NEWS FROM GEORGETOWN

Widening of Wisconsin Avenue Discussed by Citizens

Hope Expressed That Three-Fourths of the Land Needed Will Be Donated—Some Talk of Celebrating the Town's Sesqui-Centennial Next Year—A New Jury Commissioner.

The Citizens Northwest Suburban Association met last night at Tenleytown. The principal subject discussed was the plan for the widening of Wisconsin Avenue, including Thirty-second Street, extended, which merges into the first named. It was the hope of the speakers, as expressed, that the project would be accomplished largely through the donation of land by the property holders on either side of the highway. It is hoped to secure in donations at least 75 per cent of the ground needed. The plan, as outlined, calls for the condemnation of twenty-seven feet of land on either side of the present building lines. This would provide an avenue 120 feet broad. A form of agreement was adopted at last night's meeting, copies of which will be distributed among the property holders who will be most benefited by the improvement. Congress will be petitioned to appropriate the necessary money to pay for the other 25 per cent of the land needed and to erect such legislation as is necessary.

Mr. Sam Ross, of the firm of Barber & Ross, is about to begin the erection of eighteen houses on the south side of U Street (Road), just west of Thirtieth Street and facing the Boyce tract, the entrance to the proposed new park. The houses will each contain two flats of four rooms each, fitted with modern conveniences. The contractors state that the buildings will be ready for occupancy by the early spring.

E. J. Stellwagen and Henry E. Davis, trustees, have sold to Thomas Eagan, lot 3, block 3, Oak View, being a part of the tract formerly owned by ex-President Cleveland.

In conformity with the usual custom, the Sir Knights of the Potomac Commandery, No. 3, of this place, will assemble at their asylum on Christmas Day at 12 o'clock meridian, to partake of the following toasts, the sentiments having been promulgated by the Committee on Christmas Observance: "To our Most Eminent Grand Master, Reuben Hedley Lloyd: A merry Christmas, and may the coming century fulfill the golden promise of peace on earth and good will toward men." The Grand Master's response to this is as follows: "Templars: I wish you a happy and prosperous New Year. When all keep the new commandment of our Redeemer, the golden promise will be fulfilled. You are obligated to labor unremittingly to bring to pass that perfection of man's moral and intellectual development, in the Gospel of St. John, xiii chapter, 34th verse, you will find the new commandment."

The House of the Good Shepherd, on T Street extended, to the rear of the Western High School, is a beneficiary to the amount of $500 under the will of the late Eliza Mosher.

Georgetown has a new jury commissioner, Frederick L. Moore, who has succeeded to the office made vacant by the resignation of M. J. Adler. Mr. Adler has drawn jurors for this section for many years.

On May 15, 1901, Georgetown will be 150 years old, and there is some talk among the leading spirits of celebrating the sesqui-centennial in a becoming manner. What now constitutes Georgetown was, when the Legislature authorized certain Commissioners to lay out the site, a part of Frederick county, Md. In due time formal notice will be taken by the citizens of this interesting period of Georgetown's history. Georgetown has not had a celebration exclusively her own since the opening of the Free Bridge, popularly known as the Aqueduct.

The following officers of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Methodist Protestant Church, were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. Clyde Grimes; vice president, B. F. Poston; treasurer, Harry Selby; recording secretary, Miss Marjorie Edmonston; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Clyde Grimes; musical director, Robert T. Ballard; second vice president, Miss Victoria Portch; pianist, Miss Nellie Edmonston; organist, Mrs. Clyde Grimes.

At a regular meeting of National Council, No. 220, National Union, held on Thursday evening, the following officers were elected: C. F. Fawcett, president; E. W. Wood, vice president; M. J. Conlin, speaker; G. P. Hoskinson, recording secretary; H. W. Scammell, financial secretary; W. S. Detwiler, treasurer; H. G. Zollner, chaplain; C. L. Gladmon, usher; M. J. Sauter, sergeant; Pietro Livigni, doorkeeper; A. C. Parker and C. F. Fawcett, delegates to cabinet; W. S. Detwiler, delegate to immediate relief; A. C. Parker, Phillip Garnett, J. McK. Elker, L. H. Yateman, delegates to Fraternal Congress.

THE BAILEY'S TRIAL DELAYED.

Unable to Secure Proper Coal for the Torpedo Boat.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 22.—The official speed trial of the torpedo boat Bailey has again been postponed, this time on account of no fault with the boat or machinery, but because it was impossible to secure the proper coal supply. Capt. Robley D. Evans, who is the senior officer of the board, said that the Bailey was good for thirty knots. He is very much pleased with the boat, and says she is finely built, free from vibration, and could easily make twenty-eight knots in service.

The coal needed to maintain the high steam pressure is hand picked Pocahontas, and until the builders can secure this there will be no further trials. The Bailey will leave for Morris Heights today.

STERNBERG FOUND GUILTY.

The Berlin Banker Sentenced to Thirty Months' Penal Servitude.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Sternberg, the wealthy Berlin banker, who was charged with offences against morality, and whose arrest led to a great police scandal, was found guilty yesterday and sentenced to penal servitude for two years and a half, and to be deprived of his civil rights for five years.

Chief of Police Meerscheit Huellesen, who was implicated in the revelations brought about by the charges against Sternberg, he having admitted that he received money from the banker, died yesterday.

THE APPALACHIAN PARK.

Prof. G. Pinchot Lectures on the Subject at Congregational Church.

The regular weekly meeting of the National Geographical Society which was held last night in the First Congregational Church, was well attended. Prof. Alexander Bell, the president of the society, called the meeting to order and requested all those members who desire to receive notices of the meetings of the society to so advise the secretary, so that proper arrangements can be made. Professor Bell announced that lectures of popular intcrest will be held every alternate Friday in the Congregational Church, and that the scientific meetings will be held on the intervening Fridays. Professor Bell stated that on January 4 a lecture will be given on "Explorations and Missions of the Franciscan Fathers in California," and on January 18 the theme of the lecture will be "The Isthmian Canal," by Arthur P. Davis.

After having given a general outline of the lectures to be given this season, Professor Bell introduced Prof. Gifford Pinchot, Forester in the Agricultural Department, who spoke on "The Proposed Appalachian Park."

"The region of the proposed Appalachian Park," said Professor Pinchot, "lies along the backbone of the American Continent and runs through portions of the States of North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, and Alabama, and includes in all an area of about 7,600 square miles. It is called the 'Land of the Sky' by reason of its high altitudes. The delightful and healthful climate is one of the region's strongest claims to its selection as a National Park."

In speaking of the people of the region where it is desired that the park shall be established, Professor Pinchot said that they were very poor and illiterate. Many of them never saw a railroad train and have practically no knowledge of the world outside of the section in which they live. The country, he said, was almost in its primitive state and is entirely undeveloped. Wolves, panthers, bears in great numbers, and other wild animals abound in the forest fastnesses which on account of the density of the undergrowth it is impossible to penetrate.

THE ARLINGTON WHEELMEN.

"'Bus" Party and Oyster Roast for the Next Meeting.

One dozen Arlington Wheelmen, notwithstanding the cool atmosphere of last Sunday morning, under command of Captain Stone, made a short run out the Seventh Street pike as far as the District line. Captain Stone is considering the advisability of calling runs semi-monthly during the winter months, and not every week, as has been the custom heretofore.

The auditing committee, appointed at the November meeting to examine the books of the financial secretary and treasurer, met Tuesday evening at the home of President Mayer, and audited the accounts of the said two officers, and have a very satisfactory report to make to the club at its next meeting.

In keeping with the club's red and black sweater a small winged "A," artistically work with red silk on a dark blue background, has been adopted for the caps. The design is unique, and many of the members have them on their caps.

For the next regular meeting, which will be held on the 3d proximo, the amusement committee has decided to carry into effect the suggestion to have a "'bus party" and oyster roast at Suitland Park. An abundance of the bivalves, together with other delicacies, will be on hand. There will be appropriate music, and an enjoyable time is anticipated by the Arlingtons and their friends.

The club run tomorrow will be to Cabin John Bridge, starting from Fourteenth Street and New York Avenue, at 9:30 a. m. sharp. As this will be the last run of the century, the captain earnestly requests that a good representation of the club and their friends make the trip.

A SHADOWY WARNING.

Phenomenon Noticed on the White House Porch Each Morning.

The supersitious persons who, three years ago, about the time the President's mother died, discovered a shadow every morning when the sun shone on the porch of the White House, representing the bent form of an old woman, have made another discovery in the same place. Each fair day at about 11 o'clock in the morning a shadow has appeared for the last week on one of the massive Greek pillars at the east side of the front portico, representing clearly the forearm, hand, and stubby forefinger. The finger, slightly bent, is held up distinctly in the attitude of protest or warning. The curious shadow has been frequently pointed out to visitors at the Executive Mansion during the last week.

FURS AND WOMAN MISSING.

Brooklyn Police Looking for "Miss Morgan, of Washington."

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The police of Brooklyn are looking for a woman who registered at the Pierrepont House as M. A. Morgan, of Washington, D. C. She is about twenty-eight years old, a pretty brunette, and richly dressed. On Thursday she visited a dry goods store in Fulton Street and in a short time had complicated the salesman. She said she had come all the way from Washington to purchase a sealskin sacque and a muff for "mama's Christmas."

She picked out two sacques, one worth $369 and the other $345. The muff was valued at $35. Then she offered a check in payment and pouted when she was told that it was a rule never to accept checks from strangers. The salesman then asked where she was staying and she said the Pierrepont House. He offered to send the articles to the hotel and Miss Morgan said that would be delightful, as she could show them to "papa."

The goods were accordingly taken to the Pierrepont House. Miss Morgan was waiting for them. She took the most expensive sacque and muff and said she would show them to "papa" and would return in a few minutes. She carried them into a room. The messenger waited for over an hour and then wrapped on the door. There was no answer. He opened the door, but the room was empty. Miss Morgan had made her exit by another door. The dry goods firm put their loss at $400.

TO EXTEND A RAILWAY LEASE.

A Proposition Submitted by Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, which is owned by the city of Cincinnati, and is practically a part of the Southern Railway system, have submitted to President Samuel Spencer, of the Southern Railway Company, a copy of a proposed agreement for the extension of the lease of the Cincinnati Southern.

It is proposed that the capital stock of the Cincinnati, New Orleans, and Texas Pacific, the direct lessee of the Cincinnati Southern, shall be increased from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000; that the term of extension shall be sixty years, or until October 12, 1966, and that the rental shall be $1,200,000 annually. It is also stipulated that traffic shall not be diverted from the leased road. If these terms are agreed to by the railroad companies concerned the people of Cincinnati must vote on the ratification of the agreement.

IMPRISONMENT FOR CUIGNET.

The Penalty for Making Public a Secret French Document.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Major Cuignet, who was prominently identified with the Dreyfus case, and who was arrested by order of General Andre, Minister of War, for violating army discipline by writing to the Prime Minister direct in connection with the famous Panizzardi telegram and making public a certain secret document, has been ordered to be detained for two months in a fortress.

GOOD REASON FOR IT.

The Success and Popularity of the New Catarrh Cure.

The remarkable success and popularity of the new catarrh cure, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, is largely because it not only cures catarrh, but because catarrh sufferers who use these tablets know what they are taking into their systems: no secret is made of what they contain. They are composed of Hydrastin, blood root, guaiacol, and red gum, are pleasant to the taste, and being dissolved in the mouth they take immediate effect upon the mucous lining of the throat, nasal passages, and the whole respiratory tract.

The cures that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets have accomplished in old chronic cases are little short of remarkable, and the advantage of knowing just what you are taking into your system is of paramount importance when it is remembered that the cocaine or morphine habit has been frequently contracted as the result of using secret catarrh remedies, as so many of them are well known to contain these injurious drugs.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets meet with the approval and cordial support of physicians because their antiseptic character renders them perfectly safe for the general public to use, and their composition makes them a common-sense cure for all forms of catarrhal trouble.

With nearly all advertised catarrh cures it is a matter of guesswork as to what you are taking into the stomach, as the proprietors, while making all sorts of claims as to what their medicines will do, are very careful to keep it a close secret as to what they really contain.

This is one reason why Stuart's Catarrh Tablets have been so widely recommended, because they are not only pleasant and convenient to take, but the patient also knows he is not putting into his stomach anything of an injurious character.

These tablets are sold by druggists everywhere in the United States and Canada at 50 cents for complete treatment, and probably there is no better remedy ever devised for the permanent cure of catarrh, whether located in the head, throat, bronchial tubes, or in the stomach.

THE BENEFITS OF SLAVERY.

Major Pratt Replies to a Letter of a Colored Bishop.

CARLISLE, Pa., Dec. 22.—Major R. H. Pratt, Superintendent of the Carlisle Indian School, made an address recently before the Cumberland County Teachers' Institute, in which he touched upon the subject of slavery. This drew a letter of enquiry from Bishop Francis H. Hill, of Wesley Union African Methodist Episcopal Church, of Harrisburg, in reply to which Major Pratt wrote:

"I said that slavery had brought 10,000,000 blacks from the torrid zone into this enlightened country and had taught them a new language and prepared them by association for citizenship, and that no Christian or other civilized scheme that I know of in the history of the world had done or was capable of doing a thing like that.

"I said that slavery was a far kindlier thing to the negro than the methods adopted in managing our Indians are to them. I am beginning to question whether freedom for your people in the United States is going to be a boon to you and to the nation.

"We blame the people of the South for 'Jim Crow' cars. The United States makes a constitutional amendment that there shall be no distinction 'on account of race, color, or previous conditions of servitude.' Congress legislates that there shall be two regiments of cavalry and two of infantry made up entirely of colored men. So the Government sets the example in the 'Jim Crow' car business.

"You certainly have no grounds to quarrel with slavery unless you regret being transplanted from the jungles of Africa to the citizenship, freedom, and intelligence of the United States. Slavery was the bridge that carried you over, and there was not and is not another bridge equal to that."

BROKEN FAITH ALLEGED.

A Baltimore Dramatic Club Sues a Red Cross Auxiliary.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—Suit has been filed at Towson by Manager J. F. Diehl, of the "Strollers," an amateur theatrical organization of Baltimore, by Attorneys Malcom V. Tyson and J. Harry Williams against the "Lend a Hand Club," an auxiliary of the Red Cross Society, for $10,000. The bill alleges that the "Strollers" gained permission from the "Lend a Hand Club" to give a theatrical performance at Music Hall on October 24 under its auspices for the benefit of the Galveston sufferers. After Mr. Diehl had advertised the performance and had gained contributions for the play upon the statement that the performance was to be given under the auspices of the "Lend a Hand Club," Mrs. Elizabeth Graham, President of the "Lend a Hand Club," on the part of her club, disavowed all connection with the entertainment, much to the detriment of the performance and causing a pecuniary loss to Manager Diehl, subjecting the "Strollers" to criticism and disrepute.

Members of the "Lend a Hand Club" who are joined in the suit are Mrs. Elizabeth Graham, Miss Mary Stansbury, Mrs. Louise Passano, Mrs. Sarah B. Shertzer, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Bruce, Mrs. Louise Clabaugh, Mrs. Alice Robinson, Mrs. Harriet M. Hill, Mrs. C. Brooks, Miss Annie Vandenburg, Mrs. Helen R. Kemp, Mrs. Elizabeth Thelin, Miss Reta Thelin, Mrs. Mary Patterson, Mrs. Edith Kirk, Mrs. Rebecca Lovejoy, Miss Annie Boulek and Miss Ella Hays, all prominent in Baltimore society.

HUNDREDS LOST IN THE GALES.

The Entire Fishing Settlement of St. Pierre in Mourning.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 22.—Capt. John Carroll, of the fishing schooner Niagara, which has arrived at Gloucester, reports that he touched at the French fishing station of St. Pierre and found the entire settlement in mourning. About every inhabitant of the place, which has about 8,000 population, was grieving for the loss of friend or relative. The gales which have prevailed during the fall have wrought death and destruction among the French fleet on the fishing banks, more especially on the Grand Banks and the Quero.

A large number of vessels had been lost and the loss of life is estimated at 200. Some twenty-one wives had been made widows and forty-nine children left fatherless. The loss of life and property had given a serious blow to business there. Many harrowing tales of wreck and ruin were told. One vessel had come ashore at Gallantry Head bottom up, nine dead men being found in the hold when the vessel was righted.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

The Matter to Be Considered by the South Carolina Legislature.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 22.—The employment of children in cotton mills and in other industrial enterprises in this State will be one of the chief subjects to be considered by the South Carolina Legislature at its session next month. A great deal of attention has been given the matter, and it is believed that the Legislature will endeavor to have a better understanding of the conditions as they exist in this State today.

The enormous increase in the cotton manufacturing industry and the employment of such a large number of operatives have naturally brought many children into the mills, and there is a desire on the part of the lawmakers to see that the children are not put to work too young. F. H. McMaster, a member of the Legislature from Charleston county, has just returned to the city from an extended tour through the mill section and has gathered a bulk of information which will be presented to the Assembly when the child labor question is taken up.

Mr. McMaster says that he went to the mill district impressed with the idea that legislation restricting the employment of children in the cotton mills was imperative, but admitted that he came back here with his ideas somewhat shaken. He says he is inclined to believe that if legislation is required it should be more in protection of the mills than against them. He says the condition of the mill people is excellent, and he is unable to see just how this can be improved.

At the Pelzer Manufacturing Company's mills, one of the largest concerns in the country, operatives employed are made to sign an agreement that their children between the ages of five and twelve years will be kept in the schools provided by the company, and after passing the age of twelve the children will be put to work in the mill and kept there under the direction of the superintendent. This rule is said to be satisfactory and the Pelzer schools are filled with children who are given an early education before they are started in for their life work.

Other members of the Legislature are conducting quiet investigations, and it is thought that great attention will be given the question when it is called up by the Assembly.

PREFERS TO TEACH IN CUBA.

Superintendent Frye Does Not Want to Be School Commissioner.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—Superintendent Frye has published a letter addressed to the teachers of Cuba, in which he says it is rumored that owing to ill-health the present school commissioner has resigned, and that many requests have been made by teachers that he (Frye) be appointed in his stead. Mr. Frye declares that he is convinced that if the present commissioner has resigned another Cuban should be appointed to the place. He asks the teachers not to make any more requests that he be appointed, as he would not accept the position. He does not wish to have anything to do with the executive part of the school work, but desires to remain a teacher. He would rather be a teacher in the humblest school in Cuba than rule the world.

Mr. Frye recently published another letter addressed to the Cubans, in which he said that the words of the Cuban national hymn should be changed in order not to offend the feelings of Spaniards, who are therein called cowards. The Spaniards, he said, were the ancestors of the Cubans. The hymn should also be changed where it says that the Government of Spain is not feared, to read that no foreign Government is feared. The "Diario de la Marina" says that the old reading does not offend Spaniards, but should offend Cubans, who should not be supposed to be capable of fearing anything after not having feared American intervention.

Mr. Frye's first letter, in which he appeals to Cubans to make a nation of Cuba, is well received by the Cubans, but Americans regard it as sentimental. It is said that Mr. Frye wants to become Governor of Cuba, but he says this idea is ridiculous. He adds that he has never cultivated acquaintance with any of the Cuban leaders and that his object in writing the letter was to stimulate enthusiasm for the schools.

A number of Spanish bankers have called on General Wood and informed him that they were disposed to take up the Havana city loan of $15,000,000. They, however, wanted a recognition by the military government of the legality of the loan in order to make it binding on the succeeding government. They also want the income from certain municipal properties pledged for the payment of interest. The bankers say they have made no arrangement with American bankers, though they count on them for support. They would make the loan through Senor De Armas.

Collector Bliss has written to General Wood concerning the order from Washington allowing officers of the army and all who are in the employ of the Government to have Christmas presents brought into the island free of duty until February 15. He says that last year there were many employes in the custom house and postoffice who held high appointments from Washington. This year there is none in the custom house and consequently he thinks the order should not apply to the ordinary American employes who are doing the same work as Cubans and who do not hold direct appointments from Washington. Otherwise an invidious distinction might be made between Cuban and American employes.

The Conservative papers are calling attention to an article published in the "Review of Reviews," which virtually declares that Cuba is a self-governing colony. These papers consider that the article was inspired by the Administration, and point out that the revolutionary papers have not protested against it. They declare that this fact is a good sign, as it shows a change for the better in the Jacobins, who a year ago mercilessly insulted the Conservatives for making a similar proposition as the solution of the Cuban problem. The "Lucha" says that the Jacobins, after all their bombast, have finally agreed that the United States shall indefinitely occupy Havana, Cienfuegos, and Santiago, shall represent Cuba at the foreign capitals, and that Cuba shall only contract debts with the consent of the United States.

The Conservative papers urge the members of their party to make an effort to prevent the Jacobins from getting absolute control of the island. Many persons claim that the Radical element in the constitutional convention will accept the terms as stated by the "Lucha," and the Radical organs do not deny the statements of "La Lucha."

Colonel Black has written to the ayuntamiento, saying that the latter misunderstood his former letter regarding his estimate as to the cost of sewering and paving the city. This estimate, he now says, did include the contractors' profits, which were placed at from 10 to 15 per cent. He adds that the estimate may be wrong, but that the best proof of this would be to sell the contract at public auction without putting difficulties in the way of bidders.

THE CUFIC'S CREW RESCUED.

The White Star Liner Anchored Off the Skerries Disabled.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A steam lifeboat has brought forty-six of the crew of the White Star steamship Cufic ashore. The steamship is anchored off the Skerries, disabled.

Immediately after rescuing the men on the Cufic the lifeboat put out again and rescued the crew of a schooner which was stranded at Prurbyn Point.

An officer of the Cufic says that a gale set in soon after the Cufic, which had lost her propeller, and was returning to Liverpool in tow, left Queenstown. The tugs made little headway. As they approached Skerries the tow ropes broke and the Cufic lay at the mercy of the wind and sea. The captain immediately ordered that anchors be put out from bow and stern. They fortunately held in seventeen fathoms of water, and prevented the steamer from drifting on the rocks. The tugs hovered near the Cufic, but were unable to help her.

The rescue of the crew by the lifeboats was a most dangerous undertaking. It occupied several hours. The seas constantly broke over the lifeboats as they were returning to the shore, and all the men were exhausted.