

# NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL

## Many Old Faces Absent from Congress

WASHINGTON.—Twelve senators and 77 representatives, who were members of the last congress, were absent when the Sixty-first congress assembled in special session.

The re-election of Mr. Hopkins in Illinois not having taken place up to the present writing it is possible that his failure of election will augment the number of senatorial absentees to 13.

Of the 77 representatives who retired on March 4, one, Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, has served 22 years in congress, and another, Mr. Sherman of New York, who is now vice-president, has served 20 years in the house. Mr. Cousins of Iowa and Delegate Smith of Arizona served 16 years each, while Jenkins of Wisconsin, Cooper of Texas, Overstreet of Indiana, Williams of Mississippi and Acheson of Pennsylvania each served 14 years.

In years of service Senator Teller of Colorado is the Nestor of the retiring statesmen, having been elected senator upon the admission of his state to the union, taking his seat on

December 4, 1876, since which time he has served continuously.

He is a member of the national monetary commission, and will continue his public service in that connection.

Senator Platt of New York served in the Forty-third and Forty-fourth congresses as a member of the house, entering the senate in 1881.

Senator Foraker, whose political career is fresh in the minds of every one, served in the senate 12 years.

Senator Hemenway succeeded Charles W. Fairbanks when he resigned his seat in the senate to become vice-president and the senate's presiding officer, so that Hemenway had but four years as a member of that body. Previous to that he had been a prominent member of the house since the Fifty-fourth congress, being chairman of the committee on appropriations when he resigned to go to the senate.

Senator McCrary also had a long service in the house of representatives, having entered that body in the Forty-ninth congress and, after serving six terms, entered the senate six years ago.

Other senators who were retired are Ankeny of Washington, Fulton of Oregon, Gary of South Carolina, Hansborough of Nebraska, Kittredge of South Dakota, Long of Kansas and Minton of Florida.

## Majority of New Senators Still Young

If any evidence were needed after the spectacular administration just ended that this is the era of the young man a glance into the careers of the new senators who have succeeded to the toga of the retiring senators would dissipate all doubts. Some of the newcomers are among the most picturesque who have come to that august body in years. A good two-thirds achieved fame in their tender years and are still young men in the senate sense.

The new senator from Kentucky, William O'Connell Bradley, is attracting much attention because he is the great-grand-nephew of the great Irish liberator, and his friends see many of the legal talents of the immortal Daniel revived. Bradley was in the Union army at 14 and had been admitted to the bar at 18. He fairly devoured books and mastered the standard legal works without the aid of



masters. Then there is the fiery Albert B. Cummins, who had learned the trade of carpentry before he was 13, and before he was 21 was the boy oracle of his village. Theodore Burton, who won his togas against the brother of the president, Charles P. Taft, was also a boy oracle and boy orator, and is a young man yet as senatorial ages go. George E. Chamberlain, the youngest of the new men, was in the legislature of Oregon when he was 26, and has climbed the ladder to the present high place with giant strides ever since. He gave up two years of his term as governor of Oregon to go to the senate, the goal of his ambition ever since he won a prize in a debate some years ago.

Of course the most eminent of the new senators is Elihu Root, and no one can claim that he is precious. But there is "Yahima" Jones of Washington state, only a few months younger than Chamberlain and both on the sunny side of 50, who enlisted as speldiholder in the cause of Blaine and did fine work when he was barely 21. Only five of the new men are much past 60, and that is an unusual occurrence in the upper chamber, where the members arrive well seasoned and gray bearded.

## Incident at Social Affair Causes Comment

THE latest bit of gossip which the social elect of Washington are now excitedly discussing is an incident that happened at the last Bachelors' dinner.

This winter, as everybody knows, at the smartest balls and cotillions, it has been the custom to set aside a room for bridge, a wise and considerate innovation, since a number of both men and women who attend these functions do not care to dance, especially the chaperones, who are little enough considered.

Mrs. Longworth, always keen after the latest fad, decided to institute this practice at the Bachelors, and so at the last German started a game of bridge. It seems some of the men on the committee objected. Jerome Bonaparte, great-grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, king of Westphalia, and therefore great-grandnephew of Napoleon, giving himself the royal air, which he occasionally assumes, approached Mrs. Longworth and informed her, as a



member of the committee, that the game of bridge must stop. The conversation between them is not reported, but its import presently came to the ears of Nicholas Longworth, whose family, if its originator did not steal a throne, is quite equal to that of the Bonapartes.

Mr. Longworth went up to the kingly Jerome and asked him if he had told his wife she must stop playing bridge. Mr. Bonaparte admitted that he had used his royal prerogatives to the extent named, whereupon Mr. Longworth said:

"All I have got to say is you are a blanket blank blank. Now, what have you got to say about that?"

"I will settle that with you later," said Mr. Bonaparte, as he turned on his heel.

The occurrence has been discussed from every point of view, some siding with Mr. Bonaparte in the course he took, others upholding Mrs. Longworth, and everybody applauding "Nick," for, no matter what the rules governing that exclusive organization, the Bachelors, may be, no matter how much authority Jerome Bonaparte III. may have possessed, Mrs. Longworth is esteemed for her own worth, to say nothing of her being the wife of one distinguished man and the daughter of another.

## Museum Gets Relics of Famous Indians

THE silver pipe which Maj. Gen. William Henry Harrison presented to the Delaware Indians in 1814 and a silver tomahawk inscribed with a new moon and seven stars and the rising sun "with eyes in it," are among valuable historical relics which Richard C. Adams, Washington, a leader of the Delawares, has deposited with the national museum. The relics are subject to return to Adams or his heirs on demand.

The tomahawk bears engravings of a rifle crossed with a tomahawk and powder horn and a string bow crossed

with an arrow. The moon and the sun are on opposite sides of the tomahawk.

The relics include a war club with silver plate, which Capt. Swannock, Delaware war chief, carried through the Florida war, and Capt. Seconde, another Delaware war chief, carried on his two journeys with Fremont across the Rocky mountains, and also in the Mexican war. The war club was also carried through the civil war, always in behalf of the United States, and was presented by the Delaware Indians in 1832 to Mr. Adams.

Other relics presented are a cedar flute, used when the Delawares met near Fort Pitt and presented to Adams by his people in 1800, and a wampum belt and a war bonnet which the Delawares say has the same buffalo horns that were on the war bonnet worn by the head chief of the Delawares at the signing of the treaty by Penn in 1682.



## Walking Dresses



The first sketch shows a kilted skirt and long coat in navy blue serge, worn with a long waistcoat. The coat can, however, be worn without the waistcoat, and looks really better. The revers, cuffs, lower part of coat and waistcoat are braided in black; silk of the same color is used for lining coat. Toque of navy velvet, trimmed with quills and a rosette. Materials required for costume: 9 yards 16 inches wide, 8 yards silk.

The second is an Empire skirt of Tahas brown face cloth with a deep band of darker brown velvet at foot; the bolero is also of velvet fastened with two gold buttons. Pale blue straw toque, trimmed with brown velvet, and a feather mount. Materials required for the dress: 6 yards 16 inches wide, 5 yards velvet 22 inches wide.

The third is a Princess dress of elephant-gray cloth. The front panel is edged with velvet and trimmed with velvet-covered buttons; the sleeves being trimmed to correspond. The deep yoke is of piece lace, outlined with a fold of velvet. Gray straw hat, lined with rose color, and trimmed with rose-colored ribbon and roses. Materials required: 8 yards 16 inches wide, % yard piece lace, 2 dozen buttons, 1½ yard velvet on cross.

### LIKE THE PARTED POMPADOUR.

Smart Women Quick to Take Up Fancy Recently Introduced.

After all the preaching about the parted pompadour, it didn't come in until the season was well started. Now the smart women are rapidly taking up. At the opera, at dinner dances, at the theater, and wherever women gather with bare heads the parted pompadour is the mode of the moment.

It is doubtful if the small roll of hair over the temples could be dignified by the name of pompadour. It stands out little from the face. It is slightly waved, more often at home than on the irons of the hairdresser. The parting is on the left side and the hair brushed away from it in man fashion.

At the right side of the part the hair sweeps down over the brow and across the temples in a large rippling wave. The left side goes back over the ear and is tucked into the small Psyche knot that stands straight out from the head.

Every one thought this parted pompadour would be unbecoming; on the contrary, it is quite attractive and a charming relief from the mass of ruffed and rated hair that we have been wearing over the brow for years.

Whatever rats or crepes are put into the hair to keep it out now are used at the sides. They must not go across the back except under the Psyche knot.

The correct coiffure adopted by the majority has the hair brushed up smoothly from the nape of the neck to the knot itself. There is no bulging out or sagging down. It is a clean Grecian sweep, usually held in place by a wide barette.

### EFFECTIVE COIFFURE.



A charming revival of the "Marie-Antoinette" coiffure of tulle edged with pearls.

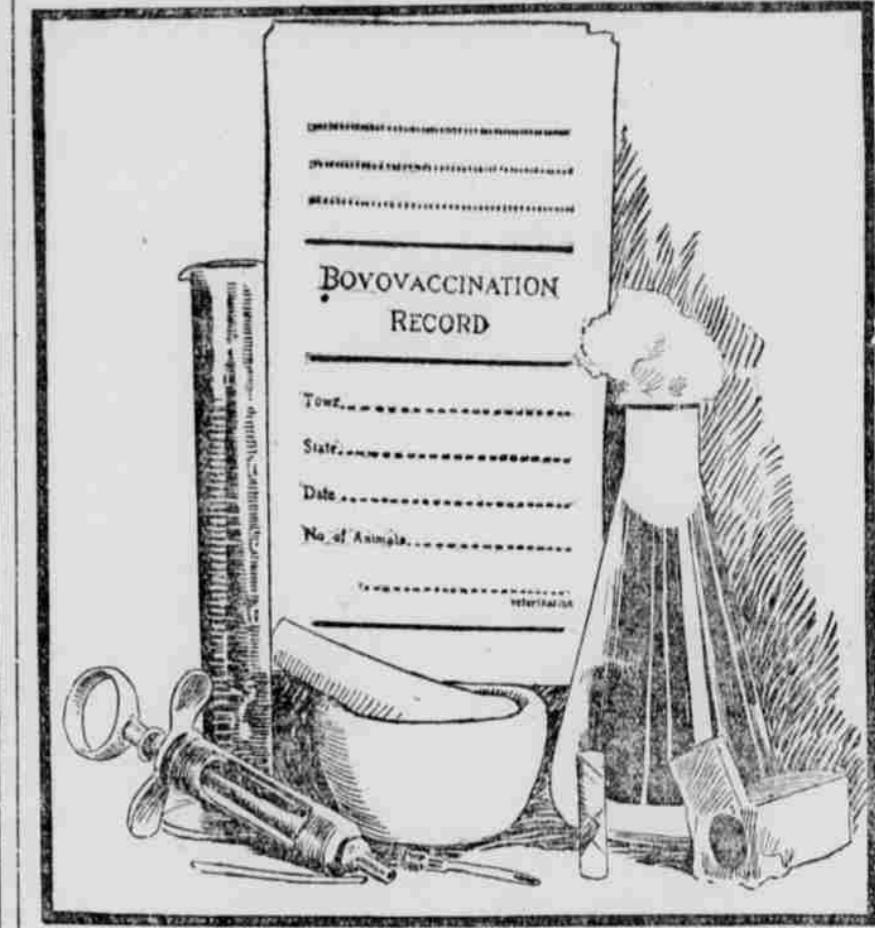
### Ventilate Raincoats.

If the raincoat proves too overheating, a circular row of button-holed eyelets may be worked under the arm and a second row on the under section of the sleeve. If kept far enough under, there will be little danger of their showing, and they will do the ventilating act successfully.

The excessive closeness of the raincoat is distressing whether worn with a coat or without one.

## VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE

Good Results from Use of Bovovaccine, the Discovery of Von Behring, German Bacteriologist—By H. L. Russell and C. Hoffman, Wisconsin Agricultural College.



Outfit for the Application of Bovovaccine.

In combating tuberculosis of domesticated animals, two methods are open for consideration:

1. Destruction of the causal organism, the tubercle bacillus, by eliminating the already diseased animals and disinfecting the infected premises.

2. Possible methods of producing immunity in susceptible animals by rendering them resistant to the tuberculous organism.

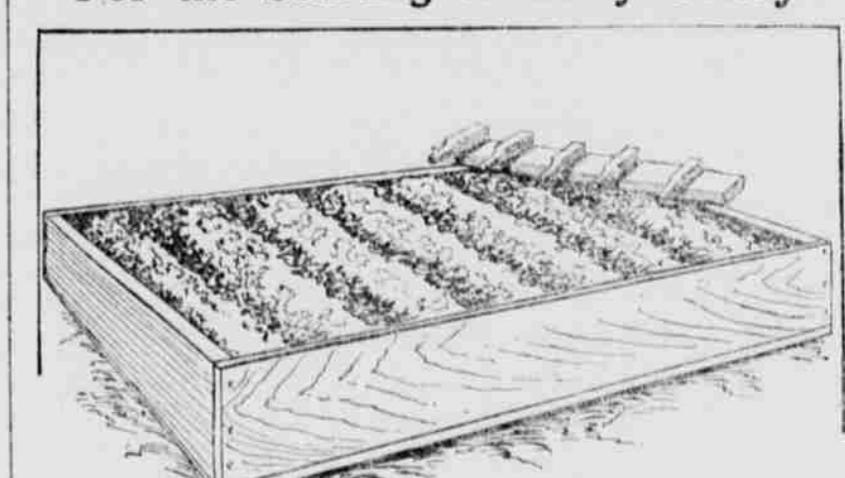
The first method is easily attainable by the detection of the presence of the disease by means of the tuberculin test and the subsequent separation of affected animals. In this way the continued spread of this scourge can be entirely prevented. As no known method of cure exists for the disease in cattle, animals once infected must be isolated from healthy stock to prevent further spread of contagion. To remove all further danger from the disease, thorough disinfection of the quarters occupied by the tuberculous animal is imperative.

With certain other diseases, methods of vaccination have already been perfected, the efficiency of which is so great as to practically control such maladies. Diphtheria antitoxin, vaccination against smallpox, the Pasteur treatment for rabies and anthrax are potent illustrations of the efficiency of immunizing the bodies of susceptible hosts against the ravages of these human and animal plagues.

Numerous attempts have been made by scientific investigation to devise systems of vaccination against tuberculosis that will render susceptible animals resistant to invasion. Within recent years several investigators have announced various methods for this purpose.

In 1902, Von Behring, the prominent German bacteriologist, announced the discovery of a substance called bovovaccine with which he claimed calves could be immunized against natural infection from tuberculosis. Coming from the discoverer of diphtheria antitoxin, which remedy so revolutionized the methods of handling this disease of childhood, bovovaccine was hailed with high hopes. Von Behring's experiments, then reported, seemed to indicate that a successful method of rendering cattle resistant had at last been found. In a series of lectures given in Cassel in 1903, he made the following sweeping statement: "The entire suppression of bovine tuberculosis is now only a question of conscientious and properly conducted protective inoculations, and, of course, also a matter of time."

## For the Starting of Early Celery



Celery growing on a commercial scale has received most attention in the "muck-bed" areas of Michigan and New York, where thousands of acres are devoted to this crop. California and Florida have taken up the industry and during the winter and spring months provide northern cities with large amounts of celery. There is, however, no reason why local growers should not hold their own markets from June to January against the importations from the south. To secure an early crop the best plan for the amateur grower is to fill with fine soil three inches deep. This soil should be pressed down and the seeds scattered either in rows or broadcast. Cover the seeds by sprinkling through a fine sieve a small quantity of leaf mold or sand. The window of a moderately warm room with frequent sprinkling will provide the conditions necessary for germination. When the seedlings appear after two or three weeks turn the boxes daily to keep the growth even. The illustration shows the form of box used for starting the plants.