# The Washington Times

(MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY.)
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## LARGEST DAILY CIRCULATION.

### The Times Leads Its Contemporaries.

Last Saturday the Star announced that its aggregate weekly circulation of 179,392 was larger than the combined circulation of all the other Washington dailies. During the same week The Times published and sold to bona fide purchasers 204,988 newspapers, or 24,696 more copies than were sold by the Star. Following is a sworn statement of The Times' circulation for last week, and if any person doubts its genuineness our circulation books are open to inspection.

District of Columbia, ss:

On the third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, before me, Ernest G. Thompson, a notary public in and for said District, personally appeared C. T. Richardson and made oath in due form of law as follows:

CIRCULATION OF THE WASHINGTON TIMES.

| | | Copies actually Sold. | Sample. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday, | August 26..... | 30,102 | 2,514 |
| Tuesday, | " 27..... | 29,809 | 2,514 |
| Wednesday, | " 28..... | 29,854 | 2,514 |
| Thursday, | " 29..... | 29,671 | 1,864 |
| Friday, | " 30..... | 30,116 | 154 |
| Saturday, | " 31..... | 30,853 | 150 |
| Sunday, | Sept. 1..... | 23,683 | |
| | | | 9,710 |
| Papers sold..... | | 204,088 | |
| Samples delivered..... | | 9,710 | |
| Total No. copies circulated | | 213,798 | |

I solemnly swear that the above is a correct statement of the daily circulation of The Washington Times for the week ending September 1, 1895, and that all 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,
Manager of Circulation.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, on the day and year first hereinabove written.

ERNEST G. THOMPSON,
Notary Public.

## LET PROSECUTOR PUGH RESIGN.

The audacity of Special Assistant Attorney Pugh for making use of his annual report to apologize for his exemption of Speak-easy Hall from punishment, would be amusing were such a flimsy excuse to come from a child. He says:

"In one case I will hold in abeyance an affidavit of complaint, charging a certain person with selling liquor on Sunday. This was done with a view of securing two offenses against the licensee, for the purpose of more effectually enforcing the law in respect to this particular case. This action on my part will compel him to strictly observe the law in future and a failure to do so will work a forfeiture of his license. This destroys his business, which in my judgment, is more effective than fines or forfeitures."

First, Mr. Pugh should explain why he selected Speak-easy Hall from among hundreds of similar offenders for this special dispensation of justice. Next, he should tell the public why it was necessary to obtain a second complaint to "destroy" Hall's business when there was sufficient evidence in the first one to convict and compel a forfeiture of his license.

The truth of the matter is that Prosecutor Pugh deliberately allowed Speak-easy Hall to go free because his conviction would have brought about the very result which he contemplates and it was done to shield Hall from the penalty of forfeiting his license. But granting that Mr. Pugh is sincere the trial and conviction of Hall on this first complaint could not in any way have prejudiced the forfeiture of his license should he offend the second time.

The Times was inclined to give Mr. Pugh credit for having allowed his better judgment to be overcome by the misrepresentations of Hall, but since he so plainly acknowledges a perversion of justice he should be immediately requested to hand in his resignation.

## A DANGEROUS RECOMMENDATION.

The recommendation in the annual report of Attorney Thomas that the Commissioners be given power to pardon all offenses against the District would invest them with authority that might eventually build up a District autocracy. Under the present system we are governed by a triumvirate which has already too much authority, and if justice does not miscarry or the public service is not abused it is because the Commissioners are conscientious and honest, and not because our code of government does not permit them to be otherwise.

At present the Commissioners are supreme so far as their own rules and regulations are concerned. They are not empowered to interfere with offenses against laws enacted by Congress, nor should that authority be granted them. Take, for instance, the trolley trust. That corporation is now openly violating a law of Congress. It has once been prosecuted and convicted by the District authorities, and was exempted from punishment by resorting to an appeal from the court decision. Had the Commissioners been invested with pardoning power no appeal might have been necessary, because one of the Commissioners is a stockholder in the trust and his influence would have obviated the necessity of an appeal.

Were the Commissioners invested with the power to pardon all offenses it would only be possible to punish such offenders as they should elect. Corporations and persons of influence would, in offenses against the District, be exempted, and when a barnacle like the trolley trust became fastened on the District no power, not even Congress, could unloose its leech-like hold.

# In any case of irregular delivery of The Times please send Postal Card to this office.

## DISEASE-BREEDING FLATS.

Grave importance attaches to the statements contained in the report of Dr. Godding relating to the sickness prevalent at St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane on account of the unsanitary condition of the river in that vicinity. It is alleged that the Eastern Branch flats are responsible for the malaria and other like diseases with which the patients in that institution are afflicted.

The vitiating influence of those flats upon the adjacent sections of country has been complained of for ever so many years, and it is pitiful in the extreme that an institution owned and controlled by the Government should so long have been permitted to suffer from an evil which could have been remedied by the expenditure of money. The hundreds of men and women confined there ought to be kept free from such rackings of the body as the atmosphere poisoned by the exhalations from the flats visits upon them.

As a matter of fact, it is not only the Government Hospital for the Insane that has a right to complain. The entire southeastern section of the city can do so with perfect justice. Health is impaired and property depreciated in value because these flats send forth their noxious effluvia whenever the river is at ebb. There is every reason for prompt and energetic action to give relief in this respect.

## MORE SEAMEN NEEDED.

The old "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," campaign song, "We have the ships, we have the men, we have the money, too," will have to be emasculated, it is to be feared, for though we have the ships and the money we have not the men. And in this instance, as in many others, Congress alone is to blame, more's the pity.

At the last session of Congress Secretary Herbert submitted estimates based upon an addition of two thousand seamen to the naval force. He had in view the immediate necessities of the navy and the prospective as well, for he knew that before the reassembling of the National Legislature several of the new vessels would be ready to be put in commission, and that the required complement of able seamen must be provided for. Congress, of course, "knew it all," and said one thousand are enough, and that is all the Secretary got.

The result of all this Congressional wisdom is that now there are not men enough available to man the vessels that are ready for service. As an expedient some of the older ships have had to be taken out of commission and their crews transferred to the new ones. Meanwhile other vessels are nearing completion and a further increase of the number of seamen is absolutely necessary.

Secretary Herbert will probably now ask not only for the one thousand men that the last Congress failed to give him, but for an additional thousand so as to provide for all emergencies. It is to be hoped that the Fifty-fourth Congress will give the Secretary credit for understanding the needs of the navy which are his special care, and act promptly and favorably upon his recommendations.

## THE DESTRUCTIVE KEEL BLOCK.

The injury of the Columbia in dry dock at Southampton and the fact that we have no dry docks sufficiently large to accommodate our big ironclads, should influence the government to either stop building large vessels or construct a dry dock big enough to hold them.

According to Capt. Sumner's statement before the court-martial assembled at the Brooklyn navy yard he is directly responsible for the Columbia disaster and should be dealt with accordingly.

He testified that instead of personally examining the keel blocks at the Southampton dock and having them fitted to the Columbia's keel he left the entire matter to Dock Master Lewis, and the injury to one of our best cruisers was the natural result. The fact that he was assured by the company that everything would be all right should not act in mitigation of his offense. Because Capt. Sumner accepted the statement of another and neglected a duty that belonged to his position is sufficient cause to warrant his punishment, and it is likely that the court-martial now trying his case will find him guilty on that charge.

Meantime unless this government provides a larger dry dock the blasted Britishers will continue to destroy our navy with the deadly keel block.

## TRUE ENGLISH PRIDE.

Occasionally the world gives place to a man whose brain tissue is absolutely radiant. Impelled by that unknown force which makes headquarters within the skull he blossoms out either as a genius above his kind or a fool oblivious to his own failings. Sir Roderick Cameron, an importation from England, must belong to this latter species, and if he doesn't look out some of our freak museums will be trying to secure him to represent a man who can breathe but cannot think.

Sir Roderick has a son with sporty proclivities, who, like other English sprigs, invests all the money he can borrow and diamonds he can buy on credit with certain dizzy actresses. It was this peculiarity that brought his father into prominence and gave him opportunity to make history. Both father and son are in New York, probably to write a book on "Yankee vulgarity." The son was arrested by a diamond merchant anxious to collect his bill, and to avoid paying the debt he pleaded poverty and parental support. The father was summoned to court to give evidence as to his son's ability to pay, but with true English pride he refused to testify unless the lawyers would stand in his presence, which he claimed they should do out of respect to his position.

If Sir Roderick could be induced to visit Sing Sing and submit to a shock in the electric chair at that institution it might possibly start enough circulation in his brain to allow him to comprehend that a payment of his son's debts would be more honorable than his attempt to dignify his title to nobility. The fact might also creep into his mind that he is in America, where lawyers can sit or stand in the presence of snobs according to their sweet will. Further, he might come to the realization that England is a much better place than this country for such people as he and his precious son seem to be.

It may be possible that certain climatic changes will make it necessary for Boy Orator Bryan to retire to the mountains since the Nebraska Democratic convention has indorsed President Cleveland.

A careful reading of Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade indicates a break in the high prices which trust speculators attempted to force on the public. It also shows that purchases are curtailed on articles where prices were unnecessarily advanced, and that consumers will refuse to buy liberally from trusts that do not deal fairly with the public.

It is doubtful which is the most uncanny, the city garbage or the city garbage contract.

If Tom Reed can burn the winds as a cyclist he can also scratch the air when it comes to sarcastic speech-making.

A brisk wind and a flowing sea, with nothing on board to mend her, our yacht should beat the Valkyrie and truly be our Defender.

The sooner our baseball team seeks retirement the quicker its record will be forgotten.

As an advertising boomer McKinley has found the Pullman car platform a failure.

No one will object if lady cyclists will wear bloomers on their cheeks.

If Gov. O'Ferrall would load his Senatorial boom with something besides promises it might make enough noise to be heard from.

## PLUTOCRATIC PREJUDICES.

### How the "Star's" Opinions Are Viewed by the Labor Press.

The two subjoined editorial articles are taken from the Journal of the Knights of Labor, and contain a fair indication of the estimation in which the policy and tendencies of the Evening Star are held by the labor press of the country. The Journal says:

The Washington Star has this to say of the English railroad management:

"It may be all true enough that a British railroad train has been run five hundred and twenty-seven miles in five hundred and twenty minutes, but publication of that fact should not deceive any one into imagining that railroad trains in Great Britain run more rapidly than they do on this side of the Atlantic. Were the railroad conditions in the two countries reversed, the running of a train at the rate of speed referred to would not be cause for comment. Remove the grade crossings, which in this land are so plentiful, fence in the tracks just as the tracks are fenced in England and strengthen the road beds, and the burst of speed that would follow would truly be phenomenal. It is altogether remarkable that the English have not done a great deal of record breaking with locomotives, for the track conditions are much more favorable there than in this country, where neither consideration of public safety nor of rapid transit have sufficed to abolish the grade crossings."

So far, so good. But here was an opportunity for the monopolistic Star to spread a little intelligence among its readers and thus make good the claim of newspapers of its class that they are, among other things, educational. The Star might have taken advantage of this chance to tell its readers why it is that railroads in England are operated in better manner than those in the United States. It could have told that it was because legislative bribery and newspaper corruption, so rife in this country, would not be tolerated in England.

But it wouldn't do for American newspapers to tell such truths. It would dissipate the prejudice against admirable systems in vogue in other countries—prejudice purposely fostered by these newspapers that they may furnish a groundwork for appeal to when some particularly nefarious legislation requires the blind sanction of the voters. The American workingman who is thus wheedled into the belief that the American worker is better off than foreign workmen, is a fool ensnared in his own folly. Industrial conditions are pretty much the same throughout the world and are bad, very bad, but in many instances they are better in several countries in Europe than in America.

The Washington Star, plutocratic, makes a pretty suggestion in the following Anacostia news item and its comment, under the head of "Escapes from the Chain Gang."

"There has been a great deal of trouble of late in keeping prisoners on the chain gang who had been sentenced in the police court to terms in the jail subject to the gang, and almost daily someone escapes, and although they wear a ball and chain, the captain of the gang seems unable to prevent their getting away. This morning two negro vagrants, both wearing heavy steel shackles, got away.

"It has been suggested that the best means of holding the prisoners when they are at work on the streets is to provide a long steel chain and fasten every man on the gang to it. In this way no one prisoner could get away, and it would be impossible for them all to escape at the same time."

This is the same old idea of the plutocracy—punishment, punishment and still more punishment—but never a thought for prevention of crime. Will these dominant classes never learn a little from experience? A fitting accompaniment to the above is the following from John Davis' "Napoleon Bonaparte," in the current Arena:

"Besides the general causes of the French revolution there were numerous special causes of complaint on the part of the people. I will mention only some of them: The punishments for crimes were mostly cruel, and were greatly disproportioned to the offenses. * * * Numberless people * * * were arrested and imprisoned * * * without trial."

Of course such a state of affairs could not exist in the United States. If not, why not?

### Hyphenated Americans.

Editor Times: The columns of your paper seem to be open to the just comments of your readers on timely topics, but there is one matter which has apparently escaped mention therein so far, i. e., the practice of hyphenating so largely indulged in by our foreign-born citizens. A large number of these are not content to call themselves simply Americans, but must prefix the name denoting their former nationality before they are satisfied. This subject of hyphenated Americans has been ably handled by different writers, but I cannot resist the desire to "speak my little piece" also.

As a sample of the foregoing this morning's Times states that "the Commissioners were called upon yesterday by a delegation of prominent German-American citizens, who represent about twenty societies in the District," to ask that one of their number "be appointed a member of the board of school trustees," and goes on to say that "the German-American citizens are not now represented in the board, but three years ago had three members. They think they are deserving of recognition in the making up of the coming board."

Why, I ask, should "German-Americans" set themselves apart as a separate and distinct class of our people and present their demands under this aspect? Why should they seek special recognition as a distinct segment of the body politic? Upon what grounds do they base their attitude in this regard? Are they simply American citizens, or do they claim connection with this country and their native country at the same time? If the former, why prefix their previous nationality?

A person (in theory at least) cannot be an American and a German, Frenchman, Spaniard, Italian, or what not, at the same time. If he is an American he is that alone and nothing else. And yet our politicians speak of the "German vote," the "Irish vote," the "Italian vote," etc. This state of affairs is very edifying for us poor native-born Americans to contemplate. In order that we may be in the fashion we may yet have to call ourselves "United States-Americans."

Let such a truly American sentiment be created that all foreign-born citizens will cease their indulgence in the hyphenating process and be content to call themselves simply American citizens.

W. E. CLENDANIEL.

Sept. 6.

### Passed Examinations as Paymasters.

Jon Irwin, jr., son of Rear Admiral Irwin, and Harry E. Briscoe, of this city, who were recently appointed assistant paymasters in the Navy, have passed satisfactory examinations and will be granted commissions.

## WASHINGTON IN THE LEAD

### Fourteen Votes Ahead for the Electrical Workers' Convention.

**Several Labor Unions Indorse Placing Eckington Line and Butcher Nick Auth on the Unfair List.**

The members of the Electrical Workers' Union, No. 26, were in a jolly good humor last evening because they now feel sure that the next national convention of Electrical Workers will be held in this city in November next.

At the regular meeting held last evening at Schwartz's Hall, No. 827 Seventh street northwest, in an unofficial communication from Grand Secretary Kelly it was stated that at this time Washington was leading Chicago and Indianapolis in the race for place of meeting by fourteen votes. Although the total vote is not yet cast it is hardly thought that this lead will be over come.

Messrs. James P. McCrink and D. B. Brown were elected delegates to fill vacancies caused by the resignations of James Hebbard and Malcom Beaton. The union instructed its delegates to the Federation to vote for the admission of delegates from the Steamfitters' Association to the Federation.

The announcement that the electric work in three of the most popular theaters in the city was operated by members of union No. 26 was received with enthusiastic applause. The theaters referred to are the New National, the Academy of Music, and Albaugh's Grand Opera House. It was also stated that Mr. Eugene Kernan, of Kernan's Theater, had expressed his intention of helping union 26 in every way he could. The electrical lettering every evening is now operated by a member of the union.

It was also stated that there was every reason to believe that the electrical work of the Lafayette Square Opera House would be given to members of the union.

The committee on convention will meet on Sunday, at 4 p. m., at 82 L street northwest.

Mr. H. K. Miller was installed as an active member.

The Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers, L. A. 1195, K. of L., met in regular session last evening at No. 1316 E street northwest.

The action of the Federation and District Assembly No. 66, in placing the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway and its branches on the unfair list was unanimously indorsed. One new member was initiated.

A special meeting will be held next Tuesday evening.

The regular meeting of the Stonemasons' Union was held last evening at Plasterers' Hall, corner Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue, President Ermantraut in the chair.

The action of the Federation of Labor and of the District Assembly in placing the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railroad Company and its branches and Mr. Nick Auth, the butcher, on the unfair list was unanimously indorsed by the meeting.

A largely attended meeting of the Journeymen House Painters was held last evening at Harris' Hall, corner Seventh and D streets.

The meeting indorsed the action of the Federation of Labor and District Assembly 66 in placing Nick Auth, the butcher, and the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway on the unfair list.

Three new members were initiated.

The regular meeting of Excelsior Assembly, No. 2672, K. of L., at Typographical Hall, was largely attended. It was called to order by S. H. Bell, who filled the chair in the place of Master Workman O. S. Montz, who is sick.

The assembly unanimously endorsed the action of the Federation of Labor in boycotting Nick Auth, the butcher, as also the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railroad Company.

After the regular routine business of the evening Mr. T. F. Hall gave a lengthy and spirited address on the platform of the Knights of Labor.

## CYLINDER HEAD BLEW OUT.

### Accident at the Navy Yard May Throw 300 Men Out of Work.

An accident, which for a short time caused consternation among the employes of the main gun shop at the navy yard, occurred about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The cylinder head of the engine which runs the lathes and machines for the work of about 300 men blew out with terrific force. A loud noise and the hissing of steam proclaimed the disaster to the employes, who rushed to the scene.

Acting Engineer Peabody was near the engine, enveloped in a cloud of steam and endeavoring to temporarily remedy the trouble, which he soon succeeded in doing.

An examination showed that, owing to too much water in the boiler, the cylinder head, which is five inches thick, had blown out, and, striking against some solid bars of metal, had broken in two pieces.

Then a greater fear arose in the minds of the officials, for there was no spare cylinder head to be found in the yard, and it meant the stopping of work for a couple of days until one could be procured from Philadelphia. Late yesterday evening it was thought possible that the cylinder head of an engine in one of the other gun shops might be transferred to the main gun shop, but it was not known whether it would fit.

It was almost a miracle that no one was injured by the explosion, as dozens of workmen pass by the cylinder head during the day, and only a minute before three men had passed it on their way to the office.

## YOUNG BUT VERY WICKED.

### Nine-Year-Old Arthur Robinson a Confirmed Thief.

Although but nine years of age, Arthur Robinson, colored, has developed all the traits of a professional thief, as the commission merchants along Louisiana avenue, and the First precinct police can attest. Arthur was arrested last night, by Policemen Herndon and Schuyler and locked up at the Twelfth street station.

He was caught in the act of stealing fruit boxes, which has been his specialty. The boxes he sells to countrymen at 10 cents each, and has reaped quite a harvest of dimes. He also steals anything he can get his hands on, provided he can carry it away, the officers say.

The boy has been arrested several times before, but was always released on his parents' promise to reform him.

## RESERVE BELOW THE LIMIT.

### Belmont-Morgan Syndicate Failed to Come to Time Yesterday.

At the close of business yesterday the official stated gold reserve was $100,113,529.

From this the gold withdrawals of yesterday, $1,600,000, as officially reported, were to be debited, leaving the true gold balance $98,213,529.

Up to the close of business no telegram announcing a deposit by the Belmont-Morgan syndicate had been received.

### Views of Several Subscribers.

Editor Times: Please give me a small space in your valuable paper to tell about the government clerks holding two positions. I know of several who are getting a good salary and then running the poor people out of a small job. For example, some who are ushers at the theater are government clerks. You will find the Civil Service Commissioners allow three in a family to pass the civil service and appoint them. That is why our poor people are thrown on the public every year. I know of a case where the man, his son, and two daughters are in office, drawing good salaries, and he is now trying for another daughter. Is this not a shame for our National Capital? Look at the country abroad. You will not find any such. Now, as The Times is the people's paper, do what you can to break up this practice. I know there are several people who think the same as I do.

SUBSCRIBER.

### "Honor to Whom Honor."

Editor Times: In the general sketch of the Hon. Alex R. Shepherd published recently it is stated that in 1861 he received the honor of election to the presidency of the city council, whereas he was never so elected or sat, that honor being conferred on one other equally distinguished fellow-citizen, fellow and public educator for over half a century, Hon. Zalmon Richards, who also moved the first abolition resolution before the council, leaving the chair to deliver the first speech here on that subject, while Mr. Shepherd's name does not even record his vote on that occasion. This without materially lessening the effective and progressive worth of the great reformer and public benefactor.

VINDEX.

### Held Him as a Suspect.

Osborn Turner, colored, was locked up yesterday afternoon on suspicion of having stolen a pair of expensive pants which were found in his possession.

# DISTRICT LAW SUITS

## Attorney for the District Submits His Annual Report.

## WORK OF YEAR REVIEWED

**Suggestions Made of Needed Legislation—Burgdorf Case a Text—Assistant Attorney Pugh's Report. Work of the Police Court—Explains His Action in the Hall Case.**

The attorney for the District, Mr. S. T. Thomas, yesterday submitted to the Commissioners the annual report of his office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, in which he says:

"A decision of the court of appeals during the year (Burgdorf vs. District), holding that our water main assessments since 1883 are invalid, because not authenticated by the water registrar, emphasizes the necessity for legislation authorizing reassessment in all cases where proceedings for the collection of general and special taxes prove ineffectual.

"No reasonable objection can be raised to such legislation. It is to be met with in the statutes of many of the States. In the new proceedings the party concerned will have the opportunity to watch the various steps and to be heard in review of the assessment, and will be precluded by nothing that took place in the proceeding that proved abortive."

STREET EXTENSION ACT.

The attorney reviews the cases heretofore in which the District is interested, both as plaintiff and defendant, with all of which the public is already familiar.

Referring to the suit of Tingle vs. the District, under the street extension act, Mr. Thomas says:

"It is manifest that proceedings under this act, which is an extraordinary one, will produce an unusual amount of litigation, necessarily resulting in imposing upon this office a great amount of unusual labor.

"The language of the last section of the act is comprehensive enough, I think, to justify the employment of special counsel to assist in executing the law; and I, therefore, suggest that you recommend to Congress the necessity of an appropriation to enable you to engage such counsel.

"But one suit to enforce the lien of the District for general taxes, where it has become the purchaser, has been brought, and that was compromised on a satisfactory basis, no money having been appropriated to pay the costs and expenses of the necessary legal proceedings. I renew my recommendation of last year, that Congress be asked for an appropriation for this purpose, or that the law be changed so as to permit the District to sell such property, from time to time, at private sales and give deeds therefor."

AMEND INSURANCE LAWS.

"I have to renew my suggestion of last year that our law in regard to insurance needs reform. A bill designed to correct defects in existing laws on this subject which you submitted to Congress for enactment failed to become a law. The matter should be again pressed upon the attention of Congress at its coming session.

"There were 201 lunacy cases since my last report, being a decrease of five as against the previous year. While there is a slight decrease in the number of these cases, there is yet enough of them to suggest that we are being imposed upon by having the lunatics of other places imported into this District. I would suggest that the Commissioners recommend to Congress such legislation as will tend to prevent this abuse.

Congress should also be asked to confer upon the Commissioners power to make such reasonable police regulations as in their judgment may be necessary for the protection of life and limb and the protection of property within the District.

POWER OF PARDON.

"The Commissioners should also be invested with power to remit fines and penalties, and to pardon for all offenses against the District, wherever, in their judgment, executive clemency is expedient and proper, and thus relieve the President in such matters. The law on that subject, as it now stands, limits the Commissioners to pardon for conviction for violation of the ordinances of the City of Washington, and the levy court and acts of the District assembly. The power should be extended so as to include offences against the District, under acts of Congress."

Special Assistant Attorney James L. Pugh, whose duties pertain to police court work, has also submitted his report, from which the following is extracted:

MR. PUGH'S REPORT.

"You will observe that there is a falling off of cases in the police court, and the fact that the largest percentage of the decrease is to be found in the class known as 'drunk and disorderly' shows conclusively the good effects following the rigid enforcement of the present liquor law and the opportunity for prompt and final trial offered under the system now governing in the police court.

"The amount of fines and forfeitures taken in by the court for the last fiscal year was $24,791.70, which is a falling off of $12,032.56, and is due to the fact that persons have been unable to pay their fines and were compelled to serve a term in the workhouse. It is also in part due to the stoppage of the system of taking collateral and allowing persons to forfeit same in liquor cases.

"It is my experience that as long as there is not a record of conviction against a liquor dealer upon which to predicate a charge of 'second offense' they do not object to forfeiting collateral for the purpose of enabling them to continue violating the law, a forfeiture not being a conviction.

REFERS TO HALL CASE.

"In one case I still hold in abeyance an affidavit of complaint, charging a certain person with selling liquor on Sunday. This was done with a view of securing two offenses against the license for the purpose of more effectually enforcing the law in respect to this particular case.

"This action on my part will compel him to strictly observe the law in the future, and a failure on his part to do so will work a forfeiture of his license and prevent him from securing a renewal of the same thereafter. This destroys his business, which, in my judgment, is more effectual than fines of forfeitures."

### The Price of Sugar.

Ladies who are putting up preserves will be glad to know that the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company is selling a fine grade of sugar as low as 4 1-2 cents.

This is one of the most enterprising firms in the country, and the amount of business they do is enormous, hence their ability to sell at such prices.

Mr. H. Newton Bowman, their manager for the District, is a thorough business man and keeps all the stores under his charge in a great state of efficiency.

**THE TIMES WILL TELL IT ALL. The great yacht race will be bulletined at The Times Building today from start to finish. Telegraph instruments in The Times office are connected with the cable reel on the United Press tug, which will follow the yachts.**

We've turned the page.

Takes a travelled man to appreciate what a big world this is. So the man who has looked around likes this store best. He has seen reasons to. Quality reasons—variety reasons—price reasons—service reasons. Plainer to see this season than ever.

What first—Hat? Suit? Shoes? Neckwear? Maybe a Fall Overcoat? How you're going to open your eyes.

Not much more of the Willett & Ruoff stock left.

**Saks and Company**

Penn. Ave. and 7th street } "Saks' Corner."


AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. Prices 25c. to $1.
This Week, Matinees Wed. and Sat.
KATIE ROONEY
—IN—
THE DERBY MASCOT.
Next Week—ANDREW MACK.
Seats now selling.

# MARCH OF GRENADIERS

## Emperor and Empress of Germany Review Their Armies.

## FIRST OF FALL MANEUVERS

**Imperial Party Greeted With the Wildest Enthusiasm—Escorted by Children Carrying Corn Flower Cornets—Stettin's Herald Welcomes His Majesty—An Evening Banquet.**

Stettin, Sept. 6.—The Emperor arrived here at 4:10 o'clock p. m., to-day to review the march and witness the maneuvers. A dais covered with purple and profusely decorated with flags had been erected for his use at the quay, where his Majesty landed.

The dais as well as the entire quay was guarded by grenadiers while the Emperor inspected the troops. The Empress drove over from the railway station, where she was received by the regent of Brunswick, and joined the Emperor in dais.

The grenadiers passed before the Kaiser and Kaiserin, after which the imperial party drove to the Rath Haus. Children were formed in line along the route as far as Breitestrasse.

GIRLS IN WHITE.

The first line was composed of girls dressed in white with cornflower coronets. The next line wore rosebuds, the next violets, and the fourth line orange blossoms. The effect was exceedingly pretty. Every point of observation was crowded with spectators.

At 4:25 a herald in the historic dress of the town of Stettin sounded flourishes upon the bugle and the Emperor's carriage halted in front of the Rathhaus, where his majesty was welcomed by the burgomaster in a short address, thanking the Emperor for having advanced the development of Stettin through the North Sea-Baltic Canal, and expressing hope that he would further assist the growth of the town by the works of an Oder Canal.

THE EVENING BANQUET.

This evening a banquet was given in the hall of the Pomeranian Provincial diet. The Empress entered the hall in company with Prince Albrecht, while the Emperor escorted Countess Brockdorf. The Emperor was very animated during the banquet.

Herr Koeller, president of the Provincial diet, made an address in the course of which he said that the annual military maneuvers were a test of the readiness and efficiency of the national army.

He called for cheers for the Emperor, which were given heartily.

At 8:30 o'clock there was a great corps tattoo in the castle yard, similar to the one given in Berlin on Sedan Day.

## WILL PAY MORA CLAIM HERE.

### Six Hundred Thousand Dollars Consumed in Lawyers' Fees.

The Spanish government has yielded to the representations of the United States in the matter of the place of payment of the money in satisfaction of the Mora claim, and will pay it in Washington on the date agreed, on the 15th instant.

As the amount is large, the payment will be made in exchange on London, and the transaction will be conducted through the State Department.

It has been represented that the claimant, Antonio Mora has assigned so much of his claim that he would receive practically nothing from this settlement. It is authoritatively stated in his behalf that this is not true, and that upon the contrary, after all assignments are satisfied, he will have left between $700,000 and $800,000.

Forty per cent. of the total amount, or $600,000, is consumed in the payment of lawyer's fees and the expenses of the prosecution of the claim. A small part of the remaining amount has been anticipated in meeting expenses of living.

## FOOLHARDY SPEED TESTS.

### Gen. Dumont Warns Agent of Certain Steamers Against It.

Reports have reached the Treasury Department that certain steamers intended to make trails of speed in following the international yacht race to-day. Supervising Inspector General Dumont late yesterday afternoon sent the following telegram:

"Washington, D. C., Sept. 6, 1895.

"To agents steamers Richard Peck and City of Lowell, New York:

"Hope newspaper report is untrue, that the City of Lowell will have a competitive trial of speed with the Richard Peck going and returning from the yacht races tomorrow.

"If true, will be a very dangerous proceeding, crowded as the bay and harbor will be with other excursion steamers.

"Attention is called to the provisions of 5,344 Revised Statutes, which will be enforced if an accident should occur because of such competitive speed test.

"JAS. A. DUMONT."

### Mr. McDevitt Not There.

The published statement that Daniel L. McDevitt was a party to the arrest of Mrs. Telling, wife of the ex-policeman, was a mistake. Mr. McDevitt had no connection whatever with the case.


**$2.00**

For a good pair of trousers, latest cut, fine worsted, neat stripes.—they are $5.00 goods, but we are selling them for $2—how we can afford to do it is our business.

**$5.65**

for a good suit is another snap. They are regular $12.00 Cassimeres, Cheviots and Tweeds. They are all right—you can examine them and judge.

| | |
|---|---|
| Children's Double-Breasted Suits, only | 90c |
| Children's Combination Suits (2 pants and cap) | $1.75 |
| Men's Cassimere Pants, only | 89c |
| Grand Army Suits, Middlesex Flannel | $8.25 |
| 1 lot elegant dark Pants | $1.25 |
| Harris Cassimere Pants | $2.25 |
| 1,000 pairs of Children's all-wool Knee Pants, Cassimeres, Cheviots and Worsted, pair | 25c |
| Children's Corduroy Knee Pants | 45c |
| Children's elegant Corduroy Suits | $1.95 |

H. FRIEDLANDER & BRO.,
Cor. Ninth & E Sts.


EXCURSIONS.


N★W

Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Co

Every day in the year for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and all points South and Southwest by the powerful new inside steamers, "Newport News," "Norfolk" and "Washington," leaving daily on the following schedule:

| Southbound. | Northbound. |
|---|---|
| Lv. Wash'ton 7:00 pm | Lv. Portsmo'h 5:50 pm |
| Lv. Alex'dria 7:30 pm | Lv. Norfolk 6:10 pm |
| Ar. Ft. Monr'e 6:30 am | Lv. Ft. Monroe 7:20 pm |
| Ar. Norfolk 7:30 am | Ar. Alex'dria 6:00 am |
| Ar. Portsm'h 8:00 am | Ar. Wash'ton 6:30 am |

VISITORS TO THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION and the resorts at Fortress Monroe, Virginia Beach and Florida will find this a very attractive route, as it breaks the monotony of an all-rail ride.

Tickets on sale at 513, 619, 1421 Pennsylvania avenue, B. & O. ticket office, corner Fifteenth street and New York avenue, and on board steamers, where time-table, map, etc., can also be had.

Any other information desired will be furnished on application to the undersigned, at the company's wharf, foot of Seventh street, Washington, D. C.

JNO. CALLAHAN, GEN. MANAGER.
'PHONE 750.

To Norfolk and Return FOR $2.00.

FIRST GRAND EXCURSION of the Steamer CITY OF RICHMOND, Leaving Washington SATURDAY, September 7 at 6 p. m. and returning Monday at 5:30 a. m., giving passengers benefit of trip from Norfolk to the Capes. Secure staterooms and tickets at boat or at General Offices, 1418 N. Y. Avenue.

Tickets also on sale at follow ticket offices: Marmaduke's, 936 Pa. ave; Mays', 611 Pa. ave.; Davis', Central National Bank Bldg., and at Frank's, 611 Pa. ave.

RUSSELL COLEGROVE,
General Manager.

Overlook Inn Is Perfect Now!

The drive is delightful, the scenery is superb, the hotel is unexcelled.

Music Every Evening.

Coaches connect hourly, 6 to 8 p. m.—10 to 11 p. m.—half hourly, 6 to 10 p. m. with the cable cars at 8th and Pa. ave. s. e. and F st. car lines at 8th and E. Capitol. Round trip, 35c. Coach leaves the Arlington 6:20 p. m., stopping at Shoreham and Chamberlin's—round trip, 50c.


AMUSEMENTS.


GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

EDWARD H. ALLEN, Manager.

FIRST WEEK OF REGULAR SEASON.

To-day, Matinee at 2.

ROBERT DOWNING,

In last performance of Sardou's Great Play,

HELENA.

To-night (by request) THE GLADIATOR

Prices $1.50, $1, 75c reserved. 50c and 25c admission.

Next week—THE BLACK CROOK.

Seats on sale at Box Office.

KERNAN'S LYCEUM THEATER
ALL THIS WEEK.

The Real Thing.

Miaco's City Club Burlesque Co.

Sublime beyond all possible duplication.

Next Week—Al. Reeves' Big Show.

NEW NATIONAL THEATER Sept. 9.
Every evening and Wed. and Sat. Mats.
SEATS NOW ON SALE
Emily Bancker,
In the Comedy Success
OUR FLAT

VIRGINIA Jockey Club,

ST. ASAPH, VA.

Racing to-day and to-morrow.

Next week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays until further notice.

General Admission, 50 Cents.

SIX RACES each day. First race 2:30 p. m. Special trains direct to grand stand from Sixth street station at 1:30 and 2:10 p. m.; other trains 11:50 and 12:50.

STEVE STILLWELL, Secretary. E. E. DOWNHAM, President. my14-tf.