HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE.

Its Acquirement Suggested as a Social Fad This Winter.

SAMPLES FROM A PHRASE BOOK.

Every Subject Treated of but That of Love.

SOME POLYSYLLABIC WORDS.

The latest suggestion for a fad for the coming season is that the young men and women of the top layer should make a study of the native Hawaiian tongue as the most polite language in the world. This suggestion comes from a naval officer who has been stationed in the harbor of Honolulu several times, and who has acquired sufficient acquaintance with the Kanaka tongue to ask for another piece of pie at table, and to stop a street car. He testifies, through a Star reporter, that there is nothing in the world for liquid loveliness—save, perhaps, the native drink—that can compare with Kanaka. In support of his proposition he puts in evidence a dainty little volume that rejoices in the fanciful title: "Na Huaolelo na Olelo Kikeke ma ka Olelo Beritania, a me ka Olelo Hawaii." This is no more nor less than a genuine Hawaiian "phrase book." It is a fact, that perhaps can not be credited, yet that is nevertheless true, that the Meisterschaft system has been applied to the Kanaka language. The little volume in question is its offspring. It is one of the most humorous publications that ever ran off a press.

Every Subject but Love.

There is nothing under the sun—with one notable exception—that is not dwelt upon at more or less length within its 124 pages. It runs the gamut of names of common objects, such as the sea, a pin, a tree, water, and a king, and thence up into the mysteries of commercial transactions. It furnishes some good hints for the use of merchants who are desirous of ordering pai-ai or shoe strings from a neighboring island.

Its primary object, as stated in the preface, is to teach the natives how to speak English, but at the same time it serves the very useful purpose of enabling the stranger, with more or less idiocy, to converse with a native upon such thrilling subjects as marketing, buying books, the time of rising, and the duties of a chambermaid. There is grave danger that the unsuspecting stranger, without a proper amount of exercise in "Peter Piper" and "Theophilus Thistle," may be stricken with paralysis of the tongue before he manages to inquire: "Hola, ka, weap! e lawe oe ia'u mauka?"

He does this when he wants to say: "Hulloa, boat! Will you take me on shore?" The grinning native, seeing means ahead for large quantities of poi, answers: "Maikai, e lawe no au ia oe mauga." Whereupon the cautious visitor asks: "Heaha ka uku?" There is to be no bunko game over the price with him. The native, doubling his price, tells him that it will cost him just half a dollar, clad in these tones: "He hapalua."

All the Vowels Sounded.

It will be observed that the Hawaiian language is composed mainly of vowels, and a few consonants put in to vary the monotony. And the beauty of the system is that there is no waste. Every blessed vowel is pronounced. For instance, when the American eye winks at the appearance of the simple word "naauao," the glib native rolls out the five syllables with neatness and dispatch. This serves to mean "enlighten."

Double vowels are very frequent, but never a diphthong. Three vowels are not uncommon, and, as above, four and sometimes more are found unseparated by consonants. In the mouth of the uneducated native the language is apt to be explosive, but the higher classes speak it with a fluent grace that surpasses even the French or the Italian. In sound it somewhat resembles the general flow of the continental European languages, for the vowels all have the French quality and the accents are not unsimilar.

Of course, the base of the language is Pelopennesian in its roots and general formation, but there has crept into it a great deal of English, or "Beritania," from the foreign element. Some of the religious terms show this. The name of Christ is evidently a translation: "Iesu Kristo." This shows a singular exception to the rule, for there is really no "s" sound in the language and only when unavoidable is it introduced. There is also no "j" sound. The word for Bible is apparently a combination of English and native words: "Baibala palapala hemolele." "Diakono" is "deacon," and "bapetizo" means to "baptize." "Diabolo" is palpably of European origin, and so is "ekalesia," meaning "church."

But the words for "God" and "hell" are purely native, without any traces of Anglicism. The former is Ke Akua and the latter is merely Po.

The folks who are prone to use the term denominating the horrible future of the wicked might find in this simple Hawaiian word "Po" a grateful relief from their old friend. It is emphatic and unmistakable. It rhymes well, and is a fit follower of the "sheol" and "hades" of certain attempts to reform the profanity of the world.

Some Splendid Advice.

Besides being a valuable guide as a mere instructor in language this little phrase book contains some splendid advice to old and young, white and yellow, savage and civilized. Its preface states that it has been written with a view to teaching English to the natives, but it might well be adopted as a catechism as well. There is a small chapter in the back of the book devoted to "moral duties" that is very edifying. It established, at one fell swoop, a code of ethics that, if practiced, would make of the Hawaiian Islands a perfect Utopia. Some of these gentle hints for conduct follow: "If you would be loved, then act kindly to others. If you are in health, then take care of your health. If you are hungry do not eat too much. Too much food makes one sick. Do some work every day. Never drink with the drunken. Seek not high things. Be afraid of laziness. Be not afraid of work. If you want food, cultivate. If you want clothes, work."

These latter injunctions should surely go far toward preventing the genus tramp from ever gaining a foothold in the islands. But to resume:

"No thief can get wealth. All he has is taken away. The law is hard upon evil doers, and is a shelter over him that does well. Do not sleep while in debt. Be afraid to enter into debt. If you buy, first seek the means to pay. If you sell, do not trust."

It is apparent that the installment system has not yet found its way into this lovely region.

"Never tell a lie, never," the good little book goes on. "It is better to suffer for the truth than to conquer with a lie. Do not go to law for trifles, for your lawyer will take all your money. There is much loss in going to law, and it is better to bear a little loss than by going to law to lose your all. A good wife is the gift of God. She is better than wealth. A bad wife must be endured. Treat her kindly that she may learn to do well."

After these words of good cheer to the husbands who have no recourse to a speedy divorce system, the book turns its attention to the women, and admonishes them: "Do not gad about here and there. Speak not evil of your husband. Do not give away the food, for it is the fruit of your husband's labor. If he is sick tend him, and do not get an ignorant doctor. God takes care of good widows."

Silent on One Subject.

There are many pleasant things about the book. It covers every phase of human endeavor but one, as has been intimated, and on this subject it is strangely silent. It takes a man ashore, leads him into the maze of official titles, and through the shops, enabling him to spend his hard-earned cash; it tells him how to properly arise in the morning, and how to eat breakfast in the true Kanaka style; it enables him to bathe nicely and to buy a yard of yellow print calico; it tells him how to fasten upon a letter the Hawaiian postage stamp, and how to hire a horse; it leads him to church and puts him through the ritual without a slip, and it enables him to entertain a stranger with hospitality, or how to bost about a lot of stupid workmen. As has just been shown, it teaches him how to be good. But it does not tell him how to make love. In that, maybe, this beautiful language will fall short of the requirements of the society young men and women who are thinking of studying it. There is no chapter devoted to "spooning." In this it is deficient, but it probably goes on the assumption that a man who has to be taught how to win the heart of a woman does not deserve to be enlightened. It seems to reserve all that for the wide and limitless field of pantomime.

Indeed, the Hawaiian swain is not apt to devote much time to talk when his words average several syllables in length. He would be apt to forget his speech. Eight syllables are not uncommon, and when one gets into the numerals there is some telescopic verbiage that would put a German to shame. The number thirty-one is expressed by the word "Kanakolukumamakahi."

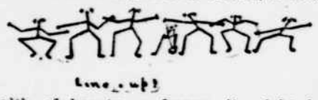
It is interesting to note that the word "kanake," which is applied to the native population, merely means "man." There may be a connection between this word and the Canadian "kanuck," which means a half-breed. That word comes from the Indian, and there are many other Indian words that seem to bear a Polynesian origin.

THE NEW SCHOOL.

The Impressionist Style as Portrayed in Foot Ball Sketches.

There is a vast amount of misapprehension on the part of the public in regard to the true ethics of foot ball, which accompanies the national bird on the national day to furnish cause for thanksgiving to the medical fraternity. The prevalent idea is that it is a sense of sport that leads men into the fray and spectators into the mob that watches it. There is a thought that the American manhood and pluck are showing themselves and that the love of "game" urges the spectators on to cheer the valiant efforts of the struggling mass of players. This is a mistaken thought. It is probable that less than 10 per cent of the spectators are there for that reason. They go because they have an eye for beauty. The men go into the game for the same reason.

The accompanying sketches that have been built by The Star at a considerable expense demonstrate this fact beyond a doubt. There is a grace of outline, a wild



Line-up!

wealth of beauty, a frenzy, it might be said, of harmony, about the outlines that are thus presented. These figures have been drawn from real life. They are pen pictures of the game between the C.A.C. and Georgetown University teams on Thanksgiving day.

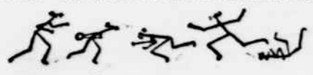
The artistic world shuddered with mingled joy and consternation when Hogarth proclaimed his discovery of the line of grace and beauty. His claim as the originator of this thought was then and has since often been seriously doubted. It is now disputed more firmly than ever. The true line of grace and beauty can be found only in the attitudes assumed by participants in the modern game of foot ball. It is not a matter of curve, but of angles; not a question of repose, but of action.

This style of art is destined to become very popular among the illustrators of the future novel. It appeals to the impression-

Interference!

ist, while it may discourage the true colorist. Emotion, so often subdued and only hinted at in latter day art productions, can by means of this system of lines be brought to the immediate foreground and there plastered upon the canvas as with a Columbian postage stamp. It might be said, in passing, that it is all foreground, and perhaps in this the new angular art may fail to meet the extreme tastes of some connoisseurs. Facial outlines may be lost, distinction of dress and personal characteristics may be sacrificed to the general action, yet what is lost in these lines is more than regained in the added force, directness and emphasis of the combination.

The little panel, entitled "Line Up," is of course only a partial view of the field. It is what might be called a sectional slice of the game. This is largely true of the other productions, notably that delicate bit called "Down!" In the latter panel the individual

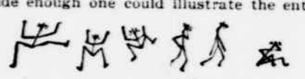


Strategy!

who has been given the topmost place and who has assumed the attitude of a dancing skeleton might be mistaken by a gentleman coming down the field at a dead run, but this is an error. He is merely trying a new form of tackle which promises to become very popular among the coming foot ballists. This brings one face to face with the most serious obstacle to be overcome in this new art. There can be no perspective to speak of, and thus an illustration may lack what might be called the promise of future arrival.

There is a mournful tone to the panel "Causes and Effect" that cannot be excused. It is not the fault of the art system, but of the ethics of the game. For the purposes of condensation the same gentleman is presented in three different positions. It is needless to indicate their order or his identity.

Of course there were more participants in the game illustrated than are shown in these panels, but this is merely the fault of the width of the column. Were the latter wide enough one could illustrate the entire



After the Game!

world on this scheme of art. A little ingenuity might suggest distinguishing marks for various nations, even as in these pictures a patent trade mark has been attached to the head of each player in the form of those flowing locks that have latterly become the badge of athletic intelligence. The motto upon which this system has been based is, "There is nothing that can be done so well as that which is done the easiest." These words of the Siberian philosopher are destined to become famous in the afterwhile when the artists of the world have acknowledged the superiority of the new school.

THE KUCHAN DISASTER.

Not a House Was Left Standing by the Earthquake.

A special to the London Times from Meshed says that the town of Kuchan, in northern Persia, a brief account of the destruction of which by earthquake has been told in these dispatches, is a heap of ruins. Not a house is standing in the place. The recovery of the bodies of those who perished in the disaster is proceeding. The odor from the ruins is horrible.

The dispatch adds that the shocks were preceded by loud reports in the hills west of the town. The shocks continued in the place where the town stood and the vicinity. Investigation shows that the villages in the neighborhood have suffered little damage from the shocks.

Communication is suspended.

A project to build a new town on a site eastward of the old site is being discussed.

May Increase the Cigarette Tax.

An increased tax on cigarettes is likely to be incorporated into the internal revenue schedule, upon which the subcommittee in charge of that subject is still working.

The present tax is 50 cents a thousand, where the weight of the cigarette is not in excess of three pounds per thousand. The cigarette tax last year netted the government $1,585,000. It is proposed that the present tax shall be increased to $1 per thousand, and some of the members advocate a still higher rate. It may even be placed at $1.20 per thousand, but certainly not less than $1.

Sir John Thomson Rewarded.

The Canadian Gazette states that Sir John Thomson, the premier of Canada, who was one of the British Bering sea arbitrators, has been nominated a member of her majesty's privy council. Mr. C. Robinson, one of the British counsel before the tribunal of arbitration was nominated a knight bachelor. These are rewards for services rendered in aiding in the settlement of the Bering sea dispute.

Future of the Nicaragua Canal.

A special from Managua, Nicaragua, says that President Zeloya denies that he has given instructions to abrogate the canal treaty. He has simply telegraphed the representative of his government at Washington to know what arrangements can be made for the early prosecution of the work. The president says that he has heard that British and German syndicates will make propositions to his government, but he knows nothing of them officially.

STYLES FOR MEN.

The Latest Things in Evening Dress and Fine Linen.

WORSTED GOODS IN SWELL SUITS.

The Dress Coat Must Have Narrow Tails and Long Skirts.

ABOUT COLLARS AND CUFFS.

From the New York Herald.

Thanksgiving day ushers in the season of dances, and with them the latest in men's evening dress. The swallow tail continues, notwithstanding all efforts to introduce some garb of a less tailored aspect. It differs materially in some particulars from the style of last season.

Cut No. 1 illustrates a coat which the top crust of swelldom is adopting. Fine worsted is the chief fabric employed in its make. Smooth-faced goods of every kind, and especially broadcloth and kindred luster fabrics, have been almost entirely supplanted by weaves having a dead or rough-faced finish, including the very soft lamb's wool. These cloths, being of a clinging character, are liked by shapely men and by those whom the sartorial artists can make shapely, because they take the form instead of

No. 1. No. 2.

giving it that ready-made, dressed-up look imparted by the shiny, stuffy-looking material which the plainer cloths have succeeded.

The lapels of the coat shown in the first figure are notched, it will be observed, and are silk-faced to the buttonholes. The long skirts are tapered gracefully, with a slight curve in front, to extremely narrow tails. The edges are trimmed with a narrow binding, which presents a corded effect. The finish on the sleeves in this illustration represents cuffs closing with three buttons.

With this coat is worn a single-breasted waistcoat of fine worsted, with a shawl style collar (not notched). The waistcoat closes with four buttons. Plain fronts are the fashion, but now and then some dresser with a taste for the ornate will indulge in a faint showing of embroidery.

The trousers, which are now shaped to simply follow the lines of the leg, are sprung a little over the instep. Very narrow silk braid adorns the side seams. This idea will not be tolerated by those with conservative tendencies, the rule that simplicity should obtain in all the features of evening dress being still in force. Still the

No. 3. No. 4.

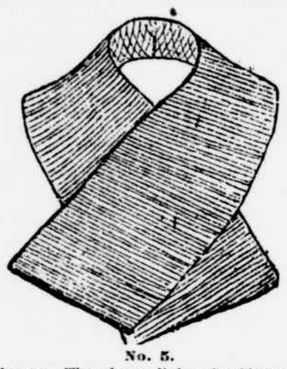
fancy finished side seam will have a host of advocates among those who like something different from what the timid dressers are willing to exploit.

Another style of evening coat is pictured in cut No. 2. It differs from No. 1 mainly in the shawl style of front, which is covered with silk and quite deep. The edges have a plain finish. The waistcoat illustrated is of white duck, double breasted. When white vests are worn they should always be of the double-breasted variety.

For certain occasions, such as the theater, full dress stag parties, lounging at the club in the evening, etc., the Tuxedo coat, shown in cut No. 3, is good form, but is not in good form as a garment for formal evening wear. It is made of the material used in the construction of the swallow-tail.

The overcoat to wear over the full dress suit is the sleeveless Inverness with the deep cape. Black cheviot is a fashionable cloth of which to have the Inverness made. This style is faithfully represented in figure 4.

The tie for full evening dress is the white lawn bow, tied. It should be tied by the wearer. The shirt should be perfectly plain, closing with three or two studs, which may be either small pearl or small gold. Jewels of the bright kind and diamonds have no place in the makeup of the well-dressed



No. 5.

gentleman. The sleeve links should match the studs. The evening shoe of fashion is a patent leather or varnished congress gaiter, with silk or black cloth tops. Gloves may be pearl or undressed kid, with back cords of the same shade as the glove.

Cut No. 5 shows a new style of full dress protector. It comes well up in the back so that the wearer need not turn up his overcoat collar. It fits the neck snugly, and comes well to the front. To effect a proper set of this protector it should be attached to the collar.

The right thing in handkerchiefs to accompany the evening costume is a plain white of pure linen, with the owner's monogram embroidered in the corner in white thread. The colored handkerchief or the white silk one with a fancy border has lost favor, even among the showiest of swells. The practice of exposing the handkerchief at the waistcoat opening is to be deplored. The place to carry this article is in the inside pocket of the dress coat.

Styles in Fine Linen.

The young and middle aged seekers after the proper caper in collars, &c., cannot find during this fall and winter season anything smarter for neck linen than the "stand ups," represented by the styles herewith presented.

Figure No. 1 is the latest and most correct design for full dress wear. It is essentially adapted for such occasion, and may be worn with upright points if so desired. The "Leota," as this effect is termed, is very popular worn as a poke. The dimensions range from 2 1-4 inch front and 1 5-8 inch back to 1 7-8 front and 1 5-8 back above buttonholes, from which point measurements are generally calculated.

Figure No. 2 is the heavy weight winter collar, with pronounced solid points, and is known as the "Elko." It may be worn as semi-full dress.

Figure No. 3 is the leading design for street wear. This collar is intended for neat effect when worn with a business suit. The "Kenosha" is out of place for dress purposes.

Figure No. 4, "Maxim," is an ornamental conceit, and is a compromise between every day and evening styles. It has a 2 1-2 inch front and 1 7-8 back.

Figure No. 5, the "Hector," has a 2 inch front and 1 5-8 back, with 1 1-4 inch space. Only full-necked folks should use this collar.

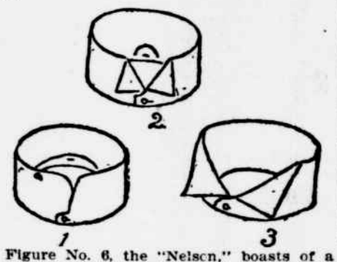
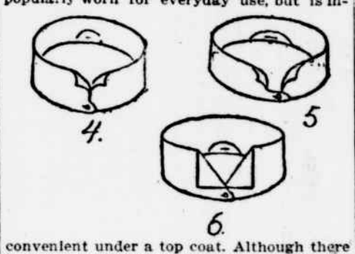


Figure No. 6, the "Nelson," boasts of a 2 1-2 inch front and 2 1-8 back. It leans toward extreme points, and the long-necked individual is at home with it. It is shapely and presents a fetching appearance.

In figure No. 7 the cuff is the up-to-date full-dress style. It may be worn with poke points to correspond with the collar. It is 3 3-4 inches wide. The ends should have only a gentle bend to be in proper form. The fact should be borne in mind that the correct dresser never wears shank cuffs, except during business hours. The link fastening is the only one adapted to full-dress wear. Any other style button is in violation of social rubrics. The link effect is also popularly worn for everyday use, but is in-



convenient under a top coat. Although there is economy in wearing reversible cuffs, the link devotees care not for this trifling saving in laundry bills, and argue that it is infra dig for a gentleman to wear reversible (shank) cuffs.

In figure No. 8 the turndown effect is a collar suitable for an elderly man. It is, if high backed, for winter wear, and looks out of place on a young or middle aged person. The "Marathon" has 2 5-8 inch points, and the space is 1 1-2 inches.

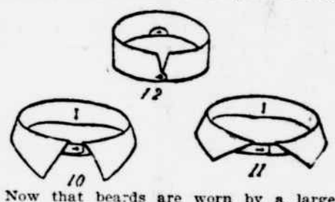
Figure No. 9, "Foremost," has 2 3-8 inch points and 1 5-8 back. The short necked

brother here again comes in for satisfactory service.

Figure No. 10, "Newago," shows 2 3-4 inch points and 3-4 inch space. It is a go between the extreme styles and has many admirers.

The "Tembro," figure No. 11, has 1 inch space and 2 3-8 points. It is mostly worn by elderly men with large sized necks.

Figure No. 12, the "Herald," is an off duty Thespian collar, with height of 2 1-8 inches. It shows a dignified appearance to advantage, and serves to distinguish the footlight gentry from the rest of mankind. It is also worn by venerable citizens in conjunction with the stock necktie of our grandfathers.



Now that beards are worn by a large number of young men, it is timely to draw attention to the effect beards have on the style of collars worn. The beard shortens and broadens the neck in appearance, and the collar has far less influence than it might otherwise possess in the stylish make up of the man.

Where the hair and beard are quite gray the linen harmonizes and unites with them. The lines of the collar are more or less lost or merged in the prevailing gray of the neck and face. An elderly man therefore, with good taste, wears a large collar, whose expanse would be very unbecoming to a young man.

The influence of the beard in modifying the lines of the neck and of the collar is brought into distinct observation where the pointed "Vandyke" is worn.

Thanksgiving at Brookland.

The ladies of St. Anthony's Catholic Church in Brookland gave an excellent entertainment at the town hall Thursday. It was rather a series of entertainments, for there was a bountiful Thanksgiving dinner served between 5 and 7 o'clock, a concert from 7:30 to 9, then dancing until midnight, with supper being served continuously after 9 o'clock. A large number availed themselves of the dinner, and found all the comforts of home. The concert was attended by an audience that completely filled the hall, and the program was very heartily received. The participants were Mr. H. W. Olds, Mr. Edward Burg, Miss Mary Helen Howe, Miss Mary Page, little Marie Howe, Marie Hodgson and the Y. M. C. C. orchestra. The singing of Misses Page and Howe was greatly enjoyed, and each was the recipient of an emphatic encore. The illustration of a Caudle lecture by little Marie Howe and Marie Hodgson was very happily done, both girls being in costume. Marie Howe was Mrs. Caudle and her representation of the fractious, scolding wife was remarkable for its distinct enunciation and its natural action. The accompanists were Misses Addie Jullien and Maud Waters, the latter coming from Baltimore especially to play for Miss Howe, who sang Arditi's "Il Bacio" in a most artistic manner. The orchestra was effective in its selections, and was also satisfactory in the dance music. A handsome sum must have been realized, and Fathers De Wolf and Hyvernat are to be congratulated at the result of their efforts.

Star of Hope Lodge.

The Thanksgiving repast by Star of Hope Lodge, I. O. G. T., was well attended by its members as well as many visitors from sister lodges. The following program was announced by Miss Edith Perkins, and was excellently rendered:

Recitation, Mr. E. Anderson; vocal solo, D. Sweeney, who repeated two other selections by request; recitation by Mr. Geo. F. Patter; vocal solo, Lewis Lanman, who was loudly applauded, and called out the second time; remarks by T. C. Spurgeon, grand secretary, who gave notice of the annual session of the grand lodge, to be held on the 6th of December at 1007 G street northwest, and other matters of importance; recitation by W. Johnson; a short story, Nevin Coleman; recitation, W. H. Hope. The best part of the feast was in reserve for the after part of the evening, in the shape of hot coffee and cake, kindly provided by the ladies and gentlemen of this lodge for this occasion, and was most heartily enjoyed by all in attendance.

Eastern Governors to Confer.

Governor-elect Greenhalge of Massachusetts has decided that as soon as possible after the assembling of the Fifty-third Congress he will call together a conference of the republican governors of New England, including Gov. Cleaves of Vermont, Gov. Smith of New Hampshire and Gov. Brown of Rhode Island, to consider with him the present condition of the country, and determine what steps, if any, should be taken to advance the interests of the New England states.

THE NATIONAL GUARD

Thursday's Street-Riot Drills Were Quite Successful,

BUT THE ATTENDANCE WAS TOO LIGHT.

Officers Meet Tonight at the Light Infantry Armory.

OTHER MILITARY NEWS.

AT LEAST TWICE AS many officers and enlisted men of the District National Guard should have participated in the street riot drills which took place on Thursday morning. The plea put up by the absentees was generally to the effect that they had made engagements of the kind that could not be canceled, but the excuse is a poor one. Nowhere is there so much consideration for the pleasure of National Guardsmen and nowhere is there less excuse for failure to obey orders. The number of daytime assemblies during a year is very small indeed, and it does seem as though there should be a hearty and almost unanimous response when such opportunities as those of Thursday morning are afforded. Very many of the officers and men who failed to show up on Thanksgiving morning have earned for themselves a decidedly unenviable reputation, for it is only natural to conclude that men who would shirk duty as some guardsmen did could not be depended upon in time of necessity; officers who would loaf as some officers did on that occasion would hardly fail to be "sick" if the command should chance to be called into service. When a New York or Pennsylvania or New Jersey or Massachusetts regiment is ordered to assemble on a public holiday, the only men absent are those who have been excused for some urgent reason; absence without leave would result seriously. Similar procedure as to delinquents is as necessary here as in the states mentioned, and the time would seem to be near at hand when some National Guardsmen who wear shoulder straps and others who are without decoration should be taught that the day of the play-soldier has gone by. No man is compelled to join the National Guard—he may come in or stay out—but when he has once taken the oath the voluntary feature no longer exists; he is bound to the service and must comply with the regulations by which the service is governed.

The Experience Was a Good One.

The riot drills were in the main extremely satisfactory. For a while—that is, during the first half hour or so—the recruits were somewhat at sea, so to speak, but they soon got over that, and then followed well-executed movements. Several army officers were interested spectators and some of them were quite complimentary in their criticisms.

Talking of his experiments to a Star reporter, Col. Clay of the second regiment said: "I began drilling my regiment at 9:30 in the armory. We went out on the street at 10 o'clock and I drilled the men continuously from the corner of 10th street and Massachusetts avenue out to 16th street, and out 16th street to near the Boundary and back again to Scott Circle. We returned to the armory at 1 o'clock, having drilled for about three hours almost without ceasing. That was the first instruction in street riot drill that the regiment had had except a short drill at Ivy City last fall. Most of the men out Thursday were not present on the previous occasion and there were a good many of those who reported for duty who were new and uninstructed in the school of the soldier and the ordinary company movements. For this reason some of the evolutions were quite ragged at first, and not altogether satisfactory, but under the circumstances the movements were well executed, sufficiently so to show that the formations prescribed are good and simple enough to be executed without trouble under conditions of actual combat. There are several points, notably the use of twos instead of fours by the second and third companies in street square, that are better and more in accordance with the spirit of the new drill regulations than the movements of riot drill prescribed by those same regulations. This spirit is one of common sense. The movement by twos enables the square to operate in any direction from which the danger may come. Little attention was paid to the sharpshooters and they were rather left to themselves for in cases of actual necessity there will be usually a permanent detail, or sufficiently so to keep the men well informed as to the exact duties required of them. They will always be selected by virtue of their scores as marksmen and thus there will be little uncertainty as to the character of the detail. They can be drilled individually till they will be well nigh perfect. I think it would be a very good thing to continue the instruction in street riot drilling at intervals throughout the winter. It is probable that Thursday's maneuvers will attract the attention of all the members of the guard and before the winter is over there will have been opportunity to give each man instruction. We will have the entire regiment well coached by the spring, so that a good battalion will be able to take care of itself anywhere. It will probably be preferable to take the men out at night; that would not interfere with their duties and holidays and we could get along better for there would be little or no interference from crowds."

Col. Moore Satisfied.

Speaking to a Star reporter of the riot drill of his command, the first regiment, on Thanksgiving day, Col. Wm. G. Moore stated that he was exceedingly well pleased with its success and thought it reflected great credit upon the officers and men engaged. Such maneuvers were not only a relief from the monotony arising from participation in the regular drills, but more than that, it was a very valuable matter of instruction to the officers and men. It was of course impossible to say when, if ever, there might be a necessity for putting such a drill in practical use, but nevertheless such a contingency might arise at any time, and for that reason riot drills should take place as frequently hereafter as practicable.

Officers, Attention!

Tonight an important meeting is scheduled to take place in the Washington Light Infantry Armory, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Every officer in the brigade, noncombatants alone being excepted, should have received by mail an invitation to be present. A lengthy assembly is not probable, in fact it is expected that the meeting will conclude in about half an hour. It is the first movement in the new season toward increasing the efficiency of the brigade in the important method of rifle practice, and that this effort may be primarily successful it is necessary that every officer who can possibly get there be on hand a few minutes before the specified time. From this day forth rifle practice will be more prominent in the general figure of merit than it has ever been, so it behooves the officers who want to keep up with the procession to take an interest in the endeavor which has been so carefully planned.

Gallery Rifle Competitions.

The rifle practice season for 1894 opened yesterday morning. Of course there will be none but voluntary practice until after January 1, but until that date the gallery will be open each week day from 10 to 6 and on such evenings as battalion inspectors of rifle practice may believe to be necessary for the practice of members of their respective commands. At the last meeting of inspectors of rifle practice, held Monday evening at brigade headquarters, it was decided to set aside one night in the gallery for each battalion, so as to stir up the spirit of emulation before official practice commences. The program calls for the organization of a team of ten men in each company, these company teams to compete on the night set apart for their battalion. On the evening of Monday, the 11th instant, four teams from the first battalion will shoot in competition with each other at the first battalion range, and on the same evening the four teams from the second battalion will compete in the brigade gallery. Each man will fire two scores of five shots each at 200 yards. Other teams will shoot as follows: Tuesday, December 12, third battalion; Wednesday, fourth battalion; Thursday, fifth battalion; Friday, sixth battalion; Saturday, engineer corps; Monday, first separate battalion; Tuesday, first and second separate companies and light battery A.

Notes.

Homing-pigeon experts in the engineer corps will be interested in the fact that a Russian officer named Smolloff is experimenting with the purpose of substituting hawks for pigeons for the carrying of dispatches. The bird, he says, has a more rapid and prolonged flight than the pigeon, which has never attained a speed of more than 15 miles an hour during a period of 15 hours, whereas this is the normal speed of the hawk; and the hawk, moreover, will carry a weight of four Russian pounds without his flight being sensibly impeded. Moreover, says the Russian authority, hawks are much less exposed than pigeons to the attack of rapacious birds, being themselves a match for all but a few.

Maryland's fourth regiment indulged in a field day on the grounds of the Pimlico Driving Club near Baltimore on the morning of Thanksgiving. Col. Willard Howard commanded. A large number of spectators, among them being Gov. Brown and Brig. Gen. Stuart Brown, witnessed the maneuvers and complimented the soldiers on the excellent manner in which they carried out a very practical program.

Company A, second battalion (Corcoran Cadet Corps) gave a very enjoyable and thoroughly successful complimentary hop at the National Rifles' Hall last Thursday evening.

The Richard Brinsley Sheridan Dramatic Company, which is composed mainly of members of the fifth battalion and of Phil Kearney Camp of the Sons of Veterans, gave their initial entertainment last Wednesday evening before a well pleased audience. The next performance is scheduled to take place January 16.

Maj. Gilbert Thompson, after a lengthy absence on leave, has returned to the city and assumed command of the engineer corps.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Permanent Quarters Secured and the Membership Rapidly Increasing.

Wednesday was a turning point with the District Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and they had a regular house warming in their new rooms.

Mr. Henry Hall, historian general of the national society, was on from New York for the occasion and for the meeting of his organization committee. He told how the executive committee was considering on Tuesday the erection of a continental hall in Washington city, and the propositions of the five Connecticut societies, with over 800 members, about increasing the national dues, as the income is now absorbed in printing and running the registrar's office. The numbers in the national society are pressing toward the 5,000 mark, and in the District are established at well over 400, having in its numbers the only living male descendant of Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill, and representatives of every scene of suffering or success in the revolution.

Permanent Quarters.

The permanence of the society being assured, it has now taken permanent quarters in the Glover building, and on this gala night was arranging its affairs for a proper expansion during the next year, which begins with them February 22, 1894.

About 100 men were present, and among those who spoke were Gen. Shields and Prof. Eastman of the Naval Observatory, Dr. Penrose, Mr. De Caindry of the War Department, President Gallaudet of Kendall Green, Mr. Cox of the Smithsonian Institute, ex-Commissioner Douglass, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Lothrop, Gen. Greely and Dr. J. W. Bayne.

Mr. Parsons contributed thirteen volumes to the library, representing the thirteen original states. The reports of the library and meetings committees were particularly interesting, as this was the first meeting of the present season, and it was carried with remarkable unanimity that during the next season a house should be procured, and, if necessary, the dues should be increased for this purpose. The board of management was instructed to publish a year book as soon as a majority of the members send word to the treasurer of their desire to receive it, as already suggested in the society circulars. Messrs. Willard, French, Edwards, Porter, Walker, Logan and Gen. Ruggles were announced as new members, representing Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, as well as our own District, and Maj. Babcock, Capt. Horner, Prof. Munroe, Rev. Dr. Rankin and Messrs. Hains, Hancock, Webster and Ross were announced as having passed the committee of eligibility, and their applications for membership would be finally acted upon at the regular meeting of the board on the second Wednesday of each month.

A Life Insurance Suit.

Mary A. Smithson has filed, through Mr. J. H. Adriaans, a bill against the Prudential Insurance Company of America et al. for an injunction from paying certain money. She states that she is the widow of Isaac Smithson, who died November 25, and he had a policy in defendant company on his life for $2,000, in which Fanny Bohlarger is named as beneficiary, who had no insurable interest in the life of her husband, and the company, not recognizing her, is about to pay the amount to Mary E. Kellogg, his sister. She states that she is willing that the funeral expenses be deducted from this sum, and says that the surplus should be paid to her, she being in needy circumstances, but asks that it be paid into the registry of the court, to abide further order.

A New Hall Dedicated.

Harmony Lodge, No. 21, Knights of Pythias, dedicated its new hall Wednesday evening. The event was celebrated by a visitation of the officers of the grand lodge. Congratulatory addresses were made the grand chancellor commander by Supreme Representatives Goodhart and Medford and Supreme Outside Guard J. W. Thompson. Chancellor Commander J. K. Mangum outlined the history of the lodge, told of its trials and accomplishments and said many pleasant things of the visiting knights. The affair was concluded with the generous dispensation of refreshments.

Death Rate at Santos Falling.

The American bark Matthew Baird has returned from Santos, Brazil. Santos was in a much better sanitary condition September 23 last, when the vessel left, than for some time. The death rate from yellow fever had decreased to about ten a day and vessels leaving there with him were being given clean bills of health.

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