

NEWS NOTES CONDENSED

A Boiling Down of the More Important Events Here and There

Congress.

A bill relieving Frontier county, Nebraska, farmers has been favorably reported.

President Roosevelt vetoed the senate bill authorizing the secretary of the navy to mitigate or remit the penalties of loss of citizenship imposed upon deserters from the army and navy. The objection is based upon the infringement of the executive's power of pardon.

For nearly six hours the house of representatives discussed the bill materially changing the methods of administering the Panama canal zone and constructing the canal. Amendments almost without number were aimed at the measure, but with one or two exceptions they failed of adoption.

Secretary Garfield sent to congress today at the direction of the president the draft of a bill providing for the disposal of all unallotted land in the Omaha Indian reservation in Nebraska.

The "insurgent" resolution amending the rules, presented in the house recently, was signed by twenty-nine republicans, including all from Nebraska, and Hubbard, Hepburn and Haughen of Iowa. Judge Norris of Nebraska, whose amendment was adopted by the insurgent conference in relation to curtailing the power of the speaker as to the appointment of committees, said that he did not look for any action on the resolution at this session.

An attempt will be made at the next session of congress to change the interstate commerce law. President Roosevelt sent another veto message to the house. With it he returned without approval a bill which would advance in rank Lieutenant Commander Kenneth McAlpine of the navy.

Representative Hall appeared before the public lands committee of the house to advocate the passage of a bill for the establishment of a new land district in South Dakota, with headquarters at Lebean. The committee of the house has ordered a favorable report and this practically secures the passage of the bill by both houses of congress at this session.

Senator Allison of Iowa was eulogized by members of the senate at a special memorial session.

The house passed a number of amendments to the national bankruptcy law.

Senator Newlands of Nevada urges national legislation to deal with the Japanese question.

Wednesday the senate and house met in joint session to declare the result of the presidential vote.

Senator Burkett has received complaints from attorneys in Nebraska against the delay of cases in some divisions of the federal court by reason of the law providing all issues of a lawsuit must be tried in the division where they originate.

The senate agreed to the conference on the urgent deficiency bill. It carries \$150,000 to continue the fight on foot and mouth disease.

General.

The lower house of congress passed the agricultural appropriation bill.

There is a belief in Washington that Senator Knox will decline to be a member of the cabinet.

Members of the rural guard of Cuba indulged in a brief mutiny.

The new government of Turkey is facing a crisis.

No funds are available for the de-natured alcohol experiment station proposed for Lincoln.

Chiefly for rest and recreation, but incidentally with the purpose of examining some of the Southern Pacific's new lines, E. H. Harriman left on an extended trip to the south and to Mexico.

More than 500,000 children were present at the Lincoln memorial services in New York.

Alice Roosevelt-Longworth handled the trowel at a laying of cornerstone at Grand Rapids.

Taft was received with much ceremony on his arrival at New Orleans.

The Nebraska senate voted to accept Carnegie's pension fund for university professors.

The senate passed the bill reducing the salary of the secretary of state to \$8,000 a year.

The Nebraska state senate authorized the university regents to establish a school of citizenship when they deem it advisable.

Speaker Cannon refuses to consider a proposition to elect him United States senator from Illinois.

An Oregon state senator said Japan was getting the idea that the United States was afraid of her.

The body found burned in the German legation at Santiago, Chile, was not that of the German minister.

King Edward was accorded the unusual honor of being made guest of the municipality of Berlin.

The Lemp divorce case at St. Louis is attracting more than can get in the court room.

The log cabin in which Lincoln was born was dedicated by a large crowd and President Roosevelt laid the cornerstone for the Lincoln memorial at Hodgenville, Ky.

Sees Trouble Ahead.

In a club composed of young people which was originally organized for bridge purposes the chafing dish has become the prime feature, and prizes are sought for by the creators of "new dishes, nicely prepared and moderate in cost." One member, who would never have joined except for his fondness for the game, said: "It's all very interesting for the people who like those things, and I would enjoy the cooking myself if it were not for the fact that one must eat the cre-

Representative Hepburn of Iowa declares the reports that he will withdraw from his contest against Senator W. D. Jamieson are lies. He will fight to a finish.

There is every prospect the postal savings bank bill will be put through congress this session.

President Roosevelt has written a letter to Speaker Stanton of the California house, in which he says proposed action of the California legislature will thwart efforts of national government which is working to secure results desired by people of the Pacific coast.

Distribution of American relief has begun at Palm, Calabria.

The necessity of wireless apparatus on steamers was urged in a special message to congress.

The minister from Panama protested against the speech of Representative Rainey of Illinois.

Robert T. Lincoln was an honored guest at Springfield, Abraham Lincoln's old home, and William J. Bryan delivered the principal address on Friday.

Taft and Sherman were formally declared elected president and vice-president of the United States.

President-elect Taft was the guest of the citizens of New Orleans at an elaborate banquet. In the afternoon he addressed a mass meeting of negroes.

Representative Lovering charged in the house that the charges of corruption against President-elect Taft, William Nelson Cromwell and others are the result of a blackmail plot by which it was hoped to extort a large sum from Mr. Cromwell.

Alderman Joseph P. Kehout of Chicago, disappointed because his ward club refused to endorse him, committed suicide.

Count Midsuno, Japanese consul general, in a speech at New York, said war talk does not represent the real sentiment of the people of Japan or the United States.

The Indiana house passed the bill repealing the county option law.

Secretary Garfield wants an additional \$100,000 to prosecute land and timber thieves.

Jerry Howard has a bill in the Nebraska legislature to segregate Japanese laborers in the packing houses.

The Chinese of San Francisco complain that the president discriminates in favor of the Japanese.

Senator Rayner complained that the senate had no power under the Roosevelt regime.

President Roosevelt in a message sent to congress gives a report of the country life commission.

France and Germany have entered into an agreement concerning Morocco.

A special from Livingston, Mont., says that a thief, said to involve \$50,000, has been discovered in that city, and a large number of conductors, brakemen, engineers and firemen of the Northern Pacific are alleged to be involved.

The American battleship fleet left Gibraltar for the last lap of the 45,000 mile trip around the world.

Washington.

With the approach of the special session of the congress from the consideration of a revised tariff activities in regard to the investigation of wood pulp and print paper are being renewed. The select committee on pulp and paper investigation met. It is understood the committee will recommend a considerable reduction on the duty of cheap print paper.

Representative Watson of Indiana, republican whip of the house, told the president that the bill admitting Arizona and New Mexico to statehood will pass the house.

The bill to permit Omaha and Winnebago Indians to drain their lands passed both houses. Senator Burkett seeks to secure denatured alcohol still for Nebraska university.

Miss Martha Harrison, granddaughter of the late ex-President Harrison and of the late Senator Alvin Saunders of Omaha, led the cotton at the fashionable Chevy Chase club given by a party of dancing bachelors and benefactors.

The friends of Representative J. F. Boyd of the Third Nebraska district will be pleased to learn that his wife, who was taken ill a week after the commencement of the present congress, has now almost recovered her health.

Miss O. L. Padgett of Laramie, Wyo., has been appointed clerk in the forest service at Ogden, Utah.

Moses G. McNaughton of Burlington, Ia., has been appointed guard at the Leavenworth, Kan., United States penitentiary.

Personal.

President Roosevelt, Generals Wright and Wilson, Governor Wilson of Kentucky, former Governor Folk of Missouri and Bishop Galloway were speakers at memorial exercises on Lincoln's farm at Hodgenville, Ky.

Dr. Nathaniel S. Thomas of Philadelphia has been elected Episcopal bishop of Wyoming.

The makeup of Taft's cabinet is still in the dark and will so remain until March 4.

Woman suffrage was killed in the Nebraska senate by a small vote.

William H. Leavitt will come to America to fight the divorce proceedings of his wife, daughter of William J. Bryan.

An effort will be made to make Senator Knox eligible to the office of secretary of state.

The name of Franklin MacVeagh is connected with the treasury portfolio in the Taft cabinet.

Senator Burkett has accepted an invitation of the Atlantic City Board of Trade to speak before that body at a banquet on February 20.

England Leads in Telegraph Sending.

While the British send on an average two telegrams a head each year, according to government statistics, the Americans send only one and one-tenth and the Germans nine-tenths.



GEORGE WASHINGTON'S HONEYMOON
MARTHA CUSTIS
WOODBRIDGE
PICTURES BY DEARBORN NEWMAN



IT IS 150 years since Col. George Washington, a brilliant young officer in the colonial army, led to the altar Martha Custis, a young matron whose fame for beauty and charm and wit had made her the pride of Kent and all the country around about in his majesty's prosperous colony of Virginia.

The events which led up to the marriage of the father of his country and the widow were not so full of that dignity and severity of action with which it has become the custom of the American people to surround the first president. In fact there were features in them that tended to show that Washington at 27 had much of the dash and dare and romance of the time in him.

Positive proof there is that upon the very first occasion of his meeting with Mrs. Custis the young colonel was led from the path of duty, as

the invited guests, including the governor, the members of the legislature, gaudily uniformed officers of the British army and all the distinguished people of the colony, assembled at St. Peter's church, near the home of the bride, and were ushered in by Bishop, the big negro body-guard, in a gorgeous scarlet uniform.

Washington was clad in all the finery that was affected by the

set out by chariot on the long journey to Mt. Vernon. The coach and six were again brought into service with postillions and outriders and the journey was made by easy stages, with many stops by the wayside during which visits were made with various friends.

In the due course of time the future home of the young people was reached and they settled down to the routine of country gente people in the stately

which he had long before outlined in some of the few verses he has ever been accredited with having written and which appear in an old copy book in his own hand. They are here given:

These are the things which once possessed
Will make a life that's truly blessed,
A good estate on healthy soil,
Not got by vice nor yet by toil;
Round a warm fire a pleasant joke,
With chimney ever free from smoke;
A strength entire, a sparkling bowl,
A quiet wife, a quiet soul,
A mind as well as a body whole.

Prudent sympathy, constant friends,
A diet which no art commends;
A merry night without much drinking,
A happy thought without much thinking,
Each night by quiet sleep made short,
A will to be but what thou art,
Possessed of these all else defy,
And neither wish nor fear to die.



a bearer of messages from the field of war to the capital, by the blandishments of the future mistress of Mt. Vernon.

Washington at this particular time, and probably through the influence of his fiancée, decided to retire from the army and settle down on his farm on the Potomac and incidentally enter politics. Upon the force of this declaration he was chosen a member of the colony's house of burgesses while he was yet in the field, for he was retained there until the end of 1758 and his wedding was accordingly greatly delayed.

There is little of the correspondence that passed between Martha Custis and George Washington in existence, for the very good reason that it was all burned by the lady after the death of her spouse, she holding that it was sacred between them and should never be made public. One letter is found, however, that may evince something of the spirit of Washington in writing to his future wife, it being somewhat of a model in its way, yet less laudatory than might have been expected. He wrote her on July 2, after they had become engaged, as follows:

"We have begun our march for Ohio. A courier is starting for Williamsburg and I embrace the opportunity to send a few words to one whose life is now inseparable from mine. Since that happy hour when we made our pledges to each other my thoughts have been constantly going to you as another self. That an all-powerful Providence may keep us both in safety is the prayer of your ever affectionate and faithful friend."

Contrasting quite forcibly with this letter is one written two months later from the field also, but to Mrs. George William Fairfax, the wife of a family friend, but despite this the object of probably the only infatuation that Washington ever had. He says in part:

"This true I profess myself a votary of love. I acknowledge that a lady is in the case and further I confess that this lady is known to you. Yes, madam, as well as she is to one who is too sensible of her charms to deny the power, whose influence he feels and must ever submit to. I feel the force of her amiable beauties in the recollection of a thousand tender passages that I could be wise to obliterate, till I am bid to revive them.

"You have drawn me, dear madam, or rather I have drawn myself, into an honest confession of a simple fact. Misconstrue not my meaning, doubt it not or expose it. The world has no business to know the object of my love, declared in this manner to you, when I want you to conceal it. But adieu to this till happier times. If I ever shall see them. The hours at present are melancholy and dull. I dare to believe you are as happy as you say. I wish I was happy also."

This letter was found in the effects of Mrs. Fairfax, who died in England at the ripe old age of 82. It is taken to reveal a sadness in the life of the first president and an unrequited love—or by some it is taken as an evidence that he was something of a gay Lothario, who might say many things to a fair lady and not mean them.

There was nothing of sadness about Col. Washington when, at the holiday season of 1758, he returned to the Williamsport and preparations were made for the wedding so long delayed. On January 6, 1759, the day was clear and cold, when

young bloods of the time. His suit was of blue cloth. The coat showed a rich lining of red silk and boasted many silver ornaments. A white satin waistcoat, gold knee buckles and powdered hair completed his costume.

The bride wore a huge white satin petticoat quilted and pleated beyond belief. Her heavily corded white silk overdress was the richest that the colony had ever known. Diamonds blazed from her hands and braids of pearls hung from her patrician neck.

Bridesmaids and groomsmen were correspondingly arrayed in the height of the latest fashion that was brought over from the English court by fine gentlemen and ladies, who not infrequently were coming to America then, and by colonial gentlemen who often accompanied their precious cargoes of tobacco to the mother country and bought with the proceeds the richest raiment.

After the Rev. John Mossum had performed the ceremony that united the pair the gay cavalcade formed that was to wind its way back to the "white house," where the feasting and merrymaking was to take place. The newly-made Mrs. Martha Washington and her three bridesmaids were placed by gallant hands in the finest chariot in Virginia, drawn by six white horses. These were driven by postillions in livery, each man driving a span, one of which he rode. When with much clanking and jingling of bells the procession started, the groom and all his assistants and the gay company sprang to saddle and formed the escort with outriders and followers and gallants vying with one another for position by the carriage door.

The week of gaiety that followed culminated with a visit to the house of burgesses, then in session in Williamsport, and a member of which Col. Washington had recently been chosen. The young officer was quite the hero of the hour, for he had returned from the wars laden with honors and his personal social conquests had been etched by his marriage with Mrs. Custis, whose popularity was widespread. But on the visit to the house of burgesses the young officer was entirely put to rout and overcome by his great modesty.

With Col. Washington, his bride and the entire party occupying seats of honor in the legislative chamber, the speaker, Mr. Robinson, arose and presented a note framed by the house expressing the appreciation of that body of Col. Washington's services in the warmest of terms. The speaker grew grandiloquent in his praise of the young officer and bridegroom, and when he had closed his remarks Washington arose to respond. He was greeted by storms of applause and became so confused that when he was given an opportunity to express his appreciation he could but stammer unintelligibly and find no words in which to express himself. The speaker came to his relief and closed the incident by saying:

"Sit down, Mr. Washington, your modesty equals your valor and that surpasses the power of any language I possess."

After the wedding, Washington remained for three months at the "White House" on his wife's estates, and thence accompanied by her

mansion by the Potomac, which has since become historic.

Washington was a man of wealth already in his own name, for he had acquired much land in his mapping and surveying of the country, and the estates on the Potomac were in themselves valuable and yielded annually handsome returns in tobacco.

Col. Daniel Parke Custis, the first husband of Mrs. Washington, had been a son of the king's counselor and a man of wealth. Upon his death he had left to his wife and two children his landed estates and £15,000 in cash. This latter was in itself a stupendous fortune at that time, when money had a purchasing power many times as great as at present. Two-thirds of this was held in trust for the children, but sufficient of it went direct to Washington to make him one of the wealthiest men in America at that time.

The even tenor of the life of quiet which filled the next 17 years at Mount Vernon is shown in the frequent passages in the diary that Washington kept, beginning with the new year following his marriage. In all that grace and hospitality of those days, Martha excelled and they said in Virginia there was no place like Washington's as a social center. There were almost always to be found as guests the Fairfaxes, the Lees, the Custises, the Fitzhughs and others whose names live, not only in the records of those days, but also to-day as typical of the old aristocracy of the colony.

Washington in his diary on the first anniversary of his wedding fails to recall any particular significance of the day, as he says: "The chariot not returning in time from Col. Fairfax's we were prevented from church. Mrs. Washington was a good deal better today (she had the measles), but the oysterman, still continuing his disorderly behavior at my landing, I was obliged in the most peremptory manner to order him and his company away, which he did not incline to obey until the following morning."

A little later he writes, wrapped up in domestic affairs:

"Got a little butter from Mr. Dalton and wrote to Col. West for pork." And again: "Visited at Belfour a day, carrying Dr. Craik with us, who spent the evening there." Later: "Killed 17 more hogs, which were bought by Mr. French." "Visited my plantation."

On the whole "Squire Washington and his bride after their wedding dropped into that form of life which most appealed to him and

was published March 14, 1801, by J. Hinton Landon. It is a small folio and is colored by hand. It looks as much like George III, as it does the Father of His Country. Baker, who wrote the "Engraved Portraits of Washington," says that only one impression of this mezzotint has come under the notice of the writer. It was in neither the Clarkson nor the Carson sale of Washington portraits.

Put New Blood into Your Business.

The up-to-date professional adviser or business doctor, when called to

examine a shrinking, declining business, often finds the patient barely alive, the circulation being so sluggish that he can hardly find the pulse.

In a desperate case like this he says to the proprietor: "You must put new blood into this business. There is no life in it. There is no energy, no push, no enterprise here. When a patient gets as low as this, one there are only two things to do. Let him die, or infuse new blood into his veins and try to resuscitate him."—Success Magazine.

Of George Washington.

That which makes it worth while to commemorate the inauguration of George Washington is not merely that it is the consummation of the nation's struggle towards organic life, not merely that by the initiation of its chief executive is set in operation the Constitution of which Mr. Gladstone has declared: "As far as I can see the American Constitution is the most

wonderful work ever struck off at one time by the brain and purpose of man;" but that it celebrates the beginning of an administration which by its lofty and staleness integrity, its absolute superiority of selfish or secondary motives, by the rectitude of its daily conduct in the face of whatsoever threats, blandishments or combinations, rather than by the ostenta-

tious pharisaism of its professions, has taught this nation and the world forever what the Christian ruler of a Christian people ought to be.—Henry Codman Potter.

Rare Washington Portrait.

A rare and curious mezzotint portrait of George Washington in the library of the late Lafayette S. Richardson of Lowell, Mass., was auctioned off last year in Boston. It is entitled "George Washington, late president of the United States of America, etc."

and was published March 14, 1801, by J. Hinton Landon. It is a small folio and is colored by hand. It looks as much like George III, as it does the Father of His Country. Baker, who wrote the "Engraved Portraits of Washington," says that only one impression of this mezzotint has come under the notice of the writer. It was in neither the Clarkson nor the Carson sale of Washington portraits.

Put New Blood into Your Business. The up-to-date professional adviser or business doctor, when called to

examine a shrinking, declining business, often finds the patient barely alive, the circulation being so sluggish that he can hardly find the pulse. In a desperate case like this he says to the proprietor: "You must put new blood into this business. There is no life in it. There is no energy, no push, no enterprise here. When a patient gets as low as this, one there are only two things to do. Let him die, or infuse new blood into his veins and try to resuscitate him."—Success Magazine.

examine a shrinking, declining business, often finds the patient barely alive, the circulation being so sluggish that he can hardly find the pulse. In a desperate case like this he says to the proprietor: "You must put new blood into this business. There is no life in it. There is no energy, no push, no enterprise here. When a patient gets as low as this, one there are only two things to do. Let him die, or infuse new blood into his veins and try to resuscitate him."—Success Magazine.

examine a shrinking, declining business, often finds the patient barely alive, the circulation being so sluggish that he can hardly find the pulse. In a desperate case like this he says to the proprietor: "You must put new blood into this business. There is no life in it. There is no energy, no push, no enterprise here. When a patient gets as low as this, one there are only two things to do. Let him die, or infuse new blood into his veins and try to resuscitate him."—Success Magazine.

examine a shrinking, declining business, often finds the patient barely alive, the circulation being so sluggish that he can hardly find the pulse. In a desperate case like this he says to the proprietor: "You must put new blood into this business. There is no life in it. There is no energy, no push, no enterprise here. When a patient gets as low as this, one there are only two things to do. Let him die, or infuse new blood into his veins and try to resuscitate him."—Success Magazine.