

THE WASHINGTON TIMES

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WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 15, 1896.



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The Times, with its great circulation, the largest ever attained by any daily paper published in the District of Columbia, has long since been recognized as a powerful factor in every public enterprise.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended April 12, 1896, was as follows: Monday, April 6, 39,004; Tuesday, April 7, 38,999; Wednesday, April 8, 38,999; Thursday, April 9, 39,469; Friday, April 10, 40,457; Saturday, April 11, 41,481; Sunday, April 12, 26,950.

ERNEST G. THOMPSON, Notary Public.

LIFETIME OF THE NEWS

If you miss any news in the evening edition look in the list below. What you're looking for was probably published in this morning's edition, and as The Times never repeats you'll have to take both editions to get all the news as quick as it happens.

- BRADLEY AND MCKINLEY—Newspaper man's desire These Two Presidents.
MR. MORRILL EIGHTY-SIX—Uranium ore discovered on his birthday.
MANY TOURISTS INJURED—Train plunged through a small broken trestle.
MURDERED A YOUNG GIRL—Unpleasant crime committed by a Mountain negro.

- COAST DEFENSE PROVIDED—A proposition Bill Passes the House.
REBELS SHOT GUERRILLAS—Warfare and guerrillas in Cardozo Camp.
MR. CARLISLE PERSISTS—Disposes of House Action on New Post-office.
FRESHMEN TO CELEBRATE—Commencement Day will see out a Colored men's Pageant.

- BUREAUS SCORED FOUR—Senators Touted Heavy in the First Meeting.
CHOICES CALLED FOR CASH—Bismarck's War song by the Harbors Last Night.
RACING WEIGHTS READY—For the Blue and Gray Handicap at Beeding.
HANDY EXPECTS HIS PAY—Says He is Supervisor of Alexandria County Roads.

- HARD RAP AT MR. POWERS—Celebration of Labor Denounces the Representative's Attitude.
OLD WARRIORS TO REUNITE—First division of Pennsylvania Will Celebrate Here.
BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS FROM THE PRESIDENT—Senator Morris's Gains Celebration of His Eighty-sixth Birthday.

A Huge and Disappointing Farce.

Friends of Cuba cannot fail to view the appointment of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee with considerable apprehension. Not that he is an honest, conscientious man, but because it looks as if the change in the office of consul general at Havana was made more to carry out a prearranged policy of non-interference than for any other reason.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, it is clearly evident that President Cleveland has not as yet communicated with Spain on the Cuban question. As a diplomatic measure it might seem best to ask Spain to recognize Cuban independence or to warn her to be ready to surrender her rights to the island whenever Uncle Sam decides to take a hand in the war, but in either event the Spanish Don would rightly resent such a gratuitous insult and bury

More Cheeseparing.

Secretary Carlisle feels aggrieved, and justly too, by the action of the House Committee on Appropriations in reducing the appropriation for completing the new city postoffice according to the present designs and failing to make provision for an independent electric light and power plant. In his estimates he made allowance for such changes in the six upper stories as would permit the location there of all the government bureaus now occupying rented quarters in various parts of the city. Such concentration would be clearly in the interest of economy, for the annual interest on the sum to be expended in this connection is far less than the rent now paid for rented quarters. It would also doubtless be a good deal cheaper in the end for the government to have its own lighting and power plant in the building than to have light and power supplied by some private concern.

From time to time the policy of renting quarters for government bureaus has been condemned in Congress and the erection of buildings with ample accommodations urged by men who look at the matter purely

Our School Buildings.

The unsafe and unsanitary condition of the Anthony Bowen school building calls for immediate action. It is a crying shame that some 400 children should be housed for six hours every day in a tottering structure whose walls may collapse at any moment. Nor is it less shameful that they should be exposed to disease and perhaps death by defective heating and ventilation. The statements made at the meeting of the board of school trustees, last night, disclose a shocking condition of things in this building. Tottering walls, shaky floors, plaster falling all the time—such are the surroundings of 400 children and about a dozen teachers. The building inspector's opinion that the old trap "will stand" does not amount to a row of pins, if the statements made by the trustees are correct—and there is no reason for discounting them. No trace should be lost in obtaining an immediately available appropriation for making the building safe and putting it in sanitary condition, other quarters being in the meantime provided for the children.

Here is a case in point to illustrate the wisdom that has marked the Congressional policy respecting the construction of school buildings in the District. If reasonable appropriations were granted for the erection of proper schoolhouses to replace those unfit for use, and others that are merely rented and not suitable for the purpose, the annual surplus of District revenues would be sufficient for one or two large new school buildings every year, and even the cost of these would not exhaust it. There should

Paying for the Sidewalks.

The amendment to the District appropriation bill, offered by Senator Martin, providing that property owners having stone or granite sidewalks laid in front of their houses shall be reimbursed from the public funds for one-half of the expense is entirely equitable and fair. If the sidewalk is laid by the District the property owner has to pay one-half, and so it is no more than right and proper that he should be reimbursed when he has the work done. Proper care, of course, should be taken to have the work correspond in quality to that of the District. In this connection it is not inappropriate again to call attention to the generally dilapidated condition of Washington's sidewalks. While it is encouraging to observe that some really first-class sidewalks are being put down on portions of Pennsylvania avenue and in some favored sections of the West End, it is to be regretted that the policy of reimbursing them does not extend impartially to all parts of the city. There are some streets, of course, where they are yet in good condition, but these are comparatively few; the majority of them are simply awful.

Now that Mayor Strong has vetoed the Greater New York bill, he will probably spend the remainder of his existence endeavoring to ascertain if the gray matter in his head is sufficiently active to keep from patrefaction. Perhaps Weyer ordered the balloons so that he may be able to rise to the occasion. While it may not singe his whiskers, Mayor Handy is now in a business that should make his cheeks burn.

8 PAGES EVERY 12 HOURS. 50 CENTS A MONTH. THE TIMES. By Carrier. 24 PAGES EVERY SUNDAY.

HEARD BY THE LOUNGER

The campaign of monetary education progresses the freer-trade craze is diminishing. "A. B. Bosworth, an Atlanta, Ga., merchant, at the Cochran. The debates of Secretary Smith and Speaker Crisp have gone a long way toward opening the eyes of the Southern people. There is hardly a man, woman or child in the State of Georgia who has not carefully followed the speeches of both men. As a result, people in general in no state in the South, probably, are better informed on the money question today."

There is a growing demand for a sound money candidate for Congress from our own Atlanta, district, and I sincerely believe the man who runs will have to decline. People are very near to equaling next fall, and giving the question an unusual hearing and the advocates of a gold standard are increasing.

The prospect for a large wheat crop is almost as good this year as it was last, said Henry P. Wright at the St. James. Mr. Wright has not this entire Cuban controversy been a huge and disappointing farce?

Every one knows that the crop was a phenomenal one in the Ohio valley in 1895, and unless some unforeseen obstacle arises it will be very near to equaling next fall. As a result the price of wheat and flour will go still lower, and of course the farmer will be the loser.

The following incident will illustrate the wonderful instinct of a pigeon and its fondness for its early home. A few years ago a "home" bird returned to its old nest after an absence of six months and has continued in its old box, without any attempt to go away. Within a few days another bird has returned to its old home after an absence of eight months. These birds, with others, were stolen from the loft of J. Beverly North and undoubtedly would have returned to their old homes had they not been taken. The returns, after an absence of eight months, to the old box shows a remarkable memory that one would hardly think the pigeons possess.

It is no wonder that cats are very much like people, said Rochester. He grew better looking as he aged, and his looks improved the more aristocratic each day.

NEW Mexico's prospects for Statehood are undoubtedly making the forty-sixth star on the flag, remarked Horace Bagley, a mine owner of Santa Fe. "The House committee, as you know, has presented a favorable report and there is really no serious obstacle in the way of its being in the lap of the Senate. I understand the minority in the committee is preparing a report in which they will call attention to the fact that the Territory has a large number of Spanish speaking people in New Mexico, and that, though railroads have been built in the Territory, there has been no population, a stationary population for several years."

There are many Norwegians in the States of the North and many French. "I have seen a large number of Norwegians in Louisiana, but those facts do not bar the admission of those Territories into the Union. The Territory of Montana, for example, sets in that way it will be quite a thickly populated region. As a matter of fact, if the bill passes the House, as I think it will, there will be a lucky day in the history of the Territory."

SERIOUSLY THOUGHT TO BE HUMOROUS

It was filled. "Is this cheese filled?" asked the customer as he watched the suspicious actions of a slice of this caustic product. "Ahem," coughed the dealer, evasively. "I'm afraid, sir, it is—just a mite."

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The Minor Chord. There's a sort of rhyme in the sweet balmy air; A sort of a song in the trees, And a sort of new life bursting forth everywhere.

WHAT WE OWE TO THE BIBLE

Dr. Whitman Traces Modern Civilization to That Source.

Large Audience Grooms the Eminent Scholar at First Congregational Church—Tribute to Hebrews.

A very scholarly address was delivered last night at the First Congregational Church by Rev. B. L. Whitman, president of Columbian University, on "The Bible and Civilization." This was the last lecture of his season given under the auspices of the American Society of Religious Education. President Eaton was in the chair. The audience was very large and paid close attention to the great theme of the speaker.

Dr. Whitman spoke first of the three stages of man; as a savage, the creature of impulse; as a barbarian, the "new edition of the race, revised, improved and enlarged;" and as a civilized being who had arrived at a full self-consciousness. In this latter stage man knew the secrets of nature, was skilled in the use of tools, steadfast in toil and in danger, a being of spiritual capacity.

The next question was progress, the salient forms of which the speaker traced, classifying progress in the grades of God's expression of life in material things, and spiritual as the expression of life in the human race. Then came a discussion of the reaction of man on nature, in which he agreed with Hegel that while the reaction of man on nature is of great importance it is more important to consider man's reaction on himself.

Discussing the Hebrew race, the Bible appeared, in which book and people the speaker described "the outstanding problems of the whole human race." The religionist claimed that civilization was the result of the Bible, while the positivist claimed that the Bible was the result of civilization. Both were partly right, he held, for both all civilization was the result of the Bible and its early exponents among the martyrs of pre-Christian and post-Christian times. It became incarnate in the living force, transmitted from living beings to living beings indefinitely.

Life originated from three great centers, Greece, Rome, and Jerusalem, from the three arising that civilization which is twofold, the material and the spiritual, but the speaker regarded the spiritual as the more important. He derived the spiritual from the Hebrew race. The great factor, of fact, in the modern development of man, was the discovery of self, and the discovery of the spiritual, the spiritual triumph. The second great force was self-control, and the third, the greatest of all, was self-sacrifice.

From this latter, founded on the teachings of the Bible, arose the perfection of man, the family, and of the state. Three things Dr. Whitman deduced from his subject: First, the Bible created a sacred literature, was the expression of the spiritual nature of man; second, that in Revelation a new era of character became the man of the Apocalypse; third, that the Bible is the moral dynamic force in the civilization of the present, and that it would be the same in the future.

Fish Stealer Sentenced. Edward Rockett went to the fish wharf yesterday afternoon. He proceeded to take on a cargo of river trout, whiskey, and then stole a bunch of catfish from the wharf of Assistant U. S. Marshal Charles E. Harper, of charge commission. When placed under arrest Rockett said he bought the fish from a colored man in the police court this afternoon Judge Miller sent the prisoner to jail for fifteen days, in default of a \$5 fine.

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TRUST FUND IS RAISED. Generosity of Senator Brice and Mr. Sorg in a Worthy Cause. Senator Brice and Representative Sorg, of Ohio, each contributed \$5,000, yesterday, to the trust fund which The Times exclusively announced was being raised for the benefit of Mrs. Kate Chase's orphaned and motherless children. The amount, all told, is sufficient to defray the mortgage on Mrs. Chase's beautiful home, Elgemoor, and enough more to enable her to spend her remaining days in comfort and ease.

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Special Lot of Men's Suits

has brought some big opportunities to our counters today. They're right in the line of your present pressing needs—and the prices it is possible for us to quote make the values doubly attractive.

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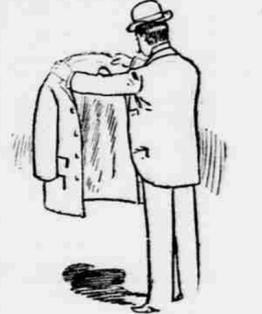


100 Canadian Homespun Sack Suits at a sacrifice.

They're the noblest suits that ever went on a clothing table for \$12.50—Regular Canadian Gray mixtures made up in first-class shape—handmade and the exposed seams neatly finished. Cut on patterns that we have tested a hundred times and know they'll fit. It's a complete line—every size is here. We haven't marked 'em what they're worth—but what we can sell them for—

\$10.00.

Perhaps the Last



We've just added 175 of those \$15 Silk-lined Covert Coats. Now we've got 200 in all. We may not be able to get any more—that's the word that came with 'em. Take warning—they're worth \$20 if they're worth a cent—but the last one shall be sold as the first one was for

\$15.00.

Boys' Combination Suits.

Another cash capture. Look at it sharp, capturers. 100 All-wood Cheviot Combination Suits—with Double-breasted Jacket and two pairs of Pants. The Pants have patent waistbands, the color is a defying gray—neat check pattern. We examined them very carefully—use of all guarantees they are right. Sizes 6 to 15 years.

Worth \$3—and we offer 'em for

\$1.75.

Special Lot of Sweaters.



Here's where our Sporting Goods Department puts in a strong plea for your patronage—

Two lots of Plain Navy Blue and Garnet Sweater—guaranteed fast color; made with silver collar and lined fronts. Sizes fit both men and boys.

The actual value of these Sweaters are 65c and 75c. What we eave go at

39c for the Boys'. 49c for the Men's.

Goldenberg's, Saks & Company,

928 7th--706 K St. Pa. Ave. and 7th St.—"Saks' Corner."