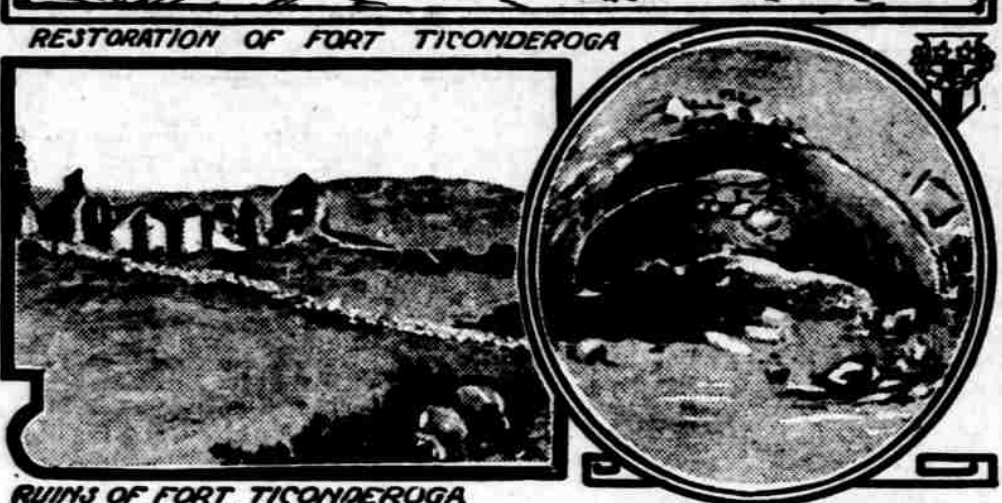
"The chief of the secret service is paid a salary utterly inadequate to the importance of his functions and to the admirable way in which he has performed them. I earnestly urge that it may be increased to \$6,000 per annum. I also urge that the secret service be placed where it properly belongs, and made a bureau in the department of justice, as the chief of the secret service has repeatedly requested; but whether this is done or not, it should be absolutely certain that the secret service can be used to detect and punish crime wherever it is found."

"That nephew of yours is a little wild, Uncle Jerry, I'll admit," said his neighbor, trying to comfort him, "but he'll reform as he grows older. Leave him to time and nature."

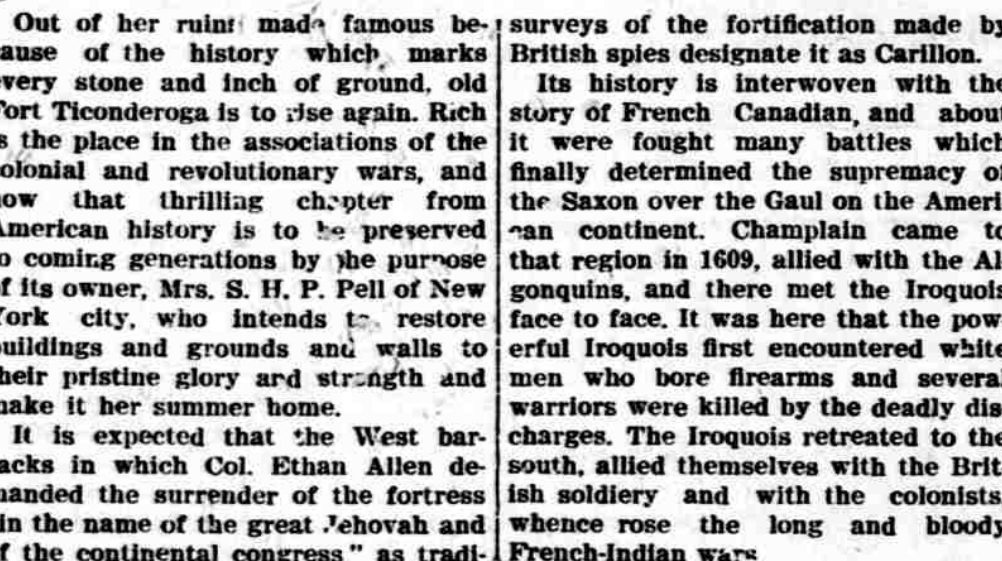
"Time and nature!" snorted Uncle Jerry Feeble. "It's time and nature that make him burger cheese what it is."—Chicago Tribune.

# PORT TICONDEROGA TO RISE AGAIN

REHABILITATION OF RUINS OF FAMOUS OLD FORTRESS



RESTORATION OF FORT TICONDEROGA



UNDERGROUND MAGAZINE AT FORT TICONDEROGA

Out of her ruin made famous because of the history which marks every stone and inch of ground, old Fort Ticonderoga is to rise again. Rich is the place in the associations of the colonial and revolutionary wars, and now that thrilling chapter from American history is to be preserved to coming generations by the purpose of its owner, Mrs. S. H. P. Pell of New York city, who intends to restore buildings and grounds and walls to their pristine glory and strength and make it her summer home.

It is expected that the West barracks in which Col. Ethan Allen demanded the surrender of the fortress "in the name of the great Jehovah and the continental congress" as tradition has it will be finished next July for the tercentenary of the coming of Champlain, which is to be celebrated under the lee of the old walls on the "Trembling Meadows."

Ticonderoga has been in the possession of the Pell family for nearly a century, and the approaching celebration and a renewal of interest in early American history caused the present proprietor to consider its rehabilitation.

Mrs. Pell's father, Col. Robert M. Thompson of New York city, is undertaking the rebuilding and restoration of this historic pile. The West barracks, or "officers' quarters," will be a museum, and the other buildings within the inclosure are to be used for residential purposes.

Memories of centuries cluster about Ticonderoga, held and taken from the beginning of time by various races of men. The legends of the aborigines tell of the promontory on which it stands having been a defense of the Mound Builders and then wrested from them by the Indian hordes. The Iroquois lost it to the French, the French surrendered it to the English, and then England was obliged to yield it to the forces of the revolution. After that it was taken and retaken, and finally dismantled and abandoned and echoed with the step of fighting men no more.

Its position made it for centuries the key to the Hudson valley and of the way from this country to Canada. The fortification stood between Lake Champlain and Lake George, on a bluff which commands the river connecting the two bodies of water. The Indians were accustomed to come down from the St. Lawrence and the Richelieu rivers to Lake Champlain, and from there past the site of Ticonderoga to Lake George, then called Horicon. From the lake canoes could be carried across to the headwaters of the Hudson, whence the progress was easy to Albany and to the mouth of the stream where lies the present city of New York.

Fort Vaudreuil was, as far as is known, the first stronghold built by white men in this locality, and in 1755 it became known as the Grenadiers' battery. There are evidences that it was connected by a tunnel with Fort Ticonderoga during the British occupation. The first defense on the site of Fort Ticonderoga was known as Fort Carillon and was erected by the French in 1755. It was of wood, faced with stone, and built under the direction of Gen. Montcalm. Carillon means chime of bells in French and the designation was given on account of the musical sound of the falls in the river a mile or so distant.

# Gossip of Washington

What Is Going On at the National Capital.

## Bitter Social Feud Recalled by Death

shattered. Mrs. Davis went to Kansas to live and a legal separation was followed by a divorce. A year later, Mrs. Evans became Mrs. Davis No. 2.

### SOCIAL OSTRACISM

WASHINGTON.—The recent death of Mrs. William Hunter Doll, formerly the widow of Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota and well known in capital society, recalls a bitter social feud in which she was one of the leading characters.

Mrs. Doll's maiden name was Anna Malcolm Agnew, and she was not quite 16 years of age when she married Senator Davis, who was 27 years her senior.

Anna Agnew described herself as a great-grandchild of Margaret Malcolm, a distinguished Scotch woman, and a great-grandniece of Admiral Poultney Malcolm, who guarded the island of St. Helena while Napoleon was a prisoner there. She became the child wife of a printer named Evans, but she divorced him in 1878, and to support herself, entered the household of Gov. Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota as a seamstress.

Within a few months the harmony between Gov. Davis and his wife was shattered. Mrs. Davis went to Kansas to live and a legal separation was followed by a divorce. A year later, Mrs. Evans became Mrs. Davis No. 2.

Mrs. William R. Merriam, wife of a rising politician, was the social leader in St. Paul at the time. She was a devoted friend of the first Mrs. Davis, and her decree that Mrs. Anna Agnew Davis must not be recognized socially was obeyed implicitly.

It was not long before William R. Merriam was elected governor of Minnesota, and his wife assumed her position as mistress of the executive mansion. The inaugural ball is the great social function of St. Paul, and when Mrs. Merriam sent out her invitations the former governor and his wife were excluded.

Gov. Davis was elected to the United States senate in 1887. Soon after the expiration of Gov. Merriam's term he was appointed director of the census, coming with his wife to this city, and transferring the scene of hostilities.

Senator Davis died on November 27, 1900, from blood poisoning. While campaigning in Maine he suffered a slight abrasion of the foot. The dye from his silk hose infected the wound and septicemia resulted. Mrs. Davis was married to Hunter Doll on July 29, 1903.

## Place for Inaugural Dance Is in Doubt

Pension Commissioner Warner says that the pay of employees during that period, within which they would be in enforced idleness, aggregates \$95,474, and it would mean just that much cost to the government.

He says that the work of the office will be put back, and that damage that cannot be estimated invariably follows every occupancy of the pension office for the inaugural ball.

There is already on foot, however, a movement to utilize the building as in the past for the ball and the house committee on the District of Columbia after the holidays will bring in a resolution to that end. Unless the temper of congress has undergone a radical change in the last four years, the resolution will meet with defeat.

The only other building in the city where the ball could be held is the new national museum, now nearing completion, but this structure, because of the absence of a court such as the pension building has, would lessen the brilliancy of the function by confining the guests to the corridors.

The receipts from the inaugural ball in the past have gone toward paying the expenses of the inauguration.

## MEETING OF CHURCH ALLIANCE

Will Probably Be Held in June Instead of October.

New York.—In all likelihood the next quadrennial meeting of the Pan-Frederickian alliance or the general council of Reformed churches holding the Presbyterian system will be held in New York city in June, instead of next October, as planned until recently.

Rev. David James Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Reformed church, who is chairman of the committee on arrangements for the gathering, said:



DR. DAVID J. BURRELL

ering, and Dr. William Henry Roberts of Philadelphia, American secretary of the alliance, have sent a communication to Dr. George D. Wathens of London, general secretary of the alliance, recommending June for the convention, and they are awaiting his answer before going on with plans for the meetings. The western committee wanted the council in October, but the eastern section called this could not be.

Already plans are under way for a celebration continuing several days of the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Calvin, the founder of the system on which this organization is based. His birthday comes in July, and a monument to him is under way at Geneva, Switzerland, his birthplace.

This Pan-Frederickian organization, which includes some 25 branches, representing more than 20,000 communicants from every part of the world, will be the greatest gathering of the kind held in New York for many years. This is the fourth time the alliance has met in America, and it will be the ninth quadrennial conference.

## FIRST CITY TO USE GASLIGHT.

A "Lighthouse" Was Built in 1802 to Illuminate Richmond, Va.



Old Stone House at Richmond.

Boston.—The Old Stone house is the oldest structure in Richmond, Va., and in its glory days it entertained many noted people. Here George Washington had his headquarters; here Lafayette lived for a time, and James Monroe was at one time its tenant.

A favorite meeting place for the leaders of the south, it became known as the political capitol of Richmond. It still contains many relics of its noted occupants.

A curious bit of forgotten history was enacted near the old house in 1802. There came to Richmond one Henry in that year, and he announced to the citizens that he could pour flame from a teakettle instead of steam or water. He showed the astonished citizens this feat, and as a result was asked to see what he could do toward lighting the city.

He erected near the Old Stone house an octagonal tower of brick, with a large lantern with many jets on the top. Here he proceeded to generate gas in a kind of still in the basement, and conducted it by a pipe to the burners. The experiment was wonderfully successful, and Richmond had the distinction of being the first city in America to use gas lighting.

Henry failed in one thing, as electric light pioneers failed later. He expected that his "lighthouse" would illuminate the whole city. This was not accomplished and the novelty wore off and finally Henry's tower was abandoned.

Half a century later gas came into general use, and Richmond, which refused to support the pioneer, was forced to adopt gas lighting.

## Business Proposition.

The auctioneer at one of the mushroom book establishments was entertaining a large audience with remarks on "riches" preparatory to asking some one to start the bidding on a book relating to that subject. "Do you know," he said, "that 50,000 people own more than nine-tenths of all the wealth of this great country? Yes, our country has 80,000,000 inhabitants, and 50,000 of these own the rest. Now, this book tells you all about them—what am I bid?"

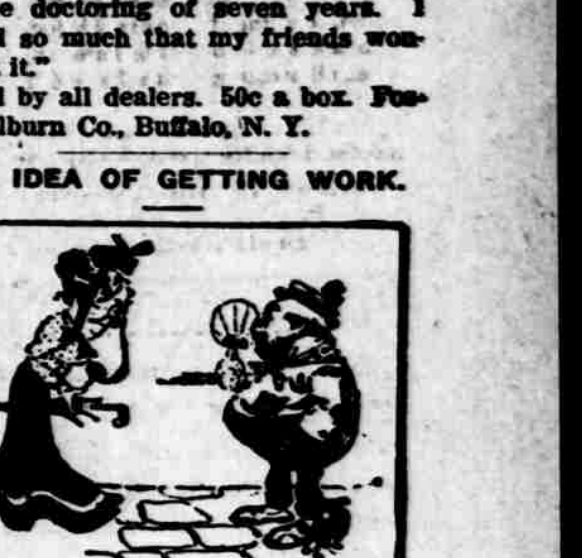
## HURT IN A WRECK.

Kidneys Badly Injured and Health Seriously Impaired.

William White, R. R. man, 361 Constance Street, Three Rivers, Mich., says: "In a railroad collision my kidneys must have been hurt, as I passed bloody urine with pain for a long time after, and so I could not work. Two years after I went to the hospital and remained almost six months, but my case seemed hopeless. The urine passed involuntarily. Two months ago I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills and the improvement has been wonderful. Four boxes have done me more good than all the doctoring of seven years. I gained so much that my friends wonder at it."

Sold by all dealers. 50c a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

## HIS IDEA OF GETTING WORK.



Kind Old Lady—Have you ever made an effort to get work? Beggar—Yes, ma'am. Last month I got work for two members of my family, but neither of them would take it.

## How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any discovery of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

W. J. CHERNEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe his perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WATSON, KIRWAN & MANN, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

## A Distinction.

When Bill Burns first struck Washington he stopped at one of the hotels. Finding the expense would not be so great at a boarding house, he packed up his belongings and set forth.

A couple of weeks afterward, Murphy of the Athletics said he heard he was living at a boarding house. "You heard wrong," replied Bill. "I'm boarding in a boarding house."—Washington Star.

## The Ruling Passion.

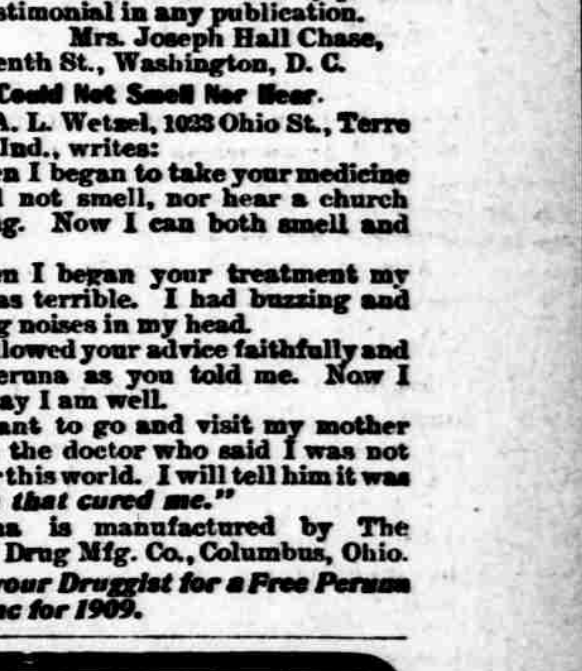
The Late Comer (anxiously)—How far have they got with the program? Maj. Styne (an ardent golfer)—Seven up and two to play.—Harper's Weekly.

Long before a woman acquires any jewels she likes to worry for fear they may be stolen.

Lewis' Single Binder costs more than other 5c cigars. Smokers know why. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

## COUGHS AND COLDS.

I Took Per-u-ma.

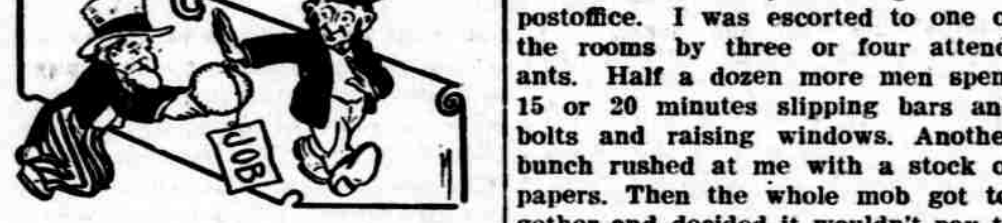


Mrs. Joseph Hall Chase, 804 Tenth St., Washington, D. C. Peruna Drug Co., Columbus, Ohio. Gentlemen—I can cheerfully recommend Peruna as an effective cure for coughs and colds.

You are authorized to use my photo with testimonial in any publication. Mrs. Joseph Hall Chase, 804 Tenth St., Washington, D. C. Could Not Sleep Near Her.

Mrs. A. L. Wetzel, 1023 Ohio St., Terre Haute, Ind., writes: "When I began to take your medicine I could not sleep, nor hear a church bell ring. Now I can both sleep and hear."

## Editor Wanted—Apply to Uncle Sam



UNCLE SAM is worried over the failure of the United States civil service commission to get him an editor. The chair in the sanctum of the Experiment Station Record, a red hot monthly devoted to cattle society and oleomargarine endurance contests, is vacant. The job pays \$1,500 a year.

An examination was held in the Brooklyn postoffice recently, but only one applicant appeared. He promised to raise the standard of the Record and to swell the circulation by making a cow-to-cow canvass for new subscribers.

"They looked me over," said this editor, "and decided to give the other editors of the country a second chance to try for the job. They refused to believe that there was only one editor who wanted to work for the government."

## Bill for Sugar Is \$1,000,000 a Day

decade, and the per capita consumption was the largest ever recorded, an average of 82.5 pounds for each man, woman and child in the country.

An equally interesting feature of the recent year of 1907 was the fact that the production of beet sugar for the first time exceeded the production of cane sugar, the product of the year being, cane sugar, 544,000,000 pounds, while the production of beet sugar amounted to 567,000,000 pounds.

The world's production has practically doubled in the past 20 years, having grown from 17,000,000,000 pounds in 1887 to 32,000,000,000 pounds in 1907.

Not Rugged. The Doctor—Your son is too delicate to attend college. The Father—Don't you think his studies might be regulated so that he wouldn't have to work too hard? The Doctor—Oh, his studies won't hurt him. But he couldn't live through a fraternity initiation.—Cleveland Leader.

A Certain Fraud. Bobbie—Mamma, this shilling you gave me this morning must be counterfeit. Mamma—Why do you think so, dear? Bobbie—Well, I hear papa say that money talks, and I've had this money a whole day and it hasn't said a word.

## THEN HE LAUGHED.



She—You haven't ever regretted that you married me, have you, Franz? He—O, no! But nobody believes me when I say so!