SHERMAN'S VIEWS ON CUBA

Will the Secretary Maintain Those of the Senator?

HE FAVORS THE REPUBLIC

In a Recent Speech He Stated It as His Conviction That the United States Must Intervene Sooner or Later—Cubans. Have Fairly Acquired the Position of Belligerents

"Sir, whatever may be the result of the adoption of this measure, I desire to take my share of responsibility in connection with it, and with confidence in the judgment of the Almighty Ruler of the universe, I believe it will be wise if we can assist, and all the other nations of America concur, in securing to the people of Cuba the same liberties we now enjoy."

With such words for peroration, Senator Sherman closed the speech he made on the resolutions reported in the first session of this Congress by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents and urging that the friendly offices of this government should be exercised to induce Spain to grant independence to the island. Senator Sherman made the speech from which the opening paragraph of this article is quoted on February 28, 1896. The quotation is from page 2248 of the Congressional Record of the first session of this Congress. The quotations which follow are from the same page and pages 2246 and 2247.

These quotations are apt now because, first, Senator Sherman has accepted the portfolio of State under McKinley; second, because of the conflict of the various dispatches alleging to set forth his position on the Cuban question, and published since his acceptance of the State portfolio. As it is unlikely that the present administration will intervene in the insurrection and as it is certain that without such intervention the insurrection will continue till after the inauguration, it is interesting to know just what the next Secretary of State thinks of the Cuban situation.

True, nearly a year has passed since the Senator made the speech from which these quotations are made. But as he voted for the resolutions adopted by the Foreign Relations Committee and which he presented to the Senate before the holidays just passed, and as these last resolutions go farther than those of last year, it is safe to assume that if the Senator has changed his views at all on the situation it is toward a more radical rather than to a more conservative end. In the first paragraph of his speech he said:

"My convictions are strong, made stronger every day, that the condition of affairs in Cuba is such that the intervention of the United States must sooner or later be given to put an end to crimes that are almost beyond description."

Some time ago Secretary Olney said something about there being no one here with whom he could treat on the Cuban question; that is, no one competent and authorized to represent the Cubans. On this point Senator Sherman said in the course of his speech, mentioning a document received by the committee:

"It is signed by T. Estrada Palma, who represents the belligerent Cubans and is the agent, so far as they can appoint an agent, for the revolutionary government of Cuba."

From this it is fair to infer that when Senator Sherman becomes Secretary of State he will regard Palma as competent to treat with, should occasion arise. With reference to the assertion made by Secretary Olney that the Cubans have no organized government; that they have no local habitation and name; that they have no legislative powers; that there is nobody elected to make laws, the following from Sherman's speech is particularly pat:

"The objection that the Cubans have no organized government; that they have no local habitation and name; that they have no legislative powers; that there is nobody to make laws, is absolutely untrue. Here in this little pamphlet are the proceedings of the government of Cuba and of the people of Cuba in organizing the government. Here is a statement of the growth of the revolution, of the battles and campaigns, and contemporaneous with these movements the preliminary organization of local self-government as constituted.

"Sir, much to my surprise, because I took up the general idea that those people, in the first instance, were merely a band of discontents, having no organization, with whom we could not deal, it is shown by this official document, communicated to the Secretary of State, that they have gone through all the formulae of self-government as fully and completely as the people of the United States did at the beginning of the Revolution.

"Sometimes it is said that the local government has no habitation; that it has no place which it can hold to pass laws. In this respect they are like our Revolutionary fathers, who assembled at Philadelphia, adjourned to Baltimore, fled to Lancaster, and convened at Yorktown. The Cubans found a place in which they framed a constitution which is liberal and full, and it is here printed. It is true, it is not of the grandeur of, or in semblance to, the Constitution of the United States, but it is a sufficient constitution to govern 1,000,000 people."

On the questions of the insurgents deserving the rights of belligerents, Mr. Sherman said:

"Mr. President, in every respect in which I can look at this matter it seems to me that this comparatively ignorant, comparatively inoffensive population, composed of native Cubans, emancipated blacks, and of free mulattoes, have, by their victories over greater numbers, fairly acquired the position of belligerents."

Speaking of Spanish rule in general and of the autonomy England granted to Canada, Senator Sherman said:

"In Canada Great Britain was wise and liberal. England was wise enough to see that a liberal policy was necessary to hold distant possessions; but Spain never could learn this lesson; never could find out that a colony had inherent rights, never could govern its distant subjects with Spanish rule, except by the policy of violence and injustice, of vengeance and barbarity."

That the Senator in his speech was not moved by impulse to indorse the resolution recognizing the Cubans as belligerents is demonstrated by his reference to having introduced such a resolution himself in 1870, during the ten years' war in Cuba. In its preamble it states that

"The United States * * * sympathize with the people of all American nations or colonies in their efforts to independence of European powers."

All of which will be interesting reading for the Spanish court, as will also his following reference to Weyler. He said:

"This man Weyler, if we can judge by what he has done, and if he is to be judged by what he threatens to do, is one of the worst men who could be sent there to pacify a people or to compel them to surrender. His warfare is massacre. He openly avows it. I do not know how others feel about it, but the character of this man, his barbarous atrocity, his inhuman cruelty—I can use no stranger language—he is a demon rather than a general. I wish to say upon my own responsibility that if this line of conduct is pursued by Spain in Cuba, and the people of the United States are informed of its conditions as they are narrated daily in the public papers, there is no earthly power that will prevent the people of the United States from going over to that island, running all over its length and breadth, and driving out from the whole island of Cuba these barbarous robbers and imitators of the worst men who ever lived in the world."

Referring to the resolutions before the Senate, he said: "I believe that the passage of the resolutions now reported will define the policy of the United States."

Of the war, he said: "It has lasted long enough. That people ought to be allowed in their own way to form their own government, to be as free as we are."

Such were the views of Senator Sherman then. No one doubts he holds them now. McKinley must know his position on the Cuban question. Whether McKinley indorses the position, the public can judge for itself.

LAND FOR MRS. DOUGLASS

The Court Appoints a Commission to Award It.

She Will Get a Dower of One-third of Her Late Husband's Estate.

Mrs. Helen Douglass, widow of the late Frederick Douglass, has been granted a dower in the estate of her deceased husband. This action was taken yesterday by Judge Hagner, who rendered a decree appointing a commission to lay off dower and referred the cause to the auditor. The commission consists of W. Clarence Duvall, David D. Stone, H. Bradley Davidson, John S. Swormstedt, and Henry A. Griswold.

They are to designate one-third of the real estate left by the late Frederick Douglass and assign that share to his widow. She is also entitled by the order of the court to recover the amount of the rents and profits of the one-third share from the time of her husband's death. It has been several months now since Mrs. Helen Douglass filed her suit in the equity court, asking the assignment of her dower in the real estate left by the deceased.

Frederick Douglass left a will, but as it was witnessed by but two persons, it could not, under the laws of the District operate for the disposition of real estate, and it then became necessary for Mrs. Douglass to recover her interest by the action against the other heirs, who were Lewis H. Douglass, Charles R. Douglass, and Mrs. Rosetta D. Sprague, the latter being a daughter of the deceased. The property involved was nearly all situated in this city, but some of it is located in New York State.

It was shown in the evidence before the examiner in the case that Frederick Douglass owned a valuable piece of property in Anacostia known as Cedar Hill, also several lots with houses on Capitol Hill, and lots on Seventeenth street. The last mentioned were improved by two dwellings, which are described as 1701 N street and 2002 Seventeenth street. This all descended to the heirs-at-law, subject to Mrs. Douglass' dower. The other heirs are the daughter and sons of the deceased by a former wife. In order to retain the possession of Cedar Hill Mrs. Douglass purchased from Mrs. Sprague and Mr. Charles Douglass their interest in the same, and continued to live there. It is located at the top of Jefferson street, and consists of several acres of ground improved by a handsome mansion erected soon after the war by the Van Hooks.

THE PISTOL WAS LOADED.

Mr. S. E. Anderson Claims to Have Shot Himself Accidentally.

S. E. Anderson, a laborer living at the corner of Sixth and K streets southeast, was treated at Emergency Hospital by Surgeons Lawrence and Hooe last evening for a pistol shot wound in the leg. The bullet from a 32-caliber revolver entered the right leg below the knee and plowed down through the leg for several inches. The physicians extracted the missile near the ankle and Anderson was able to walk away.

The victim of the bullet claimed that he shot himself accidentally. He said he was examining the pistol in company with a friend and that he did not know it was loaded. There was, however, one cartridge in the weapon, and when Anderson put the gun behind him, to place it in his pocket, he pulled the trigger and the bullet entered his leg.

An Island Annexed.

The Senate this afternoon passed a bill practically annexing a West India island to the United States. It was the Lodge bill to provide for the erection of a lighthouse on Swan Island. Swan Island is located southwest of Jamaica and is capable of being well fortified. It has long been regarded as an island "appertaining to the United States," to use the diplomatic terms, but has never been taken possession of. Navassa Island, between Hayti and Jamaica, is of the same description.

The District Is Not Liable.

The owner of premises No. 1310 Twentieth street filed with the Commissioners recently a claim against the District for reimbursement for the cost of repairs to a porch damaged during the September storm by the fall of a fire alarm pole. Attorney Thomas, to whom the matter was referred, decides that the District is not liable for the fall of the pole, no negligence having been shown, and a copy of his opinion was forwarded to the claimant in response to his demand for payment.

A New Conclave of Heptasophs.

Potomac Conclave of Heptasoph was instituted Friday evening, January 22, with a large attendance. Charter list of 100 by Supreme Organizer John W. Cruett, Past Supreme Archon M. G. Mitchell and District Deputy Organizer J. H. Primrose. The following officers were installed: Past archon, Simon Oppenheimer; archon, I. W. Goodman; provost archon, L. McMillan; secretary, Dr. J. W. Able; treasurer, John A. Barthel; financier, W. M. Frank; prelate, Phil Friedlander; inspector, L. Sonnenborn; warden, A. Selinger; sentinel, A. Rudolph. Among the visiting members were Brothers McMahon and Tomlinson of Columbia Conclave, also several visiting members from other cities.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

It always spoils a girl for a man when his mother tells him she is a lovely character.

When a girl has on a pretty petticoat she gets very careless about the way she grabs her skirt at a street crossing.

A man doesn't mind seeing his wife's family cry at her wedding, but it always makes him mad to see other people.

It's all right to talk about there being inspiration in a woman's kiss, but most men can get a lot more out of a good dinner.

If a girl who goes into a restaurant to get a small steak and hashed brown potatoes sees a man she knows at the next table, she will generally order a half portion of chicken fricassee and celery salad.—New York Press.

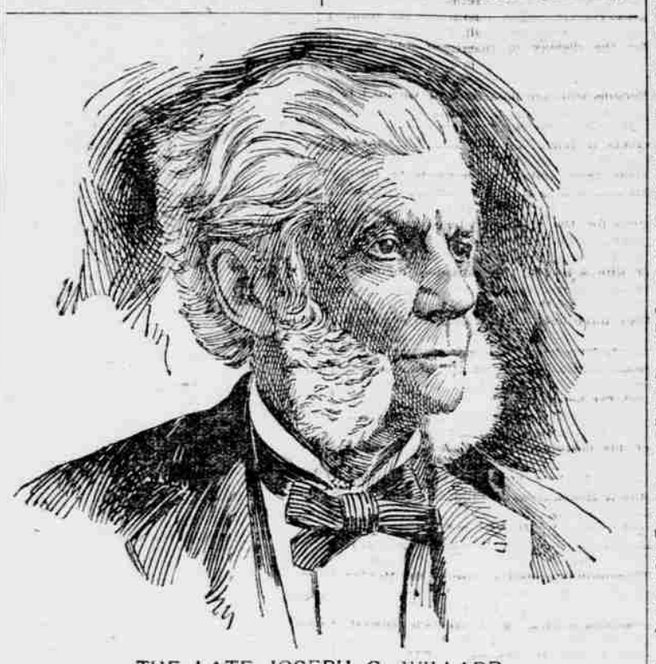
JOE WILLARD'S CHARACTER

He Was a Stanch Friend and a Good Hater.

A BUSINESS MAN ALWAYS

He Regarded Himself a Good Judge of Men—Above All Things, He Was Honest—Those That Knew Him Best Say That He Was Full of Kindly Impulses.

The late Joseph C. Willard was by no manner of means a "mixer," as the politicians term a good social kind of a man. On the contrary he was of a taciturn temperament and not easily approached. He was never, not even in very early life, fond of society. He rather took to business and the counter than to the drawing-room. Though during his every waking hour he was more or less engrossed in his business, he was a most devoted husband and father.



THE LATE JOSEPH C. WILLARD

People who knew Mr. Willard well say that when he made a friend of a man that man was always a friend of his. But he was a good hater, too. It was a very hard task to effect a reconciliation with Joseph Willard, if by chance you crossed him. He would not make up. This, however, was not the case with his brothers, between whom there had been a difference of many years' standing. Several years ago a most complete, amicable understanding was reached among the three Willard brothers.

Joseph Willard was, or, at least, he thought he was, a thorough judge of character. He believed that he was endowed with the faculty of reading men. If a man, for instance, came to him to rent a piece of property, he would mentally "size him up," and if his face did not suit him he would not do business with him. Money was no consideration then.

Many years ago a smooth New York multi-millionaire came to Washington and put up at Chamberlain's. He was told of Mr. Willard's objection to selling certain property.

"I'll tell you what I will do," said the millionaire, "I will go down to Mr. Willard's home in a day or two and make a bid for that property that he cannot resist."

That night the New Yorker went back home. He returned the next day with a certified check for a million dollars. He went to Mr. Willard's house and began to question him about the property named above. Mr. Willard gave his characteristic answer, that there was no sign of sale on the buildings, etc., but he added, "the property can be bought if enough is offered."

"What is the lowest you will take for it?" was the question.

"One million dollars," was the answer.

Quick as a flash the man of millions pulled out his precious check and tendered it to Mr. Willard. The latter was really flustered for a moment, but he replied that that particular piece of property was not for sale.

In Mr. Willard's later life he became very well acquainted with Dr. Irving C. Rosse, the well-known specialist in brain and nervous diseases, and the doctor had the most commanding admiration for Mr. Willard. Dr. Rosse said last night:

"Notwithstanding the many eccentricities of Joseph Willard, to those who knew him best he was a stanch and generous friend, with kindly impulses, and above all, an honest man. The acquisition of wealth, to which he had devoted most of his life, brought forth from his detractors the reproach of being parsimonious. I must say, however, that in late years this epithet has not had for me the effect that it formerly did, for to speak the truth, it is to me rather a recommendation than otherwise to hear people say of a man that he is economical. If we had in our community more people of frugal and saving habits, we should see less financial and other distress, and many persons at present in financial straits from inability to collect outstanding obligations, as members of my own profession, for instance, would not have to stand off the landlord, the grocer, the butcher, as many of them are obliged to do, from sheer necessity.

"As an object to youth trying to get on in this selfish world, Mr. Willard's character may be held up as a shining light, and the political economists may see in him an example of what persistent effort may accomplish. Say what we may, the example of this extraordinary man is worthy of imitation and praise in more senses than one."

"If I had to write his epitaph," said Mr. Thomas A. Brown, "I would say of Joseph Willard 'Here lies an honest man, the noblest work of God.' I knew Mr. Willard every day for twenty years. While he was looked upon by many as a man of eccentricities, he was a good friend to his friends and a most scrupulously conscientious person. In all my business intercourse with him we never so much as drew up a contract. If he wanted me to do a piece of work for him he would tell me exactly what he desired, ask me the price and tell me to go on and perform the service. He never disputed a bill. If, for instance, I should render him a bill for $300.01 he would always insist on paying down to the last cent. That was the kind of a man Joseph Willard was."

Mr. Willard did not distribute charity in an ostentatious way. It is known, however, that he was generous in a quiet way and did much to assist many worthy people.

Some girls laugh so much they get wrinkles around their mouths.

FOR ITS RELIEF FUND.

The Legion of Loyal Women to Visit the Waggaman Gallery.

The Legion of Loyal Women and its friends will, through the courtesy of Mr. Thomas E. Waggaman, visit the Waggaman Gallery of Fine Arts and Ceramics on Thursday evening, January 28, from 7:30 to 10 o'clock, the occasion being a benefit tendered the relief fund of the legion by the generous host. The charity work of this organization is specially appreciated for its practical methods and influences, its aim being to foster self help instead of pauperizing those to whom it extends its aid.

The legion has just established a mending bureau at its headquarters, No. 419 Tenth street, under the special direction of Mrs. James Tanner, with Mrs. L. M. Forier in charge. It is hoped that this charity will receive the cordial support of those humanitarians who believe that the just and permanent way of aiding the poor is to help them to help themselves.

Repairing and mending articles of all sorts is contemplated, the work to be done with neatness and dispatch and at prices ranging from a nickel up. Special terms will be made for family mending, in which case goods will be called for and returned.

A BEER SALOON RAIDED.

A Large Number of Empty Bottles Recovered.

A raid was made upon the saloon of Fred Gehrman, No. 117 L street northwest, last Thursday night, by Special Officer Flinders, representing the National Bottlers' Protective Association, and Constable C. D. Darling. The officers recovered 225 dozen bottles and seventy-five boxes belonging to different members of the association. The raid was made under the immediate auspices of the local Protective Association of Bottlers, of which Mr. Charles Jacobsen is president. A large crowd was attracted to the scene by the appearance of the officials, and, it is said, that one result of the raid is the delivery of empty bottles by many dealers in the neighborhood.

It is claimed that Gehrman has been tried before for the same offense and it was announced that he was willing to compromise the present difficulty.

HON. C. V. GATES
Candidate for Recorder

These Cabbies Cut Each Other.

One of the most vicious fights seen for a long time, says the New York correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch, was that between two cabbies in front of the Hotel Waldorf today. They had quarreled over a fare, and both drew their whips, long, snaky and vicious. One cabby was a union man and the other non-union, and that grudge added to their hatred. Well, those two deliberately stood at five paces and began to flay each other alive with their black snakes. No effort was made to clinch, but they recognized their whips as the only weapons. Before an officer could interfere both of their cheeks were laid open as clean as if cut by a razor.

No News of the Runaways.

John Hunter and Robert Ryan, who ran away from the Reform School, Friday evening, as told in The Times, had not returned to the institution last night. Nothing was heard of them by the police and they had not returned home. It is believed they went to Baltimore.

The Vengeful Farmer.

That was a vengeful farmer, says the St. Louis Republic, who wrote from Buntyn, Tenn., to McKinley asking him if it was a fact that more banks had failed than factories had opened since the election. Mr. McKinley is too busy to reply.

THE VETERANS AT BANQUET

An Annual Convention of the District Masons.

ELOQUENT SPEECHES MADE

Distinguished Brethren About the Board Who Discourse Upon Fraternity—President Ball Serves as Toastmaster—Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery There.

The Masonic brethren of the District who constitute the veteran association, to whose membership rols no man can aspire until he can furnish satisfactory evidence that his "apprenticeship" dates back over the full period of twenty-one years, assembled at Willard's Hotel last evening, to the number of 150, and after the transaction of some association business, of importance only to the initiated, gathered about the banquet board and indulged themselves in recreative refreshments.

It was the nineteenth annual dinner of the association, which may be accepted as proof of the fact that if any member in attendance at the first was also at the last, his right to the title of veteran is attested by the lapse of years, but there was nothing to indicate to the casual observer that any had passed beyond the second milestone on his Masonic pilgrimage.

President Robert Ball sat at the head of the board, in the midst of the special guests, and served as toastmaster. On his right sat Grand Master Matthew Trimble, who presides over the District Master Masons; on his left was Grand High Priest Charles H. Smith, who wields the scepter as the head of Royal Arch Masonry; near him Past Most Eminent Commander of Knights Templar Noble D. Larner, and others eminent in the order.

The divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. Howard Wilbur Ennis, D. D., and immediately thereafter President Ball took occasion to welcome the guests and to congratulate them upon being once more brought together upon an annual occasion. He expressed the hope that there would be many future annual gatherings in which they might participate, and invited them to proceed with the discussion of the menu.

There were eloquent addresses made by a number. Grand Master Trimble speaking to the "Grand Lodge F. and A. M.;" Grand High Priest Smith to "The Grand Royal Arch Chapter;" Mr. Noble D. Larner, to "The Masonic Relief Association;" W. R. Cox, past grand master, to the "Grand Lodge of North Carolina." Col. M. M. Parker, a past grand master; J. H. Codding, Hon. W. R. Taylor, M. C., of Ohio, responded for Ohio in a felicitous address, and other distinguished brethren who were called upon, added much to the eloquence of the occasion. Masonry, and fraternity constituting the principal theme.

Each of the speakers was heartily applauded as his good points were successively brought out, and the manifestation often reached the enthusiastic point.

The special guests present, in addition to those already named, among the orators were Chief Willis L. Moore of the Weather Bureau; Mr. S. A. Perkins, Hon. George M. Curtis, M. C., of Iowa; G. Y. Atlee, Dr. Aaron Baldwin, Nalvar Nelson, C. W. Bland, Rev. Howard Wilbur Ennis, J. M. Reiman, Dr. A. G. White, W. B. Easten, C. C. Isaacs, of Baltimore; Daniel Frazer, J. A. Arnold and C. W. Alexander.

Of the officers of the association these were in attendance as aides to President Ball: William Gibson, first vice president; Simon Wolf, second vice president; A. H. Van Duson, secretary; Thomas Dowling, treasurer; and George Gibson and James H. Trimble, stewards.

The membership was well represented, these brethren responding to their names when called: George B. Abrams, Thomas Adams, Robert Armour, A. A. Aspinwall, John B. Davis, Charles W. Hancock, W. H. Harrison, J. J. Harrover, C. F. Schneider, Col. Benjamin F. Hawkes, George W. Baird, W. W. Davis, L. A. Dellwig, Charles A. Ball, R. L. DePuy, P. B. Dickinson, H. W. Barrett, Anton Eberly, L. T. Farrabee, M. W. Bayliss, Robert S. Forsyth, Joseph B. Bennett, Major H. L. Biscoe, Abram Frey, A. Gaddis, George H. Gaddis, Lemuel Gaddis, W. B. Gibson, George N. Glover, Thomas F. Gibson, Emile Huck, W. E. Hutchinson, A. Jackson, J. H. Jennings, George J. Johnson, Andrew W. Kelley, James B. Lambie, W. E. Layton, Daniel J. Logan, A. McKenzie, W. H. Myers, James W. Moore, Henry S. Merrill, Henry B. McKean, James H. Pudney, Henry A. Robbins, James S. Roy, Valentine Riebsam, A. J. Sanderson, Thomas Somerville, Alfred B. Talcott, Col. John Tweedale, Peter Vierbuchen, W. P. Wetherell, William H. Wetzel, Charles G. Wheeler, E. M. Willis, E. S. Woog, Isaac P. Mays, John A. Travis, D. N. Matthewson.

Thirty new members were elected at the business meeting held in advance of the banquet.

THE CONSITITUTION ADOPTED.

The Local Engineers' Union Has Fallen Into Line.

Engineers' Union, No. 6678, has fallen into line and adopted the constitution of the national organization of engineers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. This action was taken at a largely-attended meeting held Friday evening, at Electrical Workers' Hall. President Joseph McCrink, who was in the chair, explained that the delegates representing the several engineers' unions in the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, had organized a national union, and it was only in keeping with the spirit of trades-unionism that the local union should adopt the national constitution.

Mr. McCrink, as the representative of the local engineers in the Central Labor Union, made an interesting report of the proceedings of the last meeting of that body, and predicted that as it represented the national union element of the District, it must eventually absorb all the trade-union sentiment in the city. The committee in charge of the Engineers' anniversary ball made a satisfactory report and predict that the affair will be the social event of the season in local labor circles.

Social Incidents

There was a pleasant gathering Monday evening at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Frank T. Howe, University Heights. Vocal and instrumental music afforded entertainment for the guests, the participants being Mrs. Susanna Oldberg, Miss Marie Howe, Miss Katie Lay Howe, Mr. Arthur Percy Harris, Mr. Franklin T. Howe, Jr., and Miss Mary Helen Howe. When the guests were invited to partake of refreshments in the dining-room a table spread with an abundance of good things met the eye. Among those present were: Miss Mary Marean, Miss Grace Thomas, Miss Bertha Johnson, Mrs. Susanna Oldberg, Misses Nannie and Sidney Small, Miss Sidney Johnson, Mr. John O'Brien, Mr. Thomas McTyre, Mr. Frank Guilfoile, Mr. William Scott, Mr. Arthur McGuire, Mr. A. P. Harris, Mr. Frank Reeside, Mr. Richard Lamb, Mr. Fred Johnson, and Mr. Joseph, John and Edward Berg.

Mrs. J. Wesley Bovee, of 1404 H street, will be at home Mondays during the season.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Ebaur celebrated the eighteenth anniversary of their marriage on Thursday, January 21, by a very enjoyable dinner party, vocal and instrumental music being a very prominent feature of the evening's entertainment. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Rosana, Mr. and Mrs. Ubalan, Mr. and Mrs. Leuschea and son, Mr. and Mrs. Barnston, Mr. and Mrs. Joy, Mr. and Mrs. Yates, of North Carolina; Mr. and Mrs. Mickum, Mr. and Mrs. Chesedine and son, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Robey, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr and Mrs. Towers, Mr. and Mrs. Otto, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Frank Harman, and Mr. William Evans.

Mrs. W. B. Stevens will receive on Fridays at Willard's.

The regular meeting of the Good Will Pleasure Club was held on Friday evening last, at the residence of Miss Leesnitzer, No. 428 Eleventh street southwest. Those present were J. J. McCann, president of the club, Vice President Jenny Shughrue, Treasurer G. H. Shanks, Secretary J. A. Mullen and the Misses O. Leesnitzer, K. Shainassey, L. Rammesly, L. Mullen, D. Dalton, E. Shughrue, M. Covington, Mr. Joe Mullen, C. Otis, C. Shughrue, H. Ireland, James Mackintosh, John Mackintosh, H. Gould, E. Leesnitzer and C. Gallcher.

Mrs. Charles B. Howry receives on Monday, at 1533 I street northwest.

Miss Verona Kummer gave a very enjoyable masquerade party at her residence, No. 20 K street northwest. Fancy dancing, recitations, vocal and instrumental music made the evening pass very pleasantly. Refreshments were served and all spent a very delightful evening. Among the guests were: Miss Grace Woodbury, Goddess of Liberty; Belle Pierce, Grecian lady; Lotta Wilson, Night; Mae Keppel, Spanish butterfly; Sallie Pritchard, gypsy girl; Adelaide Rover, Red Riding Hood; Verona Kummer, snowflake; George Bryant, yellow kid; Fred. Deveraux, farmer; Owen Corrigan, school girl; George Ferry, darky dude; Albert Kummer, old woman; Katherine Tourney, winter; Sallie Walsh, gaiety girl; Florence Ferry, butterfly; Katherine Rover, stylish darky; Nellie McCabe, night; Cecilia Becker, Goddess of Liberty; Thomas Fealy, violinist; Martin Horne, captain; Harry Nelson, bashful young man; John McCabe, Indian chief; Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. J. Roth, Mr. and Mrs. Kummer, Mr. Getz, and Mr. Huber.

Mrs. and Miss Bryant will be at home the first Monday in February from 5 to 8 at No. 234 North Capitol street.

Miss Mary Helen Howe, who has been spending the past week with her parents at University Heights has returned to New York.

Miss Angela D. Petty, daughter of Mr. George K. Petty, of South Washington, and Mr. W. Berry Early, of Prince George county, Md., were married Monday evening last, at St. Dominic's Church, by the Very Rev. J. C. Kent, O. P., in the presence of a number of relatives and friends. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Early left on a special car for Philadelphia and the North, and on their return will make their home at Brandywine, Md.

Mrs. Henry Thomas, wife of Representative Thomas, of Michigan, will receive with Mrs. J. Wesley Bovee at 1404 H street, on Mondays.

Sergt. George Bandel, of the Baltimore police force, and family, also his niece, Miss Katie Baker, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Seabright, at No. 1023 H street northeast. They are on a pleasure tour, embracing the principal cities of the East. Sergt. Bendel is highly thought of by his brother officers of Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Millson Crenshaw will give a reception, 9 to 12, on Wednesday, January 27.

The informal "at home" of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, No. 1810 K street, last Tuesday evening brought together a congenial circle of guests, who greatly enjoyed a reading from Mr. J. E. Jorgensen, the famous Indian scout, interpreter and soldier. Mr. Jorgensen's paper on the mythology of the Navahoes, interspersed with incidents and observations during his life among these and other Indian tribes, was exceedingly interesting. Mrs. Eva Spencer Leonard read a poem with fine effect, and by request gave the story of the Indian and the deer, much to the amusement of the guests.

During the evening Mrs. A. M. Jorgensen sang charmingly; Miss Clara M. Allen contributed piano solos, Miss Katherine Allen "The Bobolink Song," and Mrs. C. B. Brown Southern melodies, each number being encored.

"Talk Over the Teacups" was worth recording, if wit and wisdom aid digestion. Mrs. J. D. Lincoln assisted in entertaining the guests. Mrs. M. D. Lincoln (B. B.) will not receive January 26, either afternoon or evening.

It is said that the Eskimo alphabet has only five characters; that the language itself is not very difficult; but it is the only one the Eskimo ever learns.

CULLOM STOCK IS RISING

The Illinois Senator a Favorite for the Treasury.

ALGER'S CABINET CHANCES

Senator Burrows Thinks the Appointment of a Michigan Man Depends Upon McKinley's Decision Whether or Not He Will Take Three Men From the Middle West.

Senator Shelby M. Cullom is now looking into great prominence as a Cabinet possibility. The recent election of Mason as Senator in Illinois has been very helpful to his chances. The President-elect needs a man for the Treasury, and needs him badly. He does not want to name a banker, and the suggestion of Lyman J. Gage has not been received with favor.

Senator Allison, to whom the Treasury portfolio was first tendered, has earnestly recommended the selection of Mr. Cullom, and the McKinley men in Illinois are said to be no longer opposed to his choice. They now believe they can elect his successor. A very sharp contest is promised over the vacancy, with Robert R. Hitt leading, and with Gov. Tanner a possibly entry.

Senator Burrows is home again from Canton, and is still in a hopeful frame of mind about Gen. Alger's Cabinet chances. "I feel confident he will win," said the Senator. "In spite of the wide advertisement which has been given his candidacy for this important portfolio, no other candidate has been prominently mentioned in connection with the place, and I fail to see why there should be any objection on any score to Alger's selection. I am satisfied that the President-elect is now in such a frame of mind that only such a consideration as the geographical distribution of his Cabinet will prevent the portfolio from going to Michigan. Ohio already has one place, Wisconsin may get one and with one assigned to Michigan there would be three in the Middle West. Should the President decide that he could not choose so many of his advisors from the same section, one candidate would have to give way, but on no other consideration do I think Gen. Alger will be shelved."

Another recent suggestion is that connecting the name of Palmer with the Department of Agriculture, which he all but secured at the beginning of Harrison's administration eight years ago. Senator Palmer is widely and favorably known in Washington, and his nomination would be received with great satisfaction here. He recently began negotiations for the repurchase of his old home on K street northwest, which, at the time, was assumed to indicate a willingness to return to public life of the Capital. Senator Palmer has been in no sense a candidate for the Cabinet, but Major McKinley knows him personally. It would be easier to give Michigan the position of Secretary of Agriculture than to give it the War portfolio, which Major McKinley may require for a prominent Eastern man. The only competition that ex-Senator Palmer would have for this latter office would come from Senator Allison's discovery of ex-Congressman Wilson as an eligible for nomination as Secretary of Agriculture.

FISH BUILD NESTS

There are some fish that build nests just as birds do. Not long ago a few of this variety were brought here from Japan and now most any fancier carries them for a small price. This fish has interesting habits and unlike the gold-fish will breed in an aquarium or even a glass globe. They produce three or four broods of young annually. They are called paradise fish in Japan, where they are native.

The nests are very odd and are composed of air bubbles. When the time for mating arrives the male fish goes through a change of appearance. Ordinarily he is of a dull silver color but then he exhibits stripes of red, blue and green with streaks of the brightest orange. The female constructs the nest at the top of the water. Swallowing air, she ejects it in the shape of bubbles, which are held together by glutinous capsules from a secretion in her mouth. Having gotten together a sufficient number of these bubbles she proceeds to lay, and at this stage always exhibits a strange desire to gobble her own eggs, which she would inevitably do if it were not for the watchfulness of the male, who swallows the eggs and ejects them beneath the mass of bubbles into which they rise and cling. Then he guards the nest and if the female attempts to approach it he fights her away. Meanwhile he busies himself making fresh bubbles to take the place of those that burst.

The performance is kept up for five days, when the young are hatched. They cannot swim, but cling like little tadpoles to the bubbles and if one chances to fall off and goes to the bottom the watchful papa fish catches it up in his mouth and deposits it on the bubbles again. In fact, the papa fish takes all the care of them till they are old enough to look out for themselves.

In the aquarium the little fish grow fat and four or five inches long. They thrive best on chopped angleworms, though raw beef cut fine is a substitute. Care must be taken not to expose them to the cold, which kills them.

Not a Blessed Bone There.

The old man who tends the crumbling stones in the graves of Trinity Churchyard is a sort of character in his way. I was down there with a Chicago man, says a New York correspondent, and pointed out to him the monument which commemorated the deeds of the soldiers and sailors who fought in the Revolution. I remarked that this monument was erected by the citizens of New York. The old man, who overheard it, said: "The monument was erected on the spot where it stands in order to prevent some schemers from cutting a street through the churchyard. There isn't a bone of a soldier or a sailor in the ground beneath it. I know it well."

Six of His Girls Marry.

There must be a big force of Cupids working overtime around the cashier's chair in the shop of James M. Haight & Co. in Peekskill, says the New York Press. The record of that chair is six marriages up to date, and—well, Gertie Adams sits in it now, and any man is at liberty to go into the shop. Two of Mr. Haight's daughters have fallen willing victims to the benign influence of that structure of ash and rattan. "I call it the champion marrying chair," says Mr. Haight.

Buried His Government.

(From the New York Press.)

Frederick Fuchs was a bloated bondholder, but apparently he did not take any pleasure in clipping coupons, for his favorite pastime was to bury the previous pieces of paper in his cellar. Ever since he died in Egg Harbor City, N. J., several days ago, eager heirs have been unearthing securities. The last discovery was on Thursday, when $23,000 in government bonds was found buried deep in his cellar. That makes $83,000 in all.