# A WEEK IN LABOR CIRCLES

## Matters of Interest to Organized Workingmen of the District.

MEETINGS FOR THIS WEEK.

**Sunday, December 27.**

Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101—Typographical Temple, adjourned meeting at 2:30 o'clock.

District Assembly, No. 66, K. of L.—Executive committee—Labor Bureau, No. 316 Eighth street, 2 o'clock.

Douglass Progressive Association of Steam Engineers—609 F street.

L. A. 4308, K. of L., Mexicans—Weller's Hall, Eighth and I streets southeast.

**Monday, December 28.**

L. A. 1644, K. of L., Plasterers—Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.

L. A. 1748, K. of L., Carpenters and Joiners—Society Temple, Fifth and G streets.

Central Labor Union—Typographical Temple, 8 p. m.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners—Costello's Hall, Sixth and G streets.

L. A. 3456, K. of L., Carriage and Wagon Makers—Bunch's Hall, 316 Eighth street.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Labor Bureau, 316 Eighth street.

**Tuesday, December 29.**

Federation of Labor—Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Building Trades Council—Electrical Workers' Hall, 509 Eleventh street.

**Wednesday, December 30.**

Galvanized Iron and Cornice Workers—737 Seventh street.

Carpenters', Joiners', and Stairbuilders' Union, No. 1—Labor Bureau, 316 Eighth street.

**Thursday, December 31.**

District Assembly, No. 66, K. of L.—Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.

L. U. No. 190, Brotherhood of Carpenters—Hall, 627 Massachusetts avenue.

Fresco Painters—1230 Seventh street.

L. B. No. 10, Steam and Hot Water Fitters—K. of P. Hall, 425 Twelfth street.

**Friday, January 1, 1897.**

L. A. 1798, K. of L., Journeymen House Painters—Labor Bureau, 316 Eighth street.

L. A. 4286, K. of L., Eccentric Association of Steam Engineers—Bunch's Hall, 316 Eighth street.

Electrical Workers' Union, No. 26—Electrical Workers' Hall, 509 Eleventh street.

Stonemasons' Union—Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.

L. A. 1370, K. of L., Franklin Assembly—609 F street.

Marine Association of Steam Engineers—Mariners' Hall, Seventh street southwest, opposite Pentz wharf.

**Saturday, January 2.**

Cigar Makers' Union, No. 110—737 Seventh street.

L. A. 2389, K. of L., Journeymen Bakers—Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Tailors' Protective and Beneficial Association—Costello's Hall, G and Sixth streets.

### Federation of Labor.

Representatives from eighteen local labor organizations braved the stormy weather of last Tuesday evening and responded to their names when Secretary Stephen A. Clements called the roll at the regular meeting of the Federation of Labor.

Knowing the anxiety of the delegates to be out with the holiday shoppers, President McHugh let fall his gavel promptly at 7:30 o'clock.

The reading of the minutes and other routine business were quickly disposed of. Reports were then taken up from the standing and special committees. The report from the work on the "Consumers'" brewery brought out a very interesting debate, during which the recent action of the "directors" of the brewery in deciding which were legitimate labor organizations was favorably commented upon.

While it was admitted that with such a mass of incontrovertible evidence as had been presented by the committee and which defied successful contradiction, the "directors," as I once men, could not have decided otherwise, still it was the unanimous opinion of all present that the directors were entitled to the warmest commendation for the courteous and patient manner in which the investigation had been conducted.

The delegates further gave it as their opinion that the decision of the directors would have a decided effect in checking in future the formation of legitimate labor organizations of mushroom growth that were started, either for the purpose of breaking down legitimate organizations, or to get control of work that had been specified to be done by union labor. In either case, the delegates gave it as their honest belief that the main purpose was to defeat the legitimate ends for which union men were organized.

The discussion was then changed to the prospects of the passage of the bill now before Congress, favoring the erection of District public buildings by day labor in preference to contract work. Quite a number of delegates gave it as their opinion that the agitation should be kept up as it was, the speakers believed, to be of the utmost importance to the working people of the District of Columbia that the measure should become law. The recent act of the House of Representatives in recommitting the bill was sufficient cause for all friends of the bill to be on the alert. The bill had been pushed to its present prominence more by the organized trades of this city than through any other agency, and the Federation would not be true to itself if it did not keep up the agitation.

The advisability of keeping a representative of the Federation at the Capitol to look after the interests of organized labor was well discussed. The personal opposition of the chairman of the House District Committee to day labor in preference to that done by contract was also announced. The sentiment of the delegates was that the entire legislative committee should be at the Capitol as much as possible in the interests of the bill. No definite action was taken, for the reasons, first, that Congress had taken a recess for two weeks; and, second, that a new legislative committee would be appointed at the second meeting night of the Federation in January, when the semi-annual election of officers would be held. In the meantime the present committee and all delegates were instructed to exert every influence among the members of Congress to procure their support to the measure.

An important resolution was adopted at the meeting, bearing on financial matters. The resolution provides that in future all motions for appropriations must be referred to the finance committee for report before appropriations can be made.

The delegates from the Tailors' Union reported that their union had adopted a union label, which was proposed to be affixed on all custom-made garments. The label reads: "This garment was made by a member of the Journeymen Tailors, B. and P. Union, of Washington," with the seal and secretary of the chairman attached. On motion the "label" was indorsed by the Federation.

Special committees were then appointed to look after the interests of the Federation in securing work for organized labor.

Under "good of the order" the propects of the Federation were commented upon and regarded as very favorable.

The roll-call of trades was, on motion, dispensed with, and organizations having special matters to report were requested to make them. After the reports had been made it was seen that not a single grievance had been reported, and it is also a fact that not a case has been placed on the unfair list for some time back. The friendly recognition of the Federation by outside influences and the peaceful attitude of the body to the outside world are considered to be a source of gratification and congratulation for Christmastide, and with such friendly relations at the close of the present year, it is proudly predicted by the delegates, the New Year will mark an era of prosperity for the organization which has never been equaled.

Much disappointment was expressed at the failure of the representative of the Federation on the Rea monument fund committee to be present to make a report. But as the matter is in the hands of the general auditing committee, it was thought that the Federation would have a report as soon as the holidays are over.

The semi-election of officers was announced to be held on Tuesday, January 12. By that time it was expected that all the affiliated locals would have selected or appointed their representatives to the Federation for the new term. The quarterly reports of the officers will be presented at the next meeting.

### Labor Bureau and Workingmen's Library Association.

The reports from the Labor Bureau this week are very encouraging. The manager, Mr. Charles A. Maidens, reports that through the courtesy of the Hon. Thomas W. Phillips, chairman of the House Labor Committee, the Bureau is supplied daily with copies of the Congressional Record. The visitors to the Bureau are much interested in the Phillips industrial commission bill, which, it is confidently believed, will become a law during the present Congress.

At the last meeting of the Bureau committee a resolution of thanks was extended to Mr. Phillips for interesting himself to procure the Record.

One of the propositions that will come up for consideration at the next meeting of the Bureau committee will be that of devising some plan for the introduction of a telephone. It is generally conceded that the telephone would be a valuable acquisition for the institution and would prove to be a very important factor in bringing the would-be employers and the unemployed within immediate reach of each other. It is believed by the visitors to the Bureau that with the introduction of the telephone the chances of getting employment would be materially increased.

The question that is puzzling the Bureau is how to raise the "wherewith" to put in the desired improvement. It is a well-known fact that, with the strictest economy, the expenses of the institution, up to the present time, have slightly exceeded the receipts. However, several plans to overcome this difficulty will be presented at the coming meeting, which will be held as soon as the affiliated organizations have elected representatives for the ensuing term.

It is thought that all returns will be in by the first week in January, as a majority of the organizations have already elected delegates. The annual election of a manager and other officers of the Bureau will also be held at that meeting, though it is generally believed that the present officers will succeed themselves.

The present officers of the Bureau are James McIver, of the Tile Layers' Association, president; Charles A. Maidens, of the Paperhangers' Association, secretary-manager, and Mrs. Jennie L. Munroe, of Excelsior Assembly, treasurer. The trustees of the institution are fixed by resolution, and are respectively the presiding officers of the Federation of Labor, District Assembly, No. 66 of the K. of L., and the Labor Bureau.

## AMONG THE LOCALS.

The principal business transacted among the local organizations during the past week has been the election of officers for the ensuing term. Among some of the locals the elections have been quite spirited, and in entire new set of officers has been chosen. In a majority of the locals, however, the only changes made were the presiding officers, the secretaries, with very few exceptions, being re-elected without opposition.

### Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' Assembly.

The full membership of the Tile Layers' Assembly turned out in response to the "roll letter call" on Monday evening. The meeting was held in the hall of the Labor Bureau, No. 316 Eighth street northwest. After the regular routine business had been transacted, the election of officers for the next six months was had, and resulted as follows: Master workman, James McIver; worthy foreman, E. Wilson; recording secretary, W. L. Hagerman; financial secretary, Ed. Elliott; treasurer, W. Thompson; almoner, R. Boyd. Delegates to the District Assembly, No. 66, Knights of Labor: James McIver, Ed. Elliott and Ward Thompson; delegates to the Federation of Labor: Messrs. McVey, Dowd, Thompson, Boyd and Wilson; delegates to the Labor Bureau, James McIver and David Dowd.

After the election of officers a general review was had of the good influences that have been brought about in the craft since the formation of the assembly. The members vied with each other in relating the benefits that had accrued to the Tile Layers of this city through being organized. Every tile layer of mechanical ability in this city was on the roll of membership, and it was the unanimous opinion of the members that the present amicable relations that exist between the journeymen and their employers were due principally to the influences of the organization in bringing about a perfect understanding.

The apprentice question came up prominently before the meeting, and after being thoroughly discussed it was decided that no more apprentices would be recognized only as the time of the present apprentices expired. Under the report of "state of trade" it was ascertained that the demand for journeymen was falling off. Several of the unmarried members announced their intention of leaving the city during the dull season. The closeness of touch of the Tile Layers' Assembly with similar craft organizations throughout the country makes it possible for the members to keep thoroughly posted as to where to get employment, without encroaching upon the rights of one another, thus keeping up the standard wages and hours recognized in each city, which is one of the cardinal principles of organization.

Appropriations were made to pay all bills, including salaries, rent and per capita tax to the central bodies. Reports were then had from the delegates to the Federation of Labor, District Assembly and the labor bureau, which were accepted, and the action of the delegates in each was approved. The next regular meeting will be held on Monday evening, January 4. The address of the newly elected secretary is W. L. Hagerman, 130 Heckman street southeast.

### Tin and Sheetiron Workers.

The members of Fidelity Assembly, No. 2031, K. of L., Tin and Sheetiron Workers, turned out in force at their regular semi-monthly meeting last Wednesday evening, in the Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue. The principal business transacted was the semi-annual election of officers. Though the election was spirited, the best of fraternal harmony existed throughout all of the friendly contests, which resulted in the affairs of the assembly being placed in the hands of one of the best sets of officers ever elected by the assembly, a fact freely admitted by all present. The officers elected are as follows: Master workman, Charles Gray; worthy foreman, Andrew Sullivan; recording secretary, A. T. Burns; financial secretary, John Pierpont; treasurer, L. Compton; almoner, W. H. G. Simmons; inspector, George Hurdle; guide, William Hunt; officers of the court, H. L. Streb, judge; William Hunt, judge advocate; Edward Tilly, clerk.

Under the good of the order Mr. W. H. G. Simmons, the District master workman, was called on to address the meeting, which he did to the entire satisfaction of the members. The District master workman briefly reviewed recent events, and modestly referred to his own action in connection with them. His course was unanimously indorsed. Under state of trade the members expressed themselves as feeling good over the recent boom in the tinning trade, caused by the tornado of a few weeks ago, which swept over this city and carried away the roofs of many buildings and damaged many others. The tinners are now firm believers in the truth of the old adage: "It's an ill wind that blows no one any good."

As the tinners were the greatest beneficiaries of that blow, it resulted in their making extra time, which gave them extra money for Christmas, consequently they were not backward in giving vent to their feelings at the meeting on Wednesday evening. The present state of trade was reported as being fair, which was stated was more than could have been said in the tinning trade for the past three years. Appropriations were made for all current expenses, not a single obligation was left unpaid.

### Carpenters' and Joiners' Assembly.

A special "red letter call" has been issued for a full attendance at the regular meeting of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Assembly, No. 1748, Knights of Labor, which will be held on Monday evening, December 28, at the Society Temple, Fifth and G streets northwest. Matters of importance and interest to every member is said to be brought before the meeting. The semi-annual election of officers will also take place on that occasion.

## LABOR NOTES.

Ohio barbers held a State convention. They will demand the creation of a State board of examiners, before whom applicants for barbers' license must prove three years' apprenticeship.

The New York Central Labor Union has referred the plan of the Machinists' Association for an inter-oceanic canal to the Secretary of the Treasury, in Washington.

The ex-foreman of the composing-room of the Superior (Wis.) Telegram, has sued the union for not accepting him as a member since the office has been unionized. He places damages at $2,000.

Amalgamated steel metal workers of Chicago not only won a strike for the discharge of non-union men, but the manager of the building advanced $25 to the workmen to pay their dues to the organization.

President Cowdry, of the State Central Labor Union, is in active correspondence with the centennial commission, looking to the setting aside of a day during the big show at Nashville to be known as Labor day.

The regular staff for Maine barber shops (excepting hotel shops) is as follows: Shaving, 10 cents; hair trimming, 15 or 20 cents; hair cutting, 25 cents; shampooing, 25 cents. The barbers are now organized to do away with five-cent shops, etc.

Milwaukee is to have a Labor Exchange. A person producing an article of value to others can deposit and get a warehouse receipt, with which he can secure some other article of equal value that has been deposited by some other producer.

The factory laws of Massachusetts limiting the employment of women and minors to fifty-eight hours per week, and preventing the employment of such persons more than ten hours in any one day, are being violated in many workshops in Boston. Central Labor Union wants the chief of police to enforce the law.

The Federation of Labor of the State of Minnesota calls upon the working people of that State to organize both on economical and independent political lines for the purpose of establishing the co-operative commonwealth, based on the collective ownership of the means of production and their operation for the benefit of the people.

The State Labor Bureau of Minnesota will seek amendments in the interest of child-labor. Eight-hour laws, amendments to the arbitration law, and the repeal of the struck jury law will be asked for. Miners want mine inspectors elected by popular vote, and the corporation to take out bodies of entombed miners. Broom-makers and shoemakers want convict-work labeled.

It now looks as if the Liquor Dealers' Association of Cleveland would be victorious in their application for the appointment of a special examiner to smell out the violators of the Dow Law. Their anxiety over the matter has been in the fact that they cannot afford to compete with saloonkeepers who do not pay the tax. Therefore they come to the aid of the law.

"It is the many who toil and starve and suffer," says Bjornsterne Bjorson, "whose lot I have at heart; it is the poor, the small, who cannot rise and assert their rights—it is those I love; and I believe that the country is the strongest, the greatest and the most civilized which is covered with millions of modest but contented homes; not that in which the splendor of a few hundred palaces is supported by the wretchedness of a million hovels."

The Garment Workers' Union of St. Paul is not having success in its endeavor to persuade the lady superior of the House of the Good Shepherd in that city to refrain from competing with the girls of the union, and thereby reducing the prices and wages. The garment workers complain that they cannot make an honest living on the prices made by that institution, and contend that in the end they, too, may be forced into the House of the Good Shepherd if that institution continues its severe competition.

## PALACE FOR PAUPERS' USE.

### California Poorhouse Fitted Up With Every Appliance of Luxury.

*Exchange.*

The finest poorhouse in the world is the one belonging to Santa Clara county, Cal., and located at Milpitas. It was built as a private residence by a millionaire named O'Toole, who soon after "went broke," and is now an humble hostler in the neighborhood, not unlikely to end his days as a pauper in the palace built by him in the days of his prosperity.

O'Toole built the house nearly forty years ago. At present he lives in a shed near the Twenty-one Mile House, on the Gilroy road, and earns his living by watering horses, being glad to get the few nickels that are thrown him for the service.

The house was furnished in splendid style. Costly carpets covered the floors and silk and velvet upholstered furniture filled the rooms. There were pictures from the brushes of the masters on the walls and the best books of the time filled the library. Musical instruments of all kinds were scattered about the house.

Soon after moving in, the O'Toole family began to quarrel. The quarrels were bitter and hot, and it said that on more than one occasion blows were exchanged. One faction occupied one part of the house, and the rest another. The business was ill-managed and the wealth gradually dwindled until there was little ready money to be had.

For a time John occupied the palace alone, and then closed it up and lived an unsettled life. The mansion remained empty until 1884, at which time Santa Clara county bought it and 100 acres of land for $15,000. This sum was enough to pay John's debts and keep him a few years, but he is now reduced to absolute poverty. That he has not duced to absolute poverty. That he has not reached the almshouse by this time is due to the kindness of a distant relative, who permits him to water horses.

At present the old mansion is a conglomeration of incongruities. In the frescoed parlor that contains a marble mantel, the cost of which was $800, there are six cheap iron cots, occupied by as many wrecks of humanity. The coarse bedding is scattered around, and the old fellows use the mantel as a footrest. In front of the mantel and concealing some of its beauties there is a cheap iron stove, badly rusted, with a battered pipe leading to a hole that has been cut for it in the painted wall.

### A Budding Philosopher.

"Say, paw, is it anything to brag about when you don't do something you can't do?"

"I'm inclined to think not. Why do you ask?"

"'Cause I've just been readin' that cherry-tree story 'bout Washin'ton."—Detroit Free Press.

## Single Tax Column

**The Times undertakes no responsibility for any views expressed in this column.**

### FAULTY SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

That our social conditions are imperfect is almost universally acknowledged. Every legislature elected to enact, alter and repeal laws is a standing acknowledgment of their present imperfection. Every ballot cast for legislators is a registered protest against some legalized evils and every voter a living witness that there is much room for improvement. Otherwise our present laws could be accepted as ideally perfect.

Every so-called reform movement is an organized, aggressive protest against existing social conditions and an earnest effort to greatly change them.

Remodying the imperfections of an intricate machine without discovering their exact location, and remedying our social evils without discovering their fundamental cause are alike impossible. We must first know the cause in either case before we can prescribe the remedy. And, that the remedy may be permanent, we must know the fundamental cause and prescribe fundamental treatment.

Bearing these facts in mind, single taxers have diligently sought beneath the surface for the fundamental cause of social evils, and, having discovered it, propose a radical remedy removing the cause. This can be so mildly and gradually applied that it need produce no jarring discord whatever. By a 1, 2, 5, 10 or 20 per cent yearly increase of land value taxes, in lieu of a corresponding reduction of all other taxes, we can gradually inaugurate the single tax at the rate of 1, 2, 5, 10 or 20 per cent a year, thus necessitating 100, 50, 20, 10 or 5 years to put it fully in force, and thus giving all ample time to adjust their affairs to its coming.

### THE MONEY QUESTION.

Next to knowing the cause of an evil is knowing what is not the cause, thus narrowing the ground of research. Likewise, knowing that certain proposed remedies are inefficient narrows down the ground whereon the real remedy lies concealed, and brings us nearer to it. Hence, single taxers endeavor not only to point out the cause of and remedy for social evils, but to expose the fallacy in other proposed remedies. They do this not because of any antipathy toward other so-called reforms and reformers, but with the laudable desire to benefit them by bringing them nearer to truth.

Prominent among the so-called reforms is the money question, some advocating a gold standard, some a silver standard, and others a so-called bimetallic standard, as the great cure-all for social disorders generally. But as money is simply the measure whereby men exchange services, how can a mere change in the substance of which this measure is made benefit either party to an exchange without equally the other?

Can changing the measure whereby the exchange of services is effected increase the services you receive in exchange for yours, without proportionately reducing the services your customer receives in exchange for his? The converse of this proposition is equally true. If he with whom you exchange services receives more of yours than formerly for a given amount of his, certainly you must be the loser to a like extent. And as all labor products are simply services materialized in the form of goods, no mere change in our money system can increase the services some men receive in exchange for theirs without proportionately decreasing the services others must receive in exchange.

The possible benefit any of these advocated money systems give to one class must, therefore, proportionately injure another class. And, presuming all lines of business to be equally just and legitimate, any effort to benefit one class at the expense of another class is unjust.

But, if any kind of business is unjust or illegitimate, attacks thereon should be open, direct and forcible and not indirectly attempted through the money system.

### PAYING INTEREST.

Because money, the measure of services, if locked up in a safe does not increase, some declare that no interest should be paid for it. But neither will seed wheat locked in a bin increase. Nor will the most productive machinery or any other labor product, locked out of use, facilitate or increase our productive capacity.

But when properly used all these things increase our productive capacity, for which we are willing to give the lender a share of this increase called interest. And so long as the loan of seed, tools, machinery and other valuable labor products which borrowers lack facilitate and increases their production, just so long will borrowers willingly and naturally share that increase of product with the lender in interest.

To pay interest is as natural as for two equal partners in a business to equally share the profits of the business. For this it really is, the lender virtually having done his share of the work beforehand and produced the tools, machinery, or stock which his capital purchases for the business. Though men nominally borrow money, they actually borrow what the money buys, as immediately after getting it they invest it therein, and they would as willingly have borrowed the things they thus purchase as the money if they could have gotten them on the same terms. The only difference between this and common partnership is that the borrower, in lieu of his having sole control of the business guarantees a given rate of profit, called interest, agreeing to make good any deficit, for which he is also to receive all surplus profits above that guaranteed dividend or interest.

Owing to freer access to land, the reward of industry and profits of business generally average greater in a new country than in an old one, hence interest generally is proportionately higher there. Consequently interest, the silent partner's guaranteed share of the enterprise, is as natural as the sharing between active partners. It will, therefore, as naturally, rightfully, and persistently exist as common partnership and its dividends.

Extremely high rates of interest, termed usury, generally prevail only in locations and cases where high prospective profits, real or imaginary, induce the borrower to virtually guarantee big returns, or where his probable inability to repay the borrowed capital necessitates his offering a high interest to induce the lender, or silent partner, to take the risk of the loan or partnership.

It is as natural and just for each member of a partnership to receive a share of the legitimate dividends, proportionate to his contribution to the business or corresponding to the agreement each freely enters into, as for individuals to receive the reward of their individual exertion and production when acting separately. Hence, interest is as natural and just as either a partnership dividend or the wages of individual effort. Denouncing interest and striving to prevent it seem therefore as useless as efforts to legislate against sunrise.

Untaxing labor and its products and taxing land values instead, will take a real burden off the producers' backs. May those who are vainly fighting phantoms ere long discover the real enemy.

D. W. G.


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Will Give You a Careful Examination and Advise You the Best Course to Pursue To Get Well.

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### TO BED WITHOUT BEER.

**Sad Joke Played by Yale Boys Upon Some Pretty Theatrical People.**

*New Haven Register.*

How four girls from the Jack and the Beanstalk company went thirsty—and perhaps hungry—to bed, is a story that Yale boys are telling each other with great delight.

The young ladies, who are as pretty a quartet as could be selected from the array of fair ones in the handsome company, have had a suite of rooms in the third story of an apartment house, near the Hyperion, the past week, and just across an alleyway are the rooms of half a dozen Yale men.

The girls are, naturally, much fatigued from their labors every night, and have been in the habit of going to their rooms immediately after the evening performance, eating a light lunch, enjoying a drink of beer and retiring. To keep their liquid refreshment cool they have set it on the sill of the main window of their parlor, about nine feet across from the window of the Yale boys.

On Friday afternoon about dusk the boys decided upon some fun, and while the young ladies were absent rigged up a fishpole with a lasso attachment, and, bottle by bottle, hooked the beer across to their window.

The boys might have stolen the beer, but they didn't want beer, they wanted fun, and they stood the bottles, untouched, on the sill of their own window. Then they had a sign, as big as a campaign banner, painted, inscribed, "Drink With Us," and hung it just over the beer.

When Friday night's performance was over the girls made for their rooms and prepared for a lunch. They threw open the window and one of them said, "Why, where's our beer?" They couldn't find it and searched all through the room in vain. Finally one of them caught sight of the bottles in the opposite window, and she shouted: "Why, there it is across there." The girls held a council, wondered how it got there, whether it was really their beer or not, and how they could get it. Then they spied the sign and by lighting a newspaper, read it.

They uttered some very angry language when they realized that they had been fooled, but could hit on no plan to get back their beer. They called for the Yale men, but the latter were hiding behind the curtain of an opposite window, and didn't want to be seen. The girls went beerless to bed. The boys finally repented. They had witnessed the tears of the thirsty girls, and one of them said: "I think it's too bad."

Another said: "And they were such pretty girls, too."

But the boys decided not to disturb the young ladies by returning their beer that night. Next morning, however, the young ladies found, when they opened their door, the beer, with the sign hung around the bottles, and they read the words, which sounded far less ironical than the night before: "Drink with us."

### Hidden in Smoke.

"Beerson is killing himself with cigarettes."

"Yes; it's a pity he's so bashful."

"Bashful? What's that got to do with cigarettes?"

"Why, every time he's spoken to he lights one to cover his embarrassment."—Detroit Evening News.

### No Gospel About It.

"Your friend is a minister of the gospel, isn't he?"

"No; he's a popular preacher."—Chicago Journal.

### Practical Palmistry.

"Long fingers, they say, is a sign of refinement."

"Yes; I have noticed that fellows who hold short hands often swear."—Chicago Record.


### Deafness Cannot Be Cured

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## BUSY WITH THEIR RIFLES

### District Soldier Boys Constant Visitors at the Gallery.

### SECOND REGIMENT WON

**Big Score Made at the Match Tuesday Night—A New Invention Tried by Officers—Naval Reserve Has a Home—Mortons' Troubles Are Now Over—Guard Gossip.**

Guardsmen have been busy during Christmas week in the rifle gallery. Besides the Regimental match in the preliminary series for December a number of individual turkey matches and private practice matches were on the program. In fact, the gallery has been a busy place all the week.

Capt. Bell, inspector of rifle practice for the Second Regiment, is very much interested in a new invention for gallery practice. The inventor, Mr. J. F. Rabbath, a Massachusetts marksman of many years experience, was at the gallery Tuesday evening when the Regimental match was shot. For several years he was a member of the American rifle team, sent to England to represent this country, and he is spending a few days with Dr. Scott, of the Engineer Corps, who was on the international team at the same time. He was much pleased with the result of the shooting, and thought he had never seen guardsmen do better.

### Tried the New Cartridge.

In speaking of his invention, which is designed to reduce the expense of gallery practice, Mr. Rabbath was quite enthusiastic, and a number of the officers experimented with his patent projectiles for target work. His invention is designed to overcome the use of the heavy balls which the large bore of the rifle has heretofore made necessary. In order to project this large ball with the necessary force, five grains of powder have been used.

Mr. Rabbath's invention contemplates the using of the ordinary metal shell of the regular rifle cartridges, into which fits a small, circular piece of wood, in place of the ordinary ball. In the center of the wood, pierced through to the wadding over the powder, is a small hole, in which fits a 22-caliber rifle ball. When the cartridge is fired the wood is of course blown out and shattered to atoms, while the 22-caliber ball, being accurately placed, flies as true as if it fitted the bore of the rifle.

Capt. Bell fired eight shots with this new projectile Tuesday evening, and sent all of them within a space of an inch and a half from the bull's-eye. He then tried eight regular cartridges, and placed them all within a space of two inches from the bull's-eye. The slight advantage in favor of the small caliber balls is perhaps explained by the fact that when these were used the gun was fired at a rest, in order to test the invention under the most favorable circumstances.

A number of the other officers tried the projectile, with good results, and it was generally agreed that for practice work it was fully as effective and much more agreeable than the heavier charge and projectile.

### The Naval Reserve.

The naval reserve, which is to be a part of the District National Guard, now has a home. Monday night it took charge of the old boathouse at the navy yard. Before taking possession of the quarters a business session was held at Washington Hall, corner of Third street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast.

Commander Haines, as chairman of the standing committee, reported that the bill before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs had been favorably submitted to the upper house, and that there was little doubt that it would go through Congress before the close of the present session.

Upon a nomination for paymaster there was but one name presented, that of Mr. Sidney Bieber. He was promptly elected and the question of the bond he may be required to furnish was left for a future meeting. It was also decided that an apothecary should be appointed by Dr. Scott, the medical officer of the reserves.

During the evening twenty new members enlisted, bringing the total membership up to about 100. Steps will immediately be taken for the formation of a second company. When this is done, officers for the entire battalion will be elected.

### Morton Trouble Settled.

The trouble in the Morton Cadets is all over. At a meeting held Tuesday night it was decided to give the "bolters" an honorable discharge in the interests of the service. This conclusion was reached after a long discussion and every one seems satisfied with the results. The bolters will now go into Company B, Second Battalion, the National Rifles. Capt. Evans of that command makes this formal statement in reference to the matter:

"Our company stands ready to receive these young men who have left the Mortons, and with their addition, Company B, of the Second, will be recruited up to its full strength. Our purpose is, of course, to make our company as strong on the drill field as it is in the shooting gallery, and these young men, well drilled as they are, will prove valuable acquisitions. Our company has already won all the prizes in the shoots this year, and next year we hope to do the same in the matter of drills.

"We propose to elect them also as members of the National Rifles, the corporate body. Company B, of the Second, is composed of members of the National Rifles to such an extent that it is generally known as the National Rifles, although many members of the corporate body do not belong to Company B."

The Second Battalion was the winner in the contest Tuesday night.

The scores in detail were as follows: First Regiment, Private W. E. Culladay, Company B, Second Battalion, 47; Private F. N. Wells, Company B, First Battalion, 46; Sergt. William Wilkinson, Company B, First Battalion, 45; Private McClanahan, Company C, Second Battalion, 44; Private W. E. Crist, Company C, Second Battalion, 44; Private Bushrod Washington, Company C, First Battalion, 43; Private T. V. McIntosh, Company D, First Battalion, 42; First Lieut. A. A. Birney, First Battalion, 41; Private E. Bonlay, Company A, Second Battalion, 40; Private McCurdy, Company A, Third Battalion, 39. Total, 431.

Second Regiment—Sergeant D. Davenport, Company B, Sixth Battalion, 48; Capt. O. G. Simonson, Company A, Sixth Battalion, 46; Private W. E. Buell, Company B, Sixth Battalion, 45; Private C. E. Groome, Company A, Sixth Battalion, 45; First Lieut. M. E. Sabin, Fourth Battalion, 45; First Lieut. S. R. Jacobs, Fourth Battalion, 45; Private J. A. Kirk, Company B, Sixth Battalion, 45; Private Weir, Fifth Battalion, 45; First Lieut. G. C. Shaw, Fifth Battalion, 42. Total, 449.

### Notes From Commands.

The Officers' Association of the Second Regiment holds its monthly meeting Wednesday night, at the lecture-room.

Sergt. Hodges won the turkey at the shoot of Company B, Fourth Battalion, Wednesday night. He made a score of 48, out of a possible 50.

The recruiting committee of the Washington Light Infantry meets Wednesday evening. It has a number of applications to act on. The preparations for the entertainment for the children of the members, Wednesday, are progressing rapidly.

A plan for the cash prized raised by Lieut. Webb has been agreed upon. It is to go into effect January 1. The prizes are to be $200 to the best company; $150 to the second best; $100 to the third; $75 to the fourth; $50 to the fifth, and $25 to the sixth.

### Literary Information.

"I want to buy a Christmas present of a book for a young man."

"Yes, miss; what kind of a book would you like?"

"Why, a book for a young man."

"Well—but what kind of a young man?"

"Oh, he's tall and has light hair, and he always wears blue neckties."—Exchange.

### Lack of Confidence.

"May I kiss you, Miss Jane?"

"I am sorry to see, Mr. Briggs, that you, too, are affected by the prevailing cause of business depression."

"And that is?"

"Lack of confidence."

Then he kissed her.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### It's Sudden Death.

"It didn't take long for the free silver sentiment to die."

"Well, hardly, in view of the fact that it was killed outright."—Philadelphia North American.

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