

# WASHINGTON GOSSIP

## Interesting Incidents of the Law-Makers at National Capital.

### THE END OF A HOUSE FEUD

How Speaker Cannon and Congressman Hepburn Settled a Quarrel—Youthful Members of the House—The Speaker's Lobby.

Washington.—Speaker Cannon and "Pete" Hepburn have made up. That is about as gratifying news as is likely to come out of congress this session. Two big, manly, breezy fellows have been hating each other pretty cordially for three or four years back—all on account of words unfitly spoken in debate.

Since Reed went out of congress Cannon and Hepburn have shared the laurels of debate between them. There has been nobody else who could quite touch either of them; and they were a fairly even match. It was inevitable that the two should clash; and the row came in the heat of debate. Hepburn thought Cannon made his remarks needlessly personal. Cannon couldn't see it in that light, and so for many months these republican gladiators never spoke as they passed.

It looked as though the feud would be a lasting one; but a year ago when Cannon announced his candidacy for speaker Hepburn, like the big-minded fellow that he is, walked into Cannon's headquarters one day, held out his hand and exclaimed: "Joe, I'm going to vote for you." That was one of the early things that set the tide flowing toward the Illinois man, and now that congress is at work and he has achieved the ambition of his life he signals the reconciliation by asking Hepburn to put him in nomination in the house—which, of course, Hepburn does cheerfully.

There was a significance in the incident that was not generally understood, but it meant a great deal for party harmony during these coming two years. Hepburn will come very close to being the republican leader on the floor. He's a little outside the organization, just as Cannon was during the Henderson regime; but Cannon was the real leader then in spite of his isolation.

#### Youthful Congressman.

There are a good many youthful members of the new house. One of the most interesting of them is Butler Ames, the grandson of Benjamin F. Butler, who represents the same district the doughty old general represented for years just after the war. He is not only the grandson of Gen. Butler, but he is the son of Adelbert Ames, who was a major general of volunteers in the civil war, and was afterwards provisional governor of Mississippi in the reconstruction period and a United States senator from that state.

Young Ames has just a shade of resemblance to his grandfather, and he has the old general's faculty for attaching friends to himself. Young as he is he has a record in which he ought to take a good deal of pride. He was a lieutenant in the Massachusetts militia when the war with Spain broke out. He went to the front with his regiment and came out of the Porto Rico campaign a lieutenant colonel. Then he went home and served three years in the legislature, and now he is in congress.

When Ames was stationed at Camp Alger early in the spring of 1898 he was engineer officer of the camp, and in the course of his duties he had a good many scraps, owing to the fact that, though merely a lieutenant, he sometimes had to give directions to officers of regiments of much higher rank. One of his troubles was with Representative Dick, who was lieutenant colonel of an Ohio regiment. The two had not met since till the opening day of congress, when they happened to sit

side by side in the street car leaving the capitol. They matched pennies for the fare and made up for good.

#### The Rise of Bede.

J. Adam Bede, the new member from Minnesota, promises to be one of the striking figures in the Fifty-eighth congress. He is an Ohio farmer's boy in the beginning, and he shows the marks now of the hard knocks he had to put up with on the farm. He has run up against all sorts of experiences since those days and he knows the world pretty well now.

He got his education by studying winters and working through the summer to support himself. He learned how to set type in the old days before the type setting machine came into vogue, and so drifted naturally into newspaper work. He came to Washington in the course of his wanderings and got a place as a reporter on the Evening Star. After working there a few months he suddenly took it into his head to strike west again, and nobody in Washington heard a thing from him until 1894, when word reached here of the eccentricity of a person of the same name who, wishing to be appointed United States marshal under the Cleveland administration, had written his application on a piece of birch bark. The novel petition was granted, but Bede soon gave up the job because he couldn't stand for the proposition that a government official must give up active interest in politics.

Bede was a democrat then of a pretty stiff type. He resigned his place and put in a lot of hard work for sound money. In 1896, when the Chicago convention was captured by free silver, he became a republican, and he has been one ever since.

Bede has one distinction for a new member. He got a fine piece of patronage before he had warmed his seat in the house. He was on deck when the vacancy came on the civil service commission through the resignation of Commissioner Foulke, and he promptly secured the appointment of a constituent of his to the vacancy.

#### Place to Entertain.

Speaker Cannon is planning to throw open the speaker's lobby, which has been closed to everybody except members of the house ever since the Reed regime.

The marble room, which corresponds in the senate to the speaker's lobby in the house, has always been open to favored visitors, and senators have received their callers there; but this privilege has never been accorded in the house, except for a short time under Speaker Reed. The privilege then was abused so that the lobby had to be closed again, but Speaker Cannon believes he can restore the privilege under restrictions which will make it generally acceptable without abuse. At present members of the house are in an embarrassing position frequently through the absence of any retiring room where they can receive callers. If one of them receives a card from somebody whom he wishes greatly to see he must go out into the public corridor, where he is apt to be set upon by dozens of individuals whom he has been trying to avoid. There is no compromise. Either he must give up the caller he wishes to see or else take his chances with the crowd. Speaker Cannon proposes that hereafter when a member wishes to see a friend he can invite his caller into the speaker's lobby, where both can sit at their ease, while the undesirable storm and fret outside.

Only a few days ago William Alder Smith received a card from a person who was described to him as half sea over. He sent out word that he could not be found. A little while later a card came from a constituent whom he was anxious to see. He went out to meet his caller and ran plump into the arms of his drunken friend, who promptly flashed a William Alder Smith campaign button he had been wearing fourteen years and proceeded to borrow two dollars on the strength of it.

LOUIS A. COOLIDGE.

this sum were paid every day in fines the loss caused the butcher would not be so great in a year as the loss from meats undoctored with the chemical.

#### Very Crusty.

She—The cook baked that bread especially for you, dear.

He—It's just like her, isn't it?

"How do you mean, just like her?"

"Very crusty."—Yonkers Statesman.



Congressman Hepburn



Hon. J. Adam Bede



in the Speaker's Lobby



Hon. Butler Ames

**The Way of the World**

November, Eighteen hundred and three: Miss Betty drives in the Squire's big sleigh Through the drifted snow to the meeting To thank the Lord on Thanksgiving Day.

Then home to dinner, after grace, [More thanks for turkey and pumpkin I shan't be sorry, Miss Betty sighs, When this dull Thanksgiving Day has

But at "Ball-the-platter" and basket of Miss Betty's boredom wears away. After all, she confides to Cousin John, "There is some use in Thanksgiving Day."

Thanksgiving, nineteen hundred and three: Miss Betty Richards (fourth of the line) Rides after the hounds, of the Drama, She wins the brush, but carries her

A bite of a luncheon, and then With a Yale-blue banner to wave in the game, Yale wins of course and the hat both days. I told you we'd win out, if you didn't

And as he waves her off at the train, With, "I'll surely be out for your dance tonight," Miss Betty turns to Cousin John, "New isn't Thanksgiving Day just right?"

Moral— Though the Puritan's stern shakes his head, Plain is the Moral of this game, The times may change, but the heart's the same, What the dear girls want is the Thanksgiving game. Edith Kellogg Dunton.

## Winter Colors and Materials

FASHIONS in materials, both for dresses and coats, are decidedly "furry." Long-haired camel cloth is made with a sheeny surface that proclaims the presence of mohair. The new fabrics are warm to the eye, smooth and bright, despite their long-haired proclivity. The check patterns are particularly smart, having one check of bright and one square of dull material. Paris sends us over some beautifully soft tartan and



A DAINY RECEPTION GOWN.

striped materials with lines of vivid color blurred by a woolen surface, so that the bright hues are seen under a haze of dark "fluff." Thick mohairs look rather hard, and we have endless new serges, homespuns and hopsacks, all classical and eminently useful.

New colors are not lacking—from the dull, faded plum bloom, to the wise shades and violine, which is a mixture of red and purple. Petunia and heliotrope have their exponents, but tobacco brown, just the color of a good cigar, is a prime favorite. It is much blended with almond green; Parma mauve and deep orange.

Tinted coloring, which is one deep shade, such as fruit red, paling to its faintest expression, and which in this case would be a pale coral, will be much affected, and in ribbons we have an immense variety of these ombre or shaded colorings. Dark blue is blended with apple green, crimson or yellow, but the contrasting color generally takes the form of panne or velvet.

Three colors are sometimes introduced into one dress, such as gray and white, with just a suspicion of yellow or magenta velvet.

Plum bloom, a dull bluish shade of plum, is susceptible of all manner of treatment as to color. It makes a splendid foil for pale blue, straw color or cream, and mates admirably with certain shades of rose pink. White, ivory, champagne, and parchment tints are never more seductive than in gloomy

winter weather, but such luxuries are reserved for Fortune's favorite's. Very lovely are the soft beaver cloths made in these delicate shades, which combine so well with fur or feather stoles.

Spots of all sizes, from the pin's point to the size of a pea or a large pastille, are in vogue; sometimes the spot is a small bright silk one, raised like an embroidered dot, but oftener it is quite furry, a splash of fur on a light ground, or a disc of plush in a ring of white fur, silvery and long-haired, on a light surface. Pepper and salt fabrics are most effective for short costumes. Sometimes it is only a hairy, silvery surface on the black material, or a stripe raised like a ridge, or an oblong splash of closely-set silvery white fur.

A very smart short skirt is the umbrella cut into narrow and graduated gores, say nine or 11 gores. With this skirt the coatlet may be a Russian blouse jacket, or a three-quarter tight-fitting coat. The seams should all be strapped with glace silk. The upper part of the coat sleeve might match the dress and end a little below the shoulder line, where the glace silk sleeve balloons out in the fullness provided by its closely-set gathers. Long skirts are more or less of the umbrella type, but many are gathered or tucked at the top.

The present tendency in skirts is the multiplication of the gores, as many as 11 or 13, or even 17 gores being used. These much-gored skirts fit closely to the knees, then spring out full and important looking at the hem, while they suit soft cloth, satin or silk. Skirts with every variety of hip yoke, also all plaited styles, have as great a following as any. The short skirt is undoubtedly the skirt of the moment for walking and all outdoor purposes. It has proved so useful and yet smart that it is unlikely we shall ever be without the short skirt again.

There is no question that in contrast to the light frothiness of the



A CHARMING WINTER HAT.

late summer costumes, the majority of present modes make for heaviness and magnificence of effect. Beautiful glowing velvets, the richest and stateliest of brocades, will compose our evening gowns; and furs, deep and soft, are left alone in their glory, for no longer is it smart to adorn them with lace, chiffon, or other flimsy trimmings.

ELLEN OSMONDE.

## DISTEMPER IN CATTLE.

If Taken Early, the Disease Can Be Checked Readily and a Cure Effected.

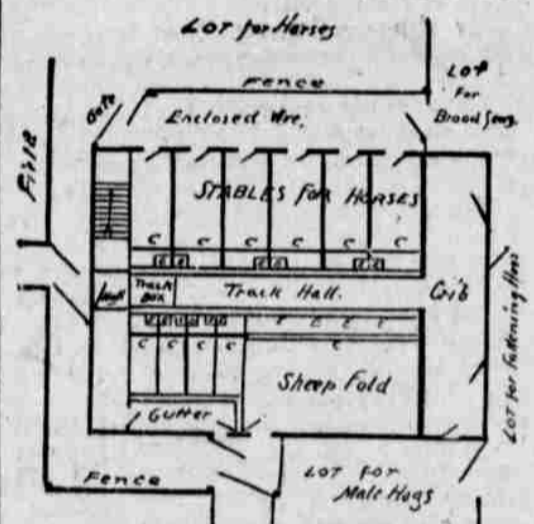
The first symptom of cattle distemper usually noticed is swelling of the throat, especially the throat glands. It is more common with young animals than older ones, but may attack cattle at any age. The swelling comes suddenly, often within 24 hours, and is generally severe. It is preceded by discharges from the eyes and nose, accompanied with some fever. The swelling gradually increases in size until an abscess containing a thick yellow pus forms. Often two or three of these abscesses form about the throat, on the side of the head, or along on the jaw. The distemper appears to be somewhat contagious, but not especially so. If taken early, cattle distemper may be relieved ordinarily by rubbing the parts thoroughly two or three times daily with a liniment made with equal parts of turpentine, kerosene oil and alcoholic tincture of camphor. This rubbing should be kept up faithfully until the swelling is entirely scattered. If, however, the swelling progresses too far, and abscesses form, they should be opened with a lancet, and the opening well washed out twice a day with soap suds, made of castile soap and warm water. Let it partially dry, and then apply freely a solution of blue vitriol of the strength of a tablespoonful of vitriol dissolved in half a pint of water. Continue this process until a cure is entirely effected.—T. E. Richey, in Epitomist.

## SHELTER FOR STOCK.

Plan Adopted by a Tennessee Farmer Which Seems Both Plausible and Economical.

I shelter all kinds of stock nicely in or near my barn. Plan of stables and pastures is as shown. Six horses have stalls as shown, grain mangers siding together, a straight trough answering for hay. Each stall has a door opening into a fenced yard, each end of which has a gate, as shown. The opened gate is to the horse run.

The roadway from the street and residence runs down to the open gate, through the fenced yard to the hall. To the left of the hall is a stairway; to the right a passage. In front is a feed box with wheels on track, which is pushed from crib at opposite end. Four cow tie-ups are shown, mangers and gutter. A door opens in rear to fenced inclosures or to pasture and



## GENERAL PURPOSE BARN.

wood lot as desired. A similar door in sheepfold answers the same purpose.

In a lot on side of sheepfold and crib, the boars are pastured, while in another lot beyond, adjoining the crib, fattening hogs are kept. Adjoining the fattened hog lot, crib and horse pasture is a lot for brood sows. Troughs for feeding grain are shown at b, hay racks at c, and holes through which grain is fed from truck box, at e. The sides along track hall are boarded up close, except for the doors. Roughage is fed from the floor above through holes cut for the purpose.—W. H. Stumpe, in Farm and Home.

## TOLD IN A FEW LINES.

White washing in winter helps to keep away roup and other diseases.

A damp, dark house is the best disease breeder that can be made.

Some poultry raisers succeed better than others, and it isn't luck, either.

The drinking vessels should be thoroughly scalded at least once a week.

The successful poultryman is a very good fellow. If he was not he would be doing something else.

Do not allow birds that have died of disease to lie around the place. Bury them deeply or burn them at once.

Eggs at 25 cents a dozen are cheaper than beef steak at present prices. Besides that they are more healthful.—Commercial Poultry.

## Preparing Land for Corn.

In the cultivation of corn we find it is better to prepare the ground in the fall. Select a field that has had a crop on it, gang plow it first and work it down fine, and leave it until fall. Then plow it again and leave until spring, when it should be cultivated and harrowed. In winter haul out manure and spread it, putting on the ground about ten or 15 tons to the acre. It may now be plowed and made ready for planting.—Edward Curtis, in Farmers' Review.

#### Sure to Be Fined.

Some butchers of Frankfurt, Germany, evidently find it cheaper to be fined small sums for using boracic acid in the manufacture of Frankfort sausages than to be haled up for selling meats affected with trichinae or allowing the dearer meats to spoil in other ways. John Klein, a butcher, followed the example of many others recently and was fined only \$2.36. If