SENTIMENT IN CUBA

Action of Mass Meetings on the Platt Amendment.

EFFORTS TO USE WOMAN'S INFLUENCE

Effect of the Letters of Gen. Gomez.

WORK OF POLITICIANS

Written for The Evening Star.

Two new factors are at work in seeking to solve the Cuban situation. One is letter writing. The other is the influence of the women. The Havana reports give only a faint idea of this movement.

Some of the most radical of the Cubans who want to reject the Platt amendment outright have sought to work up a sentiment by means of meetings of the women. Up to this time their success has not been great. In Cuba it is customary for the women to take part in political meetings, or manifestations, as they are called. Two years ago, when Maximo Gomez and his ragged troops were allowed to be reviewed in the city of Havana, many women took part in the demonstration. They also formed relief associations which acted as auxiliaries to the societies of veterans of independence. However, most of these relief associations have disbanded, as there was little need for their services.

It is a unique part which the Cuban women are expected to play in having the Platt amendment rejected, but it is likely that the radicals will be disappointed. Though they were violent in their hatred of the Spaniards, the Cuban women are anti-American only by spells. For the last year they have been growing more friendly in their sentiments. Some time ago, when Colonel Bliss, the collector of customs, dismissed a number of employes who belonged to the best families in Havana, for dishonesty, there was a very bitter feeling, and the American officials were almost ostracised, but this gradually died out and during the present winter there was universal good feeling.

Influence of Cuban Women.

That the Cuban women can exert a marked influence if they choose to no one questions. They were the mainstay of the insurgent juntas all over the island. A few of them actually were in the field. One of the amusing incidents which followed the American occupation was in the Havana police court, where a man and his wife had been brought for quarreling and disturbing the peace of their neighbors. The husband had been a captain and the wife a sergeant in one of the prefectures, as the Cubans call the districts which were controlled by them. But in the police court the rank was reversed. "I'm the captain," the woman announced, and the husband sheepishly promised to keep the peace and obey orders so as to get off without being punished.

Desire for Independence.

The sentiment for independence has been marvelously strong among the Cuban women, but the question is what they consider independence. Captain Sigsbee, when he was in Havana a year or two ago, told a story to illustrate this sentiment. He may have told it for the benefit of the short-sighted Americans, who at that time were urging the Cubans to ask for annexation on the ground that the United States could do much better for them than they could do for themselves. No one seriously doubted this, but it ran counter to the sentiments of the people.

A Cuban woman of social prominence explained the case for Captain Sigsbee's benefit. "What would you think," she said, "of a girl for whom her lover had made all kinds of sacrifices, had suffered everything, had lost everything in order to carry out an ideal for her, if, when the ideal was achieved, she would reject him for the rich suitor who offered her comfort and luxury? Cuba has suffered everything for independence. Now that it is coming, you Americans want her to reject it for annexation, but she will never do so."

Vague Ideas.

But while this sentiment of independence must be respected, there is no reason to think that the Cuban women will not accept the flag and a government of their own under the protection of the United States as the ideal which they have sought. They are somewhat vague in their notions of public affairs and of the international relations of the two countries. One prominent woman who is the head of an institution of learning in Havana and who has numberless university degrees, has been quite active in the political movements. In discussing the work of the constitutional convention she explained the Monroe doctrine, as she understood it, which was that Cuba, because of geography, and because, too, of gratitude, would not let any European nation colonize the United States without protesting. There are some men whose notions of the Monroe doctrine have been almost as vague, but recently a better understanding of the subject has prevailed.

Gomez Expresses His Views in Letters

The letter writing feature of the situation is commented on because Gen. Maximo Gomez has has been writing letters to unnamed friends in Santo Domingo, voicing doubts of the American policy as contained in the Platt amendment. This is a favorite method of the old chief in getting his views before the public. While he talks very well, and always to the point, he dreads the interview. Some of the things he says in his talk appear harsh in cold print, and, in spite of his bitterness toward individuals, he does not like to have his hasty utterances recorded in this way. When he sits down to write a letter of a confidential character, which he knows will find its way into print, he is more careful.

During the insurrection he sometimes wrote letters which fell into the hands of the Spanish commanders, and these commanders were a long time in finding out that this had been the purpose. Where he had trustworthy agents he would also write letters and transmit them unsealed, in order that they might be read by the Cubans through whose hands they passed. That he has taken up his pen again and is writing to his friends in Santo Domingo is pretty good evidence that he desires to be in touch with Cuban public sentiment. During the sessions of the constitutional convention, when his enemies made the most determined effort to render him ineligible for the presidency because of his foreign birth, his friends could not induce him to write a line.

One day an American who is a hero worshiper took an interpreter and went to call on Gen. Gomez in the modest house in which he lives. The American, after expressing his admiration, began to deplore the attitude of the constitutional convention, which at that time seemed likely to adopt the provision rendering him ineligible. "I have nothing to do with that convention," he said, sharply, and closed the interview. He not only refused to write the letter which his friends, who believe he is in earnest in his decision not to accept office in the Cuban republic, wanted, but he spoiled their plans for a dramatic scene in the convention, in which he was to appear and formally declare his position. He has little sympathy with these displays. Gen. Gomez writes very well, and whatever other letters he may address to his Santo Domingo friends within the next two or three months are certain to be interesting.

The Other Gomez.

Some confusion of identity exists in the United States regarding Gen. Maximo Gomez and Juan Gualberto Gomez. A day or two ago a congressman ascribed some sentiments to the old general which were uttered by Juan Gualberto. He was surprised when it was explained to him that Maximo Gomez was not a member of the convention, and that the other Gomez was the one whom he had been reading about. The two men hate each other very cordially. Juan Gualberto Gomez is the colorder member, and to some extent the intellectual leader of the negro race in the island, yet Maximo Gomez always will have a greater control over the black vote than will Gualberto, because the negroes fought under him. Gualberto Gomez edits two newspapers, and in other respects is kept well before the public. He is a very facile writer and writes many of the resolutions of the convention. He is also a warm friend of Bishop Sbarreti and is in sympathy with the bishop's efforts to harmonize church and state in the future republic.

Confusion also exists regard the Sanguily who is a member of the convention and who is alternately charged with violent anti-American and conservative pro-American sentiments. When he is anti-American he is charged with ingratitude toward the United States, because, as it is assumed, he is the Sanguily who, through the efforts of the Washington administration, was freed after he had been sentenced to death by Weyler, but this was Julio Sanguily, and the member of the convention is his brother, Manuel Sanguily. The latter was one of the leading advocates of universal suffrage and of other radical provisions in the constitution, but, as a matter of fact, he never has been radical with regard to the relations with the United States. Manuel Sanguily is the director of the Institute of Havana, which is affiliated with the university.

Negro Influence.

It does not help the situation in Cuba to have the American newspapers and American public men talking of the negroes controlling the convention and predicting another Haiti and the like. Negro sentiment controlled that convention to the extent of fixing irrevocably the provision for universal suffrage in the constitution, but this was a perfectly natural outcome of the conditions. The negroes in Santiago, who were followers of Maceo, are ignorant and almost childlike in their simplicity. They had been filled with the notion that something which was theirs was going to be taken away from them, and the most conservative members of the convention who had misgivings about the workings of universal suffrage in practice saw that it would be necessary to remove this ground of suspicion at the beginning.

Leading Blacks Conservative.

Whether they exercise the franchise or not, the Santiago blacks and the blacks all over the island, have the knowledge that the right of voting is theirs, and in time this is sure to make them more friendly to the United States. No means can be devised which in a day will entirely destroy the influence of ambitious leaders who seek to prey on their credulity. Some of these leaders in Santiago call themselves "honorary blacks." When the negroes repudiate this class of Cubans and put forward more men of their own race, there will be more conservatism. I have not found in the island a negro of prominence who was not conservative. That is all the talk of negro supremacy amounts to at the present time. If ultimately the conservative influences go down and the radicals prevail, it will not be due to the negroes alone.

One of the signs that the radicals are not fully satisfied with the outlook is seen in the revival of the term intransigentes. The radical Cubans do not like to be called intransigentes. That was the term which formerly was applied to the Spaniards who opposed every effort of their government to introduce reforms into Cuba. Now the Cuban intransigentes are those who want no relations with the United States and who have no policy except opposition to the American policy. It makes them uncomfortable to be classed with the Spaniards of old and they have the further feeling that if they should prevail the Cubans of all classes will place on them the responsibility for whatever may happen.

Action on the Platt Amendment.

These radicals will argue a long time and will probably agree to the scheme of formulating a reply to the Platt amendment without actually accepting the responsibility of rejecting it. At present they are laying much stress on General Wood's order in opening the convention, which declared that they were merely to formulate an opinion of the American relations. This is their refuge from having the convention go further and adopt the supplementary ordinance required by the resolutions of Congress, but General Wood's letter of a few days ago, in which he explains that the convention has the right to go further and adopt such an ordinance, paves the way for such action ultimately, though it may not come at once.

Work of the Politicians.

The radical Cubans now are seeking to adopt a shibboleth or rallying cry, which is, "Long live the Constitution." That is the cry in which the conservatives can join. Everybody may wish the constitution long life, and it may even be pointed out that the best way to insure longevity of the organic law is to accept the protection of the United States. Some of the conservatives are doing this, though most of them yet lack the moral courage to take such a stand openly.

Their present line is to argue that the popular demonstrations indorsing the convention are a vote of confidence which will enable it to come to an arrangement with the United States without the delegates losing their influence with their constituents. While many of the meetings which were held adopted resolutions against the Platt amendment, nearly all of these would have been content to indorse the work of the convention if the Cuban politicians who mahaged the meetings had been given the proper cue.

While in some communities there is a disposition to adhere to the ground taken, in other localities there is an apparent willingness to be satisfied with having made a protest and then to let the convention solve the difficulty. In Pinar del Rio an American sentiment has been created by the action of the Washington administration in wiping out the export tax on tobacco. This appealed directly to the tobacco growers, and is as much for their good as for the benefit of the Havana dealers. The people of Pinar had petitioned for it.

Congressmen in Cuba.

The presence of representatives and senators in Cuba at the present time may have a good influence, though some of them have been doubtful about the propriety of making a visit lest their action be misconstrued. Senator Proctor announced before leaving Washington that he was going to Florida and might run over to Havana if he could do any good. In spite of the talk of ingratitude, the Cubans have not forgotten who their friends were in Congress, and the fact that Senator Proctor and others who were their champions supported the Platt amendment will not be overlooked. Moreover, the congressmen themselves probably will be able to get a better understanding of the Cuban point of view and of the difficulty of overcoming at once distrust of the mass of Cubans who have been led to believe that the United States was anxious to annex the island.

CHARLES M. PEPPER.

Open Until 9 O'Clock Saturday Nights.

A blaze of bargain sales tomorrow to wind up the busiest week of the present season

—and the privileges of our "charge system" cheerfully extended those who wish to make purchases, yet who lack ready money.

39c. for men's striped laundered percale shirts, $1 values.

Last week we secured from one of the best makers of men's shirts in the world an immense lot of laundered percale shirts which was his overstock which he made up for spring. They are all neat black and white stripes, made open front and back—and the best percale. We put them on sale Monday, intending to announce them tonight, and they have sold so rapidly that there are no sizes left under 16, but there are plenty of 16, 16½, 17, 17½ and 18, and if your size is here you get the best bargain in a fancy shirt in your life. Had not the stipulation been that this maker's labels were to be ripped out and had we been privileged to mention his name you'd appreciate the extraordinary bargain at once. But if you're a judge of shirts you'll certainly recognize their worthfulness when you see them. Choice for 39c.

50 dozen soft bosom percale shirts for 39c.

Will also be ready for sale tomorrow; all have laundered neckbands and one pair of detached cuffs; worth much more than double.

Tomorrow we shall sell all that remains of winter suits up to $25 for $10

—and we have really included all the finest suits of fancy worsteds and cassimeres, many of which are medium weights, which may with comfort be worn all through spring. It is an extraordinary thing to do, but it is in pursuance of our steadfast policy of not carrying clothing from one season over until the next. You've never in your life bought suits the equal of these for $10.

500 $12.50 spring-weight overcoats, $7.50.

This week we secured a lot of 500 men's spring-weight overcoats from the best clothing maker in New York under the usual price. These we put on sale tomorrow, sharing our good fortune with you. They consist of tan coverts and Oxford cheviots and are the usual values sold at $12.50 by all clothiers. At $7.50 they're magnificent bargains.

Pants up to $6.50 for $2.50.

Tomorrow we offer you the choice of any pair of men's winter-weight pants in the store for $2.50, which sold up to $6.50. This offering includes every pair, mind you, and we emphasize this point because of the practice of many clothiers of picking out the popular patterns when such an offering as this is made.

Any of the above may be bought and "charged"—and paid for as suits your convenience.

Men's and ladies' 50c. and 75c. summer underwear, 25c.

You may put this sale down as the greatest underwear offering you have ever known. Hundreds of men's and women's summer underwear of moco cotton, Egyptian and lisle thread, which are the very best values possible to buy for 50c. and 75c.—a garment selling for 25c. and right at the beginning of the season—half price and less than half price. No need for you to know why such a bargain is possible; we can say that we had to take an enormous lot to get it to sell at 25c.

Men's 15c. collars, 5c.

We are closing out one brand of collars to make room for another to sell at 15c.—a better collar than we've ever known of any men's store selling for 15c. These are up to the standard you've been used to and are in all sizes and styles. 5 cents.

10c. torchon laces, 4½c.

1,000 yards of linen torchon laces in widths ranging from 4 to 6 inches wide, and which, as you know, sell usually for 10c. a yard, will be offered for sale tomorrow for 4½c. a yard.

Child's reefers, $1.98.

A lot of children's pretty tan, red and navy cloth reefers, trimmed with white braid on deep collars, and in sizes 2 to 10 years, will be closed out at $1.98.

Infants' coats, $1.98.

Lot of infants' long and short Bedford coats will be closed out tomorrow at $1.98.

Corsets, $1

—everything in straight-front corsets and military effects, in all makes.

Sale of linens.

10c. yard for bleached table damask in rich designs; 29c. value.

59c. for turkey red table covers, fringed all round, ready for use; 75c. value.

59c. a dozen for all-linen bleached dinner napkins; 79c. value.

12½c. for all-linen huck towels with red borders, hemmed; 15c. value.

49c. dozen for all-linen fringed napkins with colored borders; 60c. value.

25c. for plaid turkey red table linen; 39c. value.

21c. for hemstitched linen huck towels, large size; 31c. value.

49c. yard for full bleached table damask, 2 yards wide; 69c. value.

98c. for all-linen damask dinner napkins, rich designs; regular $1.25 value.

$16.50 for women's spring suits (values up to $30.).

The complete overstock and all the sample garments of one of the foremost makers in New York, consisting of pebble cheviots in black, brown and blue and Venetian and broadcloths in black, blue and every stylish color. The jackets are in Eton and tight-fitting effects, lined with taffeta silk and faced with peau de soie. Some of the jackets have the stylish corded silk vests and some of these suits are trimmed elaborately with satin and taffeta and black and gilt braid and buttons. The skirts are full flaring and have flounces and the stylish girdle—are lined with percaline and have best bindings. They're marvelous values at $16.50, because stores about town are selling them at $25 and $30.

Black wide-wale cheviot skirts, $2.75.

The very fashionable wide-wale black cheviot skirts which cost $4.50 and $5 elsewhere here at $2.75; full seven-gore and have gros grain silk belts and are percaline lined.

Lot of rainy-day skirts for $1.98.

Rainy-day skirts, skirts in three shades, with 3-button side fastenings and 8 rows of stitching at bottom and with gros grain silk belts, in all lengths and all sizes, for $1.98 tomorrow.

$4.25 for silk waists up to $8.

From a silk waist maker known from Maine to California, and considered by all to be the leading designer of fashionable silk waists, we have secured an immense lot, which comprises his entire line of surpluses. These we are enabled to offer, beginning tomorrow, at $4.25—a bit of merchandising which not one out of ten merchants would do, for the other nine would put them on sale at regular prices, thus accruing enormous profits by doing so. The good fortune of this enormous purchase is shared with you, and, indeed, you get the greatest silk waist values we have ever given you, and you know what that means.

They are all of the highest grade of taffeta silk. They are made in every stylish effect—tucked, corded and hemstitched, both back and front. They have the new bishop sleeves, and are in black and every shade which will be fashionable this spring. The identical silk waists are to be seen in three other stores' windows marked at $7.50 and $8.

$1.69 for boys' $3.50 vestie suits.

Lot of boys' plain blue flannel vestie suits, trimmed with wide and narrow braid; sizes 3 to 10; the regular values sold for $3.50—for $1.69.

$1.98 for boys' double-breasted suits.

Lot of 50 boys' double-breasted suits of elegant cheviots for early spring wear, in great variety of patterns, in sies 14, 15 and 16 years; the same suits which every clothier sells for $3.50—for $1.98.

$2.49 for blue flannel suits.

Lot of boys' all-wool blue flannel suits—all sailor blouse effects; trimmed with braid most elaborately, sizes 4 to 9; the same suits which are sold everywhere for as high as $5 in season—to go for $2.49.

Boys' 25c. wool knee pants, 12½c.

Boys' sailor blouse wash suits, 98c.

—usual values which sell for $2.98. Big saving.

You cannot afford to delay now—if you want a $5 or $6 flannel waist at $1.98.

The unprecedented selling has made an enormous hole in the purchase of ladies' all-wool French flannel waists, which we're selling at $1.98, and we warn you to come in at once if you wish to take advantage of the enormous values. The assortment is yet good and includes every stylish color as well as black and white, some trimmed exquisitely.

9c. sale toilet requisites.

Imported bay rum,
4-row bristle tooth brushes,
Woodworth's perfumes, all odors, per ounce,
Large-size hair brushes,
Box of toilet soap, containing 3 cakes,
Tetlow's swansdown face powder,
½-lb. can borated talcum powder,
Screw-top bottle violet almond meal,
Raymond's tooth powder,
Piece chamois and sponge—for..... 9c.

Music sale.

"Way Down East," "An Easy Mark," "Two Jolly Rovers" and "Mame," 9c. copy.

"The New Born King," "In Church That Sunday Morn," "Cupid's Dream Waltz," "Birdie, I'd Like to Buy a Gilded Cage for You," "Venus, You're the Sweetest Girl I Ever Knew," "Day by Day," "Amorita Waltz," "I Miss You, Lize." All that new music, 16c. copy.

Sale of new shoes for spring.

Specially lowered prices tomorrow for the new spring styles in ladies', men's and children's footwear. You should appreciate the bargains which are thus made, for they are all worthful, standard qualities, which wear longest and hence give the greatest satisfaction.

85c. pair tomorrow for misses' and children's vici kid lace shoes, with the new patent rubber spring heels, which prevent noise and prolong the wear. Other shoe stores sell shoes of equal value for $1.75 and $1.50. 85c. pair for sizes 8½ to 11; 95c. pair for sizes 11½ to 2.

59c. pair tomorrow for little boys' vici kid spring heel lace shoes—sizes 9 to 13½—which are best 98c. values you can buy.

98c. pair tomorrow for youths' and boys' satin calf lace shoes, with horseshoes quilted all over the soles; made of extra quality sole leather, and with strong back straps; regular $2 and $1.75 values; 98c. for sizes 13 to 2; $1.25 for sizes 2½ to 5½.

98c. pair tomorrow for ladies' tan and black strictly hand-turned southern ties, which are a big bargain at $2.

$1.89 pair tomorrow for ladies' patent leather lace shoes, with extension soles, and made on the new style toes, with Cuban heels; a full dress shoe and made to sell for $3.50.

$2.23 a pair tomorrow for lot of men's strictly hand-sewed welt Russia calf shoes, in tan and the new shade of wine; which sell everywhere for $3.50.

$2.98 pair tomorrow for lot of men's patent leather lace and button shoes; strictly hand-sewed welts; modern toes; full worth, $4.

2 lots embroideries—less than ½.

LOT ONE—2,000 yards of edging and inserting, two, three and four inches wide, which usually sell for 15c. and 20c. yard, to go at the ridiculous price of..... 5½c.

LOT TWO—1,600 yards of cambric and nainsook embroideries and insertings—some in match sets—which sells usually for as high as 35c. a yard, to go for..... 8½c.

No. 1 black velvet ribbons in 10-yard pieces, 29c. instead of 35c.

8½c. pair for child's 20c. black ribbed hose.

12½c. pair for ladies' lace ribbed hose; usually 25c. pair.

HECHT & COMPANY, 513-515 Seventh Street.

PATHETIC SCENES IN COURT.

Incidents Attending the Imposition of Penitentiary Sentences.

Something in the way of excitement occurred today in Criminal Court No. 1, when Justice Barnard sentenced Benjamin F. Butler, colored, convicted of embezzlement, to imprisonment in the penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va., for five years. Butler's wife, who was in the court room, uttered a piercing scream and followed it with agonizing cries. Deputy marshals hurriedly conducted the woman from the room, but they were unable to calm her grief. In the case of Butler it was stated that he was president of a local benevolent society, and appropriated about $2,000 of the society's money to his own use.

A particularly sad case disposed of today was that of William T. Johnson, convicted of embezzlement. Johnson's wife and seven young children were in court when sentence of imprisonment for two years in the Moundsville penitentiary was imposed. The defendant was formerly employed as a conductor on a Baltimore and Ohio train. It was charged that he took up from passengers on a train certain trip tickets good for passage from Washington to Baltimore, failed to cancel them, and later sold them to a ticket broker on Pennsylvania avenue. Johnson claimed that he purchased the tickets from a stranger he met in a local lunch room.

Another matter settled today was the case of William A. Ferguson, convicted of false pretenses in representing himself to be a well-known physician of South Carolina. Three years in the penitentiary was the sentence imposed. Before the court acted, the defendant made an eloquent plea, arguing that the weight of the evidence submitted at the trial was in favor of the defense.

Other sentences imposed today by Justice Barnard were as follows: James Carrico, housebreaking, three years at Moundsville; Andrew Gatton, alias Andrew Giddings, housebreaking, five years; Oscar Ward, embezzlement, three years; George Robinson and Burrell Piper, housebreaking, three years each; Augustus Wilson, false pretenses, one year and one day.

Harry W. Palmer, indicted for circulating obscene literature, was arraigned today and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $100, and, in default, to stand committed until paid.

War Veterans as Entertainers.

An entertainment and dance of an enjoyable character was given last evening in Grand Army Hall, under the auspices of Henry W. Lawton Command, Spanish War Veterans. The affair was in honor of Miss Harriet E. Hawley, sponsor of the command. An interesting program of vocal and instrumental selections was given, and addresses were made by General Hawley, General Harries, Captain Hodges and others.

Pennsylvania Republicans.

Organization of the Pennsylvania Republican Association was completed at a meeting held last night in Arion Hall, when a constitution and by-laws were adopted and the election of the officers chosen February 14 was ratified. The officers are: President, H. M. Foote; vice president, W. B. Stewart; secretary, Thomas J. Quigley; financial secretary, H. G. Brown; treasurer, J. H. Dewees.

An executive committee was also appointed consisting of J. K. Dawes, T. V. Powderly, W. M. Bobb, J. H. W. Thrush, F. A. Weaver, J. R. Lott and H. R. McCalmont. Membership committee, W. E. Bennett, C. H. Prescott and Robert C. Gotta.

Each Given Half an Hour.

The members of the National Geographic Society and those who attend the lecture to be given this evening at 8 o'clock, at the First Congregational Church, 10th and G streets, will be treated to a unique entertainment. The allotted time, which is one hour, is to be divided equally between two speakers, who are especially well qualified to speak on two topics of great interest. The subject is the rather unique one, "The Two Ends of the Earth," namely the arctic and the antarctic regions.

Mr. Herbert L. Bridgman, the secretary of the Peary Club of New York, and one of the most influential among those who have promoted the explorations by Lieut. Peary, will occupy the first half hour, while Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who went with the Belgian expedition, 1897-'99, to the antarctic regions, will give an account of that exploration.

Case to Be Appealed.

Mr. Edward P. Mertz, the well-known local druggist, was today charged before the Police Court with violating the building regulations by cutting a door in the wall between his store and the Columbia Theater without a permit. The allegation was not denied, but Mr. Mertz claimed that no permit was required, and Judge Kimball imposed a fine of $10.

Sentence was suspended by the court pending the disposition of the case by the Court of Appeals, to which the case will, it is understood, be taken. Mr. Mertz was released on $100 bonds to await further proceedings.

Request Granted.

The Capital Traction Company several days ago applied to the District Commissioners for permission to paint a white strip about one foot wide from the wheel rail to the slot rail on its tracks at those points on the near side of intersecting streets where positive stops are required under the recent order of the Commissioners on account of the common fire department routes. Captain Beach, the Engineer Commissioner, has recommended to his associates that the request be granted, provided the strip be painted red instead of white. If painted red, thinks Captain Beach, the color will be less apt to frighten horses. His associates have agreed with him in the matter and the request was today approved.

Wants Legal Advice.

Mr. W. H. Stoutenburgh, the intendant of the Washington Asylum, today requested the opinion of the attorney of the District upon the computation of the terms of imprisonment of persons sentenced to the workhouse. He also wishes legal advice as to the counting of fraction of days. That is, whether in the computation of a prisoner's term of servitude he should be credited with the day of arrival and the day of release as full days of service. The Commissioners will refer the matter to their attorney for his opinion.

For Opening an Alley.

The marshal of the District has submitted to the District Commissioners a report of the proceedings instituted for the opening of an alley in square 1005. The jury awarded damages to the amount of $222.19, as follows: Frank T. Browning, $29.57; Maria T. Brown, $122.62; marshal's fee, $10, and jury fees, $60. The amount awarded for damages was assessed as benefits against the following property owners: Charles B. Bailey, $50; Frank T. Browning, $20; Maria T. Brown, $70; John J. Lanahan, $5; Diller B. Groff, $15; George G. Henderson et al., $10; Mary C. Cronin, $22.19; John Ofenstein, $20, and Michael G. McCormick, $10.

Again the Party Lash.

From the Baltimore Herald.

The party lash cracked again and the fourteen democratic senators at Annapolis yesterday closed their eyes to the constitution and voted to take away from the people of Maryland what the people have given themselves—the right of every man to vote. The purpose of the election bill is well defined and well understood by both parties, as well as by the people that are not particularly interested in the welfare of either. The bill which the governor will sign, a bill framed in secret under Mr. Gorman's direction and shamelessly forced through an inexcusable extra session of the legislature, hopes to make it impossible for any man to vote who cannot read, unless, perhaps, he be a Gorman democrat.

It is an attempt to alter the constitution of the people of Maryland without consulting the people. No specious defense based on protection from negro domination or illiteracy can hide this fact.

Several states have established suffrage qualifications, the question of a universal or a limited suffrage is a legitimate one. But what state legislature ever dared before to limit the rights of the people without submitting its plans to a popular vote?

The indignation aroused throughout the state at the boss rule at Annapolis will grow, month by month, until November furnishes the people an opportunity to be heard. There is no trick in the Gorman ballot law that will stand against the sentiment for honest elections and the constitutional right to vote.

Sarah Butler today, in the Police Court, pleaded guilty of violating the Edmunds law, and Judge Scott fined her $10, with the alternative of thirty days in jail.

HEADACHE

DR. MILES ANTI Pain Pills.

At all drug stores. 25 Doses 25c.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try

Jell-O,

a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! No baking! Add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. Get a package at your grocer's today. 10 cts.