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The Washington Times

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BEATS THEM ALL

THE STAR ADMITS IT AT LAST. The Times has the Largest Daily Circulation.

It is gratifying to announce that for the first time in twenty years the "Star" has been compelled to withdraw its claim of having a larger circulation than all the other Washington dailies combined. This it did last Saturday. The "Star" does not acknowledge, however, that its circulation is less than The Times, although a strict adherence to the truth would necessitate that admission. The aggregate circulation of the "Star" last week was only 173,136, while The Times had a bona fide circulation of 212,385, or 39,249 more copies than the "Star," as will be seen by the following sworn statement. The net gain of The Times' circulation last week was 8,249.

Don't bring your "ad." to The Times if you want to bury it. Nothing is published except live, profitable advertising. District of Columbia, as follows: On the ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, before me, Ernest G. Thompson, a notary public and for said District, personally appeared C. T. Richardson and made oath in due form of law as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Monday, Sept. 2, 30,030; Tuesday, Sept. 3, 31,272; Wednesday, Sept. 4, 31,109; Thursday, Sept. 5, 30,914; Friday, Sept. 6, 30,894; Saturday, Sept. 7, 34,690; Sunday, Sept. 8, 23,477.

I solemnly swear that the above is a correct statement of the daily circulation of The Washington Times for the week ending September 8, 1895, and that the copies were actually sold or mailed for a valuable consideration and delivered to bona fide purchasers, also that none of them were returned or remain in the office undelivered.

C. T. RICHARDSON, Notary Public.

SUGAR TRUST STEALING.

On September 17 the British steamer Falkland arrived at Philadelphia with 12,483 baskets of sugar, but because the sugar trust would not purchase the cargo except on its own terms the vessel was compelled to anchor off the Delaware breakwater and submit to a demurrage of \$300 per day. Unable to longer stand such a loss the owner of the cargo yesterday succumbed to the terms of the trust and sold the sugar for a less price than was originally offered on its arrival in this country. In other words, the sugar trust charged up and collected a fine on the sugar because the owner did not promptly submit to its extortionate demands.

An anti-trust provision was incorporated in the last tariff law, which was expected would act as a bar to the further operations of trusts, but in spite of the eloquent predictions of able Senators and the hopes of the public, trusts have rapidly grown both in influence and numbers. The law has now been in force for over a year and not the slightest effort has ever been made to prosecute a trust. In fact, the impression prevails throughout the country that the law is a dead letter so far as the trusts are concerned, and that no attempt will be made to execute its provisions by either the Attorney General or any of his subordinates.

The influence of these lawless combines in destroying the prosperity of the public is vicious almost beyond comprehension. They eat away the substance of commercial transactions and levy toll on nearly every article of consumption. Take as an example the cargo of sugar just appropriated by the sugar trust. It shows that sugar cannot be brought to this country except at such prices as are dictated by the trust, and it demonstrates that if the trust has the power to dictate terms of purchase, it can also fix prices to consumers, because it absolutely controls both sides of the market. This power is conferred on the trust by the tariff law, and there seems no means of relief to the public except the abolition of the tariff on every article controlled by a trust.

A CALAMITY CROAKER.

Ex-Supt. R. P. Porter, relic of the Centennial Bureau, may experience great pleasure in denouncing the "Good Times Corner" of The Times, as announced in our news columns to-day, but he will find it as difficult to disprove its good tidings as

he did to convince the public of the value of his services as a Government official. It is really bad form for a man of Mr. Porter's standing to assume the role of a calamity prophet, especially after he has for so long a time had his hand in the public purse.

Good times after so serious a business depression is of more importance than partisan politics, and it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to assist in a speedy return of prosperity by promoting a sentiment to that effect. It is easy to make a person feel poor by constantly croaking lead times to him, and it will be no difficult matter to retard good times if such influential politicians as Mr. Porter start out on a campaign for that purpose.

Every such effort should be discouraged and a contrary influence exerted. There are too many poor people waiting for relief to postpone prosperity for politics, and in their behalf and for the general welfare of all we should open a good times corner in our memories and preach and talk it to everybody.

NOT HIGH TREASON.

The owner of the yacht Alfred E. Cox has made a narrow escape. It seems that he has actually had the temerity to fly a flag at the masthead of his little vessel which is the exact counterpart of one which has been for some years known as the "President's flag," and which, it is said, was designed by the Navy Department in 1882.

Sombody complained of the insult offered to the President of the yacht in this daring to use a flag bearing an eagle perched upon a shield on a blue background. The matter was referred to the law authorities of the Treasury Department, and Solicitor Revere has decided that there is no legal reason why the Alfred E. Cox or any other yacht may not use any kind of flag desired.

The owner of the yacht is to be congratulated. In these days of growing exclusiveness and imitation of transatlantic snobbery his chances were good for being declared a serious offender. Even while the Solicitor admits that the yacht owner could not be prosecuted legally, he suggested that it would be "courtroom" in him to drop a design, which he asserts he has used for twenty-four years, and adopt some other flag. It is evident, therefore, that the atmosphere of snobbery has in some degree penetrated the Treasury Department, and a way may yet be devised to punish such temerity as that exhibited by the master of the Cox.

It would be interesting to know who made the complaint against the rickman. The President's flag and that of the yacht have been floating side by side for a dozen years and no one has before complained. Can it be possible that Cleveland is the first President to harbor the flimsy sentiment of exclusiveness?

AMERICAN YACHT-BUILDING.

It is not surprising that the Cramp Brothers, of Philadelphia, should be aroused to a study of smaller craft than great warships and ocean greyhounds. They are easily the greatest shipbuilders in America and equal to any of the old world. They now propose to branch out into new fields, or new waters, and construct a yacht that will outlast even the Defender, and to assist them to this end it is announced that the winner of the America's cup is to be taken to the Cramp shipyards that the great architects may make a close and prolonged study of her form and qualities.

It is pretty evident from this that our British cousins must look alive if they have ever any hope of competing successfully for the great international prize. The chances are that Durravein will not suit for very long. He will probably try the Valkyrie again or build a new yacht for a new contest. If he does not get over some Scotchman or Englishman will, but whoever does will evidently have new genius to contend with, and not alone the ingenuity of the Herreshoffs.

CHINESE AND CHOLERA.

As published in The Times to-day, cholera has broken out in violent form in Honolulu, and the theory was that it was brought there by Chinese immigrants in the steamer Belgic. The Belgic arrived at San Francisco several days ago, was reported stranded and yesterday again reported to have been floated. Just what was discovered at quarantine at San Francisco, or just what the Belgic's officers concealed, is not known, but there appears to be no corroboration of the first theory.

This incident, however, furnishes a new and yet an old argument for barring the Chinese from America. Asiatic cholera, the most dreaded of all plagues, has its home among these people. Lack of sanitary machinery in their densely crowded towns and cities, personal uncleanness of the most aggravated kind, induce diseases of the most virulent character. Contagion constantly stalks abroad among these people, and it is marvelous that it is not more frequently introduced by them into other countries.

No matter whether the original theory in regard to the source of the Honolulu cases be true or not, the very fact that there seemed to be a foundation for it is sufficient to add strength to the anti-Chinese sentiment.

GERMAN MEAT EMERGO.

Consul Mason, of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, gives the curious information that dealers in American meats are compelled to post conspicuously a placard stating that such meats have passed but a superficial and insufficient inspection, and that their purity cannot therefore be guaranteed.

The method taken by several European countries to injure the sale of American beef, mutton, and pork have been vituperated in their endeavors to avoid formal diplomatic discussion, but this is certainly one of the most curious yet reported. Whether the posting is due to an order from the local or national authorities, the consuls does not state, but it is certainly not done by the dealers of their own volition. Farmers of all kinds and investors of animals for slaughter, on the other side of the ocean, harbor a constantly growing jealousy against the introduction of American products of all kinds. Every means is taken to prejudice consumers against anything of food kind that is American, and conscience never stands in the way of the boldest and most ingenious lies.

The one thing American that is not objected to abroad is the American globe-trotter. He is always welcome because he always comes with plethoric purse. It is known that more Americans have visited Europe this year than in any preceding year, and it is estimated that the amount of American money left in Europe this year is a round \$100,000,000. It is pleasant, therefore, to know that if the American

ox, the American sheep, and the American hog are embargoed, the American man and woman are received with open arms—if they come with money to spend.

EASILY QUARANTINED.

It is evident that Asiatic cholera is raging upon the Hawaiian Islands, no matter whether it was introduced from China or whether it was generated from local conditions. There is, however, no necessity for alarm in the United States. The possibilities for easy and perfect quarantine could not be better. The disease is confined to a small and isolated area. No vessels ply between the infected ports and ports of the United States excepting on the Pacific coast, and there they enter but three or four harbors, San Francisco having the great bulk of the intercourse.

If the cholera, therefore, be permitted to gain a foothold upon American soil it will be through the gross negligence of the sanitary authorities, national and local. It is but a few years since there was a great scare in the Atlantic States on account of the infection with cholera of every European seaport. Hamburg, a great shipping point for America, was ravaged by the disease. Every Atlantic and Gulf port had to be quarantined against vessels from every part of the world. Many steamers arrived which had cases of cholera aboard. The work of prevention was colossal, yet only a few cases of the disease, and those generally mild ones, occurred on shore, the barriers interposed against infection were so perfect.

If the sanitary machinery of this government could be made so effective in that instance, it will assuredly be much easier to quarantine the Pacific coast so that not a single case of cholera shall appear on land.

The Sunday Times has always excelled in the number and excellence of its local, general and special features, but to-morrow's paper, inaugurating the cool and delightful days to come, will be especially excellent.

There will be whole pages of inter-related matter.

To begin with, the Humor Page always pleases everybody, from baby to grand-father.

The fiction page will contain the best serial and short stories at present purchasable.

The Fads and Fashions pages should command especial attention in view of the fact that the present week marks the decline of summer and the advent of Fall.

The sporting pages will contain the usual complete news record of Saturday's articles, together with several illustrated articles on sporting subjects.

Local organizations, unique local features and theatrical news and gossip will be covered as only The Times does cover them.

As a recompense for his soup diet in this country, Lord Durravein has been tendered a complimentary banquet at Toronto, Canada.

Seven days remain in which to remove the toilet poles—and they will come down—"not."

About the only time a woman on a bicycle loses her nerve is when she contemplates the getting off process.

In becoming a third-term plunger, Croker has greatly injured his chances for a portfolio in the Hill Cabinet.

With the Sons of Veterans at Knoxville and the Sons of War at Louisville and Chattanooga, the Sunny South is fairly verren with Northern visitors.

Gen. Campos is still killing Cubans via live telegraph wires.

The clerk of the Weather Bureau is not a bad fellow, after all.

In the secluded confines of his domain in Colorado, Lord Durravein can calmly reflect how much sweeter it is to watch the grasshopper in its gambols than to chase the bounding billows in a boat race.

Now that Durravein positively refuses to race, the fellows who want to make offers of purses to advertise themselves, are frantically raising the ante.

The Roosevelt closing of the saloon and club bar will give New York the reputation of being on a Sunday tight.

In addition to their army the Cubans are to have a man-of-war, which will necessitate the recruiting of many more men of war by Spain.

Gossip of the Day.

Shrewd advertisers now employ every conceivable device to keep themselves constantly before the public, and the more strikingly original the advertisement the more quickly it catches the public eye.

Perhaps one of the most unique and novel schemes ever employed for advertising purposes appeared on the streets of Washington yesterday, and attracted the greatest attention. It was nothing more than a clever character comedian dressed up to impersonate a "jay," but the make-up was so good and the fellow acted his part so naturally that few people who saw him refused to believe he was the genuine article.

He looked as if he had just stepped into the Capital from some remote rural district and the hayseed was quite apparent in the Rube's hair. The fellow's idea is of course to attract attention by his eccentric actions and then spring an advertisement upon the crowd. He never fails to succeed, and it is said draws quite a handsome salary for his work.

While the head clerk in a centrally located drug store was attempting to move a demerol bottle, he probably had the bottle extract, valued at upward of \$60, he let go to obtain a fresh hold, and the floor was literally saturated with the precious liquid.

At once the air became permeated with an odor of vanilla. It spread out and filled all the adjacent atmosphere, and it finally became so strong that the fellow who had the fragrance of vanilla, which sensation grew in intensity as the scene of the disaster was approached.

After the novelty had somewhat abated the perfume of vanilla became first tiresome, then obnoxious and eventually nauseating to the employees. When no longer endurable, the floor was mopped with a decoction containing sassafras. This was a change and did very well until it, too, became monotonous. When sassafras could no longer be tolerated, pennyroyal was substituted, but seemed from the start to be too much of a good thing.

000 a year as salary and a ample income besides, who spends the greater part of the day in the peaceful pleasure and those next to him come and go at will, without a curtallment of their pay.

The Department clerk gets thirty days' annual leave, and the laborer under the Government gets none, while in private life it's a habit and run every day in the year, and we lay awake at night planning how we may avoid financial distress.

A thoroughly successful business man who employs a number of clerks and boys, and who is always interested in the advancement of young America, has introduced a novel feature into his place of business. It is simply a little bench, just a frame covered with a seat, in a corner of the basement. When the employer negotiates for the services of a new clerk or boy one of the first questions he asks is: "Do you ever get miffed?"

If the applicant for a position says that he does not the employer informs him that he is not wanted. But if the young man admits that he is miffed, and is sometimes liable to make display of his wrath the employer will immediately lead him down to the little bench and say: "Whenever you are miffed at a customer or any one else come right down to this bench and sit until you get over it."

"He enforces the order, too, and the result is admirable.

"It may sound like a fishy story," said an up-town druggist, "but it is full of truth that three days ago, and during the hot spell that has just passed, you couldn't get ice cream soda at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for love or money. In a moment the sudden rise in temperature was the reason. We were sold out long before noon on two days and so were all the druggists within twenty miles of here.

"We sent to the local agencies and factories and everywhere the answer came back, 'Demands too great, can't fill the order.' I am not sure that I have seen Baltimore, but was unsuccessful in getting it there, probably for the same reason."

Considerable comment has been called at the Navy Department by the news of the detachment of Chief Engineer Kirby, of the United States battleship Texas, by reason of prostrations from overwork. He is the fifth chief engineer to give way this year under the terrible physical and mental strain which the engineer officers are subjected to.

This succession of breakdowns shows that there is something radically wrong, for the men who have gone under are the survival of a picked body, who have heretofore been able to carry on the most severe work imposed upon them.

Naval officers speak earnestly and freely upon this matter and some of them say that unless sufficient naval engineers are provided to do the work efficiently there should be a stoppage in the building of war vessels.

Sent from Washington.

There is an apparently well-authenticated report current to the effect that Senator Quay has decided to swing the Pennsylvania delegation for Senator Allison in the next national convention. Senator Quay cannot control the entire vote of the delegation, but he will undoubtedly speak for the majority.

It is asserted that while he is personally friendly to Reed, Senator Quay has come to the conclusion that a Western man will secure the nomination. He looks upon Allison as the representative of conservative Western sentiment both upon the day and in the night.

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It was under his leadership that Gen. Harrison was elected in '88. This fact makes the prospect of his success in this year all the more probable. He is a choice. In that event his influence for the candidate whom he favors for the head of the ticket will perhaps be greater than that of any other man. The report, therefore, that Senator Quay has determined to support the candidacy of Senator Allison is more than ordinary interest.

He has been looked upon by politicians for some time as practically certain that the nomination lies between Harrison and Allison, with the latter a second choice of the advocates of all the other candidates. With the powerful support of Pennsylvania, Allison will be a strong contender for the nomination, and his position is generally known.—C. A. Hamilton in St. Louis City Journal.

State and Navy Department officials confidently expect the adoption soon by the United States and Great Britain of an international agreement for the destruction of the centennial of the battle of Marston. Mr. Allingham, an English government official stationed in Liverpool, stating that the English authorities now seem willing to enter into such an agreement.

England positively refused to consider a proposition looking to such an agreement until this Government published upon the monthly pilot charts the location of a number of derelicts near the Irish coast just in the path of ocean commerce. This chart is supposed to have had good effect.—G. W. Royster, in New York Herald.

When the population of Duluth reaches the 100,000 mark, Maj. Baldwin, ex-Congressman from the Sixth Minnesota district and present chairman of the Chippewa Indian commission, is to open a small bottle.

According to the major, he was presented with a quantity of a certain brand of the best Kentucky whisky by Gen. Hardin, of that State. It will be recalled that Hardin is the Democratic candidate for governor this year. Gen. Hardin has become politically notorious because of the position he has taken before and since he accepted the nomination for the Democratic State ticket in Kentucky, but does not profess, and will not accept, the platform adopted at its convention. The currency plank in this platform does not suit him. It is for this reason that he and the Democratic platform and a good many Democrats in Kentucky are at odds.

Gen. Hardin's candidacy, however, has very little to do with the bottle of whisky that he presented to Maj. Baldwin. The ex-Duluth Congressman is a little cautious in explaining just why it was that he accepted the present from Gen. Hardin, and just why he is so anxious to make the best of the great increase in the population of Duluth within the past five years is a very satisfactory thing to Maj. Baldwin, who owns considerable real estate in the Zenith City, and the alleged 60,000 population is more than gratifying to him for this reason.

It is said that the major is a very sanguine enough to assert to Gen. Hardin that Duluth some time in the future would have 100,000 residents.

A Minneapolis man asked him when he expected to open it. The major replied: "Of course, I am not certain, but I anticipate that the bottle will be uncorked within the next few years."

The Minneapolis man did not agree with the ex-Congressman that within the next few years the Zenith City would have 100,000, nor within the next fifty. He said: "This whisky will be old enough when Duluth reaches the 100,000 population mark, and the major's prediction is in the town dead drunk."

The Duluth boomer sailed serenely at the Minneapolis man's statement, but did not deny the fact that the whisky is probably to be very old before he uncorked it. If he kept his pledge.—J. B. Van Antwerp, in Minneapolis Journal.

STANLEY'S STRANGE CAREER

How He Has Come From Workhouse to Parliament.

Characteristics of the Man Who Has Won Fame in Many Fields and a Name Everywhere.

Atlanta Constitution. Henry M. Stanley has at last won a seat in the English House of Commons. In all the Parliament there will be no man with a career so picturesque and so checked.

In all the world to-day there is not Stanley's counterpart as an adventurer. Born in Wales, brought up in a w-house, emigrating to America while in his teens, a cabin-boy on the Mississippi, a private in the Confederate army, an ensign in the Federal navy, a reporter in Omaha, the rescuer of Livingston, the rescuer of Emin Pasha, a bridegroom in Westminster Abbey, honored by the greatest respect for Great Britain's institutions, mobbed in the city whose "freedom" had been impressively presented to him, he finally lands in the House of Commons, with a greater range of experiences than ever fell to the lot of any other man of the age.

Before being permitted to stand as a candidate, he had to become a naturalized subject of the Queen, for it was held that he had lost his citizenship in his native country by serving in the American civil war. As he served on both sides in the war between the States, it is not certain whether it was as a Confederate or a Federal he became for a time an American.

Stanley's election to Parliament is the realization of his ambition of the period of cakes and ale. He represents North Lambeth. A clever writer says that he has had his share of Parliament, ever since his marriage with Miss Dorothy Tennant. They carried him into the most powerful "set" in England—the brilliant, cynical, but most practical group, of which Dalhousie is the exemplar.

His sister-in-law, the heroine of the "Dodo" book, is the wife of Herbert Asquith, the retiring Liberal home secretary; so the Tennant family is represented among victors as well as among vanquished. For, of course, Stanley is a Conservative.

That is one advantage of consistent American training, that it inspires the true patriot with a most profound respect for the old families of England. We have contributed ere this to the Conservative side of the House of Commons. Louis Jennings, after a long career as editor of the New York Times, drifted to England and suffered the inevitable change. The most determined, far-sighted, and thorough Tory than the Howards or the Percys—the House of Commons is that product of Brooklyn civilization, Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, brother of the young man whom Lady Budelet-Counts took to her venerable bosom—no, however, after the general manner of the lady in question.

His vote—Sir Ellis' Brooklyn voice—is for colonial aggression, for the extension of the imperial government, for war with Russia at Cabul, with France on the Congo, with anybody anywhere who disputes or intends to dispute the sentiment that a Briton never surrenders after his flag is hoisted.

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Before being permitted to stand as a candidate, he had to become a naturalized subject of the Queen, for it was held that he had lost his citizenship in his native country by serving in the American civil war. As he served on both sides in the war between the States, it is not certain whether it was as a Confederate or a Federal he became for a time an American.

Stanley's election to Parliament is the realization of his ambition of the period of cakes and ale. He represents North Lambeth. A clever writer says that he has had his share of Parliament, ever since his marriage with Miss Dorothy Tennant. They carried him into the most powerful "set" in England—the brilliant, cynical, but most practical group, of which Dalhousie is the exemplar.

His sister-in-law, the heroine of the "Dodo" book, is the wife of Herbert Asquith, the retiring Liberal home secretary; so the Tennant family is represented among victors as well as among vanquished. For, of course, Stanley is a Conservative.

That is one advantage of consistent American training, that it inspires the true patriot with a most profound respect for the old families of England. We have contributed ere this to the Conservative side of the House of Commons. Louis Jennings, after a long career as editor of the New York Times,