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WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 13, 1895.

Subscribers to "The Times" will confer a favor by promptly reporting any delinquency of collectors or neglect of duty on the part of carriers. Complaints either by mail or in person will receive prompt attention. The Morning Edition should be delivered to all parts of the city by 6:30 o'clock a. m., including Sunday. The Evening Edition should be in the hands of subscribers not later than 5:30 p. m.

Rejected manuscripts are usually returned when accompanied by stamps, but any obligation to do so is expressly disclaimed. Manuscripts unaccompanied by postage will not be returned.

THE TIMES STILL GAINING. Figures That Lie—How the Star Misrepresents to the Public.

Saturday's Star announced that its circulation was "many thousands in excess of any other Washington paper and believed to be fully five times that of any afternoon contemporary." This falsification is easy to expose.

The daily average circulation of The Times for the six days on which the Star bases its calculation was 33,367; that of the Star was 25,650. For the sake of the argument, let us admit that the Star has five times the circulation of our evening edition. One-fifth the circulation of the Star is 5,337. Subtract that amount from 33,367, the average of The Times, and 27,637 is left to represent the circulation of our morning edition. Compare that amount with the 28,650 which the Star falsely claims, and "many thousands in excess of any other Washington paper," and you will see that its figures lie.

The aggregate circulation of the Star last week was 171,901. That of The Times was 223,776. The Star gained 1,424 in circulation during the week and The Times added 7,751 to its list.

These figures should be satisfactory proof as to which is the most popular newspaper, and should also demonstrate to advertisers where they can obtain best results.

The Times is in the lead and will stay there, because it is the best daily in Washington.

Monday, Sept. 30, 32,530. Tuesday, Oct. 1, 32,931. Wednesday, Oct. 2, 32,935. Thursday, Oct. 3, 33,118. Friday, Oct. 4, 33,197. Saturday, Oct. 5, 35,094. Sunday, Oct. 6, 23,571. Total, 223,776.

I solemnly swear that the above is a correct statement of the daily circulation of THE WASHINGTON TIMES for the week ending October 6, 1895, and that all the copies were actually sold or mailed for a valuable consideration and delivered to bona fide purchasers or subscribers, also, that none of them were returned or remain in the office undelivered.

J. MILTON TOWN, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10 day of October, A. D. 1895. ERNEST G. THOMPSON, Notary Public.

NATURE'S LAWS ARE DIVINE. The subject of Christian unity and the liberalizing of denominational constitutions and creeds, which play so prominent a part in church councils and conventions this year, indicate the growth and broadening out of Christian influences. If the religion of love is to govern, there can be but one belief, one universal doctrine. The world is its church, nature its pulpit, and creation its congregation. Men may organize sects and invent different forms of worship, but if they are sincere and strive earnestly to put in force the teachings of true religion, they must sooner or later be governed by one universal law—"love thy neighbor as thyself."

It must also be gratifying for good Christians to note that churches are gradually dropping the doctrine of future punishment. A Divine Power that offers His Beneficent Son to all alike has no suffering in store for people who ignorantly or unwillingly transgress. There may be oblivion for those whose restricted or diseased mental powers cannot receive the spirit of Divine Grace, but there is no future punishment for them, or the doctrine of love is inconsistent.

People sin or are good according to their mental condition. Those who have had opportunities and have failed to live a righteous life may have been mentally dwarfed or their minds may have been affected by vicious habits. In either event they were not their own masters, and consequently are not morally responsible for their conduct. There are also many ignorant people, who, because of their limited understanding, cannot comprehend the advantages of a better life. Surely the Good Father will not do to His earthly children what a parent would refuse to do to a child—punish them for deeds which to their minds were not sinful.

A righteous life, then, is the result of a well-developed mind—one that is capable of comprehending that which is good for both the body and soul, and which can also keep in restraint the passions and desires that destroy health and reason. The church teaches us to so shape our lives that we may glorify the Father in heaven, a doctrine that if followed will accomplish its end; but it is susceptible of only one correct interpretation. Devotees who punish the flesh to strengthen the spirit make a serious mistake. Self-denial is necessary for even temporal success, but carried to excess it destroys that greatest of earthly boons, the enjoyment of bodily comfort.

People who regulate their habits so as to preserve health, and who end their existence as a candle burns away, giving light to its last moments, have solved the problem of life. They have restrained their passions and controlled their tendencies for physical and spiritual good, and in doing so have obeyed the laws of nature and also the commands of God. For He gave mankind the world to enjoy, a blessing that comes only to those who are in a good physical condition.

If then, we practice the doctrine of

love, and let sunshine into our lives by a strict obedience to the rules of health, we shall not only enjoy this world, but also be preparing ourselves for a future existence. It may be truly said that the laws of nature are divine.

THE REMEDY IS ORGANIZATION. The New York Assembly Sweathshop Investigating Committee is still at its labors and is uncovering a lamentable state of affairs. The testimony of intelligent woman witnesses shows that necessity causes much of the sweathshop evil, especially among women, and that it can never be abolished until men and women employed in garment making are willing to be governed by the discipline and regulations of organized labor.

One witness said the main cause of the present condition of working girls is that they will take work home and do it at starvation wages in tenements where dozens of families are living, and that they are often assisted by numbers of very young children.

Another girl testified that the wages paid to girl coatmakers are from 4 to 10 cents a coat. The largest number of coats possible for a hard-working woman to make in a day of ten hours was seven. Many made less. Thus the very highest wages possible is 70 cents per day. A coatmaker at 119 East Broadway, she said, had fully a dozen people working in a subcellar, beneath the sidewalk, lighted only by the faint light that crept through the grating. Other girls were forced to work in overcrowded buildings, where there was no chance of escape in case of fire.

When garment-makers fully comprehend the benefits to be derived from organized labor they will put themselves in a position to do away with such abuses as are described to the assembly committee. It is the only remedy for such systems of overworking employees, and its influence can be illustrated by the history of the Bakers' Assembly of this city. Before its organization journeymen bakers worked from fourteen to eighteen hours a day at wages that varied from \$9 to \$12 a week, and their work was so confining that those of them who were married were almost strangers to their families. In addition to their regular duties a part of them drove delivery wagons, and it is reported that they frequently slept in the bakeries during the brief part of the day they were not at work, rather than lose the time in going to and from their homes.

When this state of affairs came to the knowledge of the Knights of Labor an assembly was organized of journeymen bakers, and the work of bettering their circumstances was begun. At first it was a difficult task, because of the prejudice of some of the journeymen against joining a union and on account of the opposition of employers. But in time these obstacles were overcome, and the bakers are now paid from \$13 to \$16 a week and have only to work ten hours a day. From overworked and underpaid employees they have been uplifted by organized labor to a condition where they can enjoy life, and the public is no worse off so far as the price of bread is concerned.

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neutrality laws and the possibility that we might become liable to Spain for heavy damages should the Cuban cause fall, warrants this extreme caution on the part of the administration. But looking at the question from a patriotic standpoint, we should be governed by an entirely different policy. Cuba under Spanish domination can never prosper. Even were she granted autonomy the interest on her war debt would create such a burdensome tax that her industries must necessarily languish. Bankrupt and oppressed Cuba can never benefit either herself or this country, but free Cuba, no doubt, would open up her resources, give opportunity for abundant prosperity, and leave Spain to pay the liability for which she was chiefly responsible.

This is the argument that should lead Congress to recognize the Cubans as belligerents, and it should also awaken sympathy in the heart of every American for that oppressed people. The war debt of Cuba amounts already to more than \$200 for every man, woman and child of her population, and should the contest continue much longer the amount will be greatly increased. Between Cuba prosperous and Cuba enslaved both by debt and foreign domination, our choice should be easy, even if almost impossible chances are taken of incurring liability should we give her a helping hand.

By the way, in what landslide was Jerry Simpson buried?

It will be a relief when the noise of the big fight is stopped and we can once more enjoy the raction between Mrs. Lease and Mr. Ingalls.

When it comes to a newspaper yacht race the English take the cup, but we can beat them on the water.

The end of President Cleveland's vacation will also terminate the much-needed rest of a good many office-seekers.

After the Alger boom has had a little advertising its owner will back a card on it that will read: "Don't shoot, I surrender."

Either the Republican party is not up in the harmony business or it is willing to let the Democrats make all the noise.

As goes Platt, so goes the Republican party in New York, and so goes Parkhurst and Roosevelt in future.

That silence of ex-President Harrison on the Indianapolis election begins to show signs of decay.

If Corbett and Fitzsimmons could now be persuaded to stop talking the big fight would be ended in a draw.

Unless good times fail to put in an appearance the party platform can be shortened by the omission of the financial plank.

Short campaigns and short speeches will lengthen the terms of popular candidates.

The peculiar rainbow hue of the McKinley boom is said to be due to overwork.

The Lincoln and Olney booms stand horse and horse on account of the solitary mention each has received.

Should Chicago try to enforce blue laws, her Dutch will paint the next election red.

A series of unofficial fish stories will commence with the Cabinet meetings, and no booby prizes will be offered.

The Whipping Post. (A Plea for Consistency.) O ye who sing of mind's ennobling light, How blind is thy proud and vaunted sight, That ye should think to better crime and woe By scourging men with degradation's blow. 'Tis not the lash nor law that makes men's souls— They are but good or bad as fate controls, And love and education guide the fate That can alone lead to a nobler state.

O ye who scorn the man that smites his wife, And cry for vengeance on his brutal life, Where is thy protest 'gainst the Stygian grief? Endured by wives who dare not seek relief? Ah, would that women ne'er should suffer worse Than to be struck, and thus be spared the curse That waits too often on the fettered wife And drags her soul unto perdition's strife! CLIFFORD HOWARD.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S COLUMN. Matters of Interest to the Housewife—Home Dressmaking. Many families cannot afford to employ a modiste, and there is no reason why a lady with ordinary skill should not make her gowns and dresses stylishly. From personal experience, I am able to state that success depends upon having a perfect-fitting pattern, and I feel no hesitancy in recommending Butterick's patterns as the best I have ever used. The enormous sale of these patterns is evidence of their superiority. I have learned from good authority that out of every thousand patterns sold, nine hundred are Butterick's. The agency in this city is in charge of Mr. Lewis Bair, who, for over thirty-five years, has been one of the sterling business advancees of Washington. Mr. Lewis Bair made a brilliant move when he opened a separate establishment, 927 F street, for the extensive sale of Butterick's patterns.

It's a big thing And we congratulate you, gentlemen. Value, price and time considered—such another opportunity as this isn't on record.

At the beginning of the season when your need is ripest we offer you the choice of

1000 Pairs of Pants Worth \$5 and \$6

Made of fine worsteds, in the very newest effects, cut and fitted to perfection. They'll Suit Your Notion

These Pants are from the tailoring shops of one of the best Pantaloon makers in this country—a manufacturer who has made himself famous for the excellence of his qualities—the superiority of his taste—and the honesty of his work—guarantees to which we add our own. Circumstances made cash the all-important consideration to this maker and this 1,000 pairs of Pants came to us —as they go to you—for less than they cost him. There's not a pair of 'em that's twenty-four hours old in stock. You'd better be on hand early to-morrow!

Fall Overcoats You oughtn't to have a moment's doubt as to where you can best be suited in a Fall Overcoat—in price and all. The big variety we carry and the big value we measure as a dollar's worth—makes satisfaction and saving certain.

Top Coats—\$8.50 to \$25. Other lengths—\$7.50 to \$35.

SAKS & COMPANY, Penna. Ave. and Seventh St.—"Saks' Corner."

PLEASANT SELLING AT 10% DISCOUNT.

for it means many new customers and many old ones attracted—of course most of the profit is sacrificed—but remember October 17th is the last day of this discount sale—it lasts no longer.

Take 10 per cent off these prices:

SOLID GOLD. —Gold Links, in a great variety of patterns and designs—very suitable for gifts. \$3.25 to \$12. —Gold Side Combs—sets of two—in tortoiseshell and solid gold—different sizes. \$2 to \$10. —Gold-mounted Garters—exquisite in design—finest silk elastic—all styles of buckles—motto plates, etc. \$5 to \$50. —Gold Brooches—the most exquisite collection in the city—latest patterns—every size and style. \$3.25 to \$25. —Gold Baby Pins—elaborate and dainty pins—made with silk and fine-glass beads—beautifully chased. \$1.35 to \$10. —Gold Rings—set with gems—diamonds and also plain. Description of the beautiful assortment is impossible here. \$2 to \$500. —Gold Bracelets—chain-hand—every style—jewel mounted—diamond set. \$6 to \$250.

SOLID SILVER. —Silver Button Hooks—handsomely chased and engraved. \$1 to \$5. —Silver Glove Strutchers—a dainty and very useful article—some silver and ivory. \$3 upwards. —Silver Nail Files—makes a very pretty gift. \$1.25 to \$3. —Silver Hair Brushes—in beautiful variety—exquisitely chased and carved. \$5.25 to \$25. —Silver Mounted Combs—in tortoiseshell and imitation. \$2 upwards. —Silver Puff Boxes—very dainty—almost a toilet necessity. \$4.50 upwards. —Silver Hand Mirrors—fine samples of engraving and deep work. \$6 to \$20. —Silver Smelling Bottles—cut glass and silver—very handsome. \$2.75 to \$15.

The "Davison" Watch. This is the watch we absolutely guarantee in every respect.

Ladies' Watch, 14k Gold..... \$20. Gent's Watch, 14k Gold..... 40. Boy's Watch, Silver..... 12.

Davison's Famous Silver Polish (highly commended) 35c.

C. H. Davison, 1105 F St. N. W. "See Davison About It."

We Never Did Nor Never Will!

We have never yet sold a pair of shoes that we could not honestly recommend. It is our ambition to sell the very BEST shoes that are made—and at the lowest possible price. These are the shoes that give satisfaction—the qualities that make permanent patrons—and are CHEAPEST in the long run.

TWO NEW STYLES! The reputation of the Family Shoe Store goes out with every pair of these shoes—We are satisfied that they are the BEST VALUES IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

Our Patent Leather And Enamel Shoes are examples of high art in shoemaking. Our \$5 Patent Leather Shoes are made of the best imported calf patent leather. Our \$3.50 grades are the shapeliest and best ever sold at this price. Enamel shoes are very popular. They require no blacking, and won't crack. \$3.50 and \$5 a pair.

The Latest Style in Patent Leather. Our "La Mascotte" is one of the neatest Ladies' Shoes that we have ever sold. Hand-sewed—Finest Dongola Kid—Piccadilly Toe and Tip—Button or Lace—Kid or Cloth Top—Equal to any \$5 shoe. \$3.98 "LA MASCOTTE."

We carry a complete line of shoes for Boys and Girls. All sizes and prices—from 75c up. Regular 50c quality Ladies' Overgaiters, 25c a pair.

FAMILY SHOE STORE, 310-312 Seventh St., 313 Eighth St.

The Rink. Special Sale Lace Curtains. Special sale of Lace Curtains this week. Having recently purchased over Five Thousand Pairs Nottingham, Irish Point, Swiss, and Brussels Lace Curtains, from a retiring New York importer, at about half the cost of production—we propose to offer our customers, for one week, commencing Monday morning, October 14, the greatest opportunity that will be given them this season to supply themselves with Lace Curtains at nearly one-half same values can be obtained elsewhere. Read this list of prices. You will save \$3 on every \$5 worth of Laces purchased THIS WEEK FOR US.

A PARTIAL LIST. Nottingham Laces.

450 Pair 3 1/2 yards long 60 inches wide \$1.40..... .85. 245 Pair 3 1/2 yards long 50 inches wide \$1.50..... .95. 175 Pair 3 1/2 yards long 50 inches wide \$2.75..... \$1.65. 210 Pair 3 1/2 yards long 50 inches wide \$3.25..... \$1.75. 165 Pair 3 1/2 yards long 60 inches wide \$3.25..... \$1.85. 110 Pair 3 1/2 yards long 50 inches wide \$3.50..... \$2.00. 285 Pair 3 1/2 yards long 50 inches wide \$3.75..... \$2.45. 140 Pair 3 1/2 yards long 60 inches wide \$4.75..... \$2.85. 190 Pair 3 1/2 yards long 50 inches wide \$6.00..... \$3.65. 175 Pair 4 yards long 72 inches wide \$6.50..... \$3.90. 385 Pair 4 yards long 72 inches wide \$7.00..... \$4.25. 290 Pair 4 yards long 60 inches wide \$7.00..... \$4.25.

Irish Point Laces. 18 Pair 3 yards long—Ecu..... \$4.75..... \$2.60. 12 Pair 3 1/2 yards long—Ecu..... \$7.00..... \$3.90. 10 Pair 3 1/2 yards long—Ecu..... \$9.00..... \$5.35. 8 Pair 3 1/2 yards long—Ecu..... \$9.50..... \$5.60. 20 Pair 3 1/2 yards long—White..... \$10.50..... \$6.75. 15 Pair 3 1/2 yards long—Ecu..... \$10.50..... \$6.75. 16 Pair 3 1/2 yards long—Ecu..... \$10.00..... \$6.40. 24 Pair 3 1/2 yards long—Ecu..... \$12.00..... \$7.75. 12 Pair 3 1/2 yards long—Ecu..... \$11.50..... \$7.00. 24 Pair 3 1/2 yards long—Ecu..... \$13.50..... \$8.75.

Swiss Laces. 25 Pair 3 1/2 yards long 60 inches wide \$9.00..... \$5.75. 20 Pair 3 1/2 yards long 50 inches wide \$10.50..... \$6.25. 18 Pair 4 yards long 60 inches wide \$12.00..... \$7.75. 15 Pair 3 1/2 yards long 50 inches wide \$13.00..... \$8.75. 18 Pair 3 1/2 yards long 60 inches wide \$16.00..... \$9.75. 12 Pair 4 yards long 60 inches wide \$30.00..... \$19.50.

Brussels Laces. 24 Pair 3 1/2 yards long 50 inches wide \$13.00..... \$8.75. 16 Pair 3 1/2 yards long 50 inches wide \$15.00..... \$9.75. 12 Pair 3 1/2 yards long 60 inches wide \$18.50..... \$11.50. 10 Pair 4 yards long 60 inches wide \$28.00..... \$18.50. 18 Pair 4 yards long 60 inches wide \$35.00.....