The Washington Times

(MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY.)
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WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 5, 1895

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL WASHINGTON

Subscribers to The Times will confer a great favor by promptly reporting any discourtesy 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 in 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 disavowed.

Manuscripts unaccompanied by postage will not be returned.

A SURE BAROMETER.

The Circulation of The Times and What It Means.

Circulation is the barometer indicating the favor in which a daily newspaper is held by a community, and is also a testimonial to the correctness of its policy and the soundness of the theories it advocates.

That The Times has met with the full indorsement of the Washington public, its sworn circulation statements for the month ending Saturday, November 30, gives ample evidence. In this connection the interesting fact is established that the daily editions of The Times are read by about 25 per cent more people than any other daily paper published in the District of Columbia.

The Times is proud of its record and will continue to endeavor to merit the approval of the people of the District.

The circulation of The Times for the week ending December 1, 1895, was as follows:

Monday, Nov. 25	35,291
Tuesday, Nov. 26	35,164
Wednesday, Nov. 27	35,639
Thursday, Nov. 28	34,504
Friday, Nov. 29	35,309
Saturday, Nov. 30	35,849
Sunday, Dec. 1	23,484
Total	235,240

I solemnly swear that the above is a correct statement of the daily circulation of THE WASHINGTON TIMES for the week ending December 1, 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 YOUNG, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of December, A. D. 1895.
ERNEST G. THOMPSON,
Notary Public.

LET THE BALLOT DECIDE.

The fate of the bill bonding the District for $7,500,000 to make sewer improvements and street extensions is decided provided its promoters insist on appropriating $3,500,000 to improve property outside the city limits. Generally speaking, municipal governments require property holders to make their own street extensions, and when additions to cities are accepted they must conform to prepared plans and the streets and alleys ceded without public cost.

This policy does not prevail in this city. Speculators usually manage to impose the burden of street improvements on tax payers, and we have miles of paved streets on which residences will not be erected for years to come. The bond bill embraces another of these schemes. It is intended to improve property for which there will be no immediate public demand. But its speculative value will be enhanced, and owners enriched accordingly.

The Times offers tax payers an opportunity to record their opinions upon this question. In various parts of the city ballot boxes have been placed in which the ballots printed in another column may be voted, and when the time for voting expires the result of the balloting will demonstrate public sentiment as to whether or not this burden of improving private property at public expense is justifiable.

Let every reader of The Times vote on this question. It is important from an economic standpoint, and the result of the balloting will largely influence the action of Congress.

THE NEW GAS SCHEME.

A bill to supply the District with cheaper gas was defeated in the last Congress by the sham organization of a competitive company, which was to sell seventy-five cent gas, and a similar attempt is being made to distract attention of the public from another effort to compel the Washington Gaslight Company to sell dollar gas by the alleged organization of a company to supply what is known as acetylene gas. There is every reason to believe that the Washington Gaslight Company is at the bottom of this new scheme.

It has been practically demonstrated that acetylene gas is more expensive and less satisfactory than that supplied from retorts through the process now in use. As an illuminant it is pretty to look upon, but the proposition to furnish it in cylinders, bottled ready for use, is impracticable, dangerous, and costly. Every comparative test between acetylene gas delivered in liquid state and ordinary coal gas has proved its inferiority, and a careful reading of the expose published in another column will substantiate this assertion.

During the last Congress The Times warned the public against the fraudulent company organized on paper to defeat cheaper gas for the District, and it again admonishes those interested in better and cheaper light that the proposed organization of the Acetylene Gas Company is another effort to prevent the passage of a bill for dollar gas in the present Congress.

Washington has had enough such experiences. The gas monopoly has already manipulated our purse strings too long, and if this public allows itself to be again deceived by the promised organization of a competing company to supply gas that has no merit except as read in vainglorious advertising, then indeed is our national capital an abiding place of chumps and greenhorns.

The only way to obtain cheaper gas is through legislation, and consumers should so look at the question and unite in influencing Congress to pass a dollar-gas bill.

POLITICAL KITE FLYING.

Like many other good things, the public demands, that part of Governor O'Ferrall's message which refers to Alexandria county lawlessness, comes a little late. Had its sentiment been expressed in such vigorous language last summer, when the Washington public requested his interference with affairs across the river, or had he at that time redeemed his promise to send his attorney general to prosecute the offenders against which the Board of Trade committee had secured evidence, this outburst of righteous indignation would have made Governor O'Ferrall the most prominent public man in Virginia. But it now comes a little late to bear the impress of sincerity.

Until Capt. Mushbach, the outlaw track advocate, announced his preference for the re-election of Senator Daniel, Governor O'Ferrall was an official exemplification of supine inactivity. To all who interviewed him concerning Alexandria county crime, he said it was the fault of the law and he could do nothing. It is true that he promised his co-operation with the Board of Trade committee in prosecuting offenders, but as the promise was not kept it but made his official neglect more apparent and also confirms the impression that his treatment of the question in his message to the general assembly is a political dodge, born of his disappointment in not securing the gambler influence for his election to the United States Senate.

Be it as it may, Washington will congratulate the Governor on the stand he has made for law and order. His fight to uphold the dignity of the State will be approved by every law-abiding citizen, and whether or not he succeeds in having the outlaw track charters repealed, he has espoused a good cause, and if it elevates him to the Senate no one will complain.

But the public would have been better pleased had Governor O'Ferrall not made his conversion a question of political policy.

DIOCESE OF WASHINGTON.

With becoming dignity of procedure, the new diocese of Washington has been christened, and in due course of events will be officered. There is little doubt, it appears, that some one of the distinguished rectors of Washington's Episcopal parishes will be chosen as bishop, and it is comforting to contemplate the fact that whoever is chosen to fill this post of responsibility and honor, will be in every sense worthy of the distinction.

Bishop Paret's regret at parting from this section of his former diocese, may well be believed to be genuine, for the Episcopalian parishes of the District of Columbia, no less than those of the Maryland counties, were no unimportant part of it. Yet it must be conceded that the separation was eminently proper, in that, in point of both population and wealth, the component parts of the new diocese had attained such proportions as to make the constitution of a separate diocese almost a necessity.

The future of the new diocese is full of promise of usefulness, and it and all that are part of it will face it with confidence.

Those who see the chrysanthemum locks of the Hon. Lemuel Eli Quigg, as they nod and bend to his eloquence in the House, are at loss to know to what particular football cartoon he is indebted for their peculiar style!

An unsavory resurrection of two misfit appointments was made yesterday when the President sent the names of Judges Buck Kilgore and William M. Springer to the Senate for confirmation.

Those who desire to know how badly Speaker Reed has been stung by the Presidential bee are respectfully referred to his coming list of House committees.

If the commanders of the Cuban army who are ordered to destroy all railroad and telegraph lines within their reach, could only get at the Spanish cable they would squelch the principal source of their defeats.

Chicago Democrats held a ball the other night. The injured are doing as well as can be expected.

The Charles A. Dana boom is the latest. It is violently supported by the New York Mercury and Kokomo Bazoo.

Dr. Plumb squared the Armenian situation.

Why doesn't Col. Ingersoll see the error of his ways? Because there's no money in it.

Mrs. Margaret Mather Pabst will no doubt return to the stage and exalt it a little bit.

Schlatter says that his power is contained in a copper rod. The copper's club is also a rather powerful instrument.

Senator-Lecturer Hill's cold may have been caused by frosty receptions.

Spain raises troops at home and Cuba in turn raises them again by dynamite.

After we hear what Citizen George Francis Train has to say about the message, the country may go on unmolested.

Gee whiz! That ruthless man, the attorney general of New York, proposes to wipe out the sugar trust without the consent of either the United States Attorney General or that capable body of sugar trust attorneys, the United States Senate.

When New York city gets through bouncing its sheriff, a little of the same vigorous exercise exerted in the coroner's office would prove an acceptable public service.

BILLS FOR THE DISTRICT

Senators Take Up Matters Which Have a Local Interest.

INTRODUCED BY MR. HARRIS

Wants a Public Administrator and the Practice of Medicine Regulated. Senator Voorhees Asks for Appropriations to Erect a Statue and Purchase an Oil Painting.

The District figured to a considerable extent in the Senate yesterday. Senator Harris introduced a number of bills and Senator Roach a couple at special request.

The most important bill presented was that providing for the appointment of a public administrator. This bill failed to pass in the last Congress but a determined effort will be made to get it through this.

The bill provides that the administrator must give bond in $10,000, which may be increased. He shall take charge and custody of the estates of all deceased persons in the District as follows:

When a person dies intestate without relatives, or dies leaving a will and the executor fails to qualify.

When a person dies intestate without known heirs.

When money, property or papers or other estate are left in a situation exposed to loss or damage.

When for good cause the orphan's court shall order such public administrator to take possession of any estate to prevent it from being injured, wasted or purloined.

HIS PAY ARRANGED.

Any moneys of deceased persons whose estates shall be settled by the public administrator which shall be unclaimed are to be turned over to the credit of the policemen's relief fund of the District of Columbia. Such public administrator is to receive the same compensation as is now allowed executors and administrators in the District of Columbia, and he is generally subject to the same laws that govern ordinary executors, etc.

Senator Harris also introduced a bill to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in the District. It was prepared by the joint labors of the Medical Society and the Homeopathic Society of the District of Columbia, and is satisfactory to both schools.

He also introduced a bill to secure uniformity in the names of the minor streets and alleys of the city of Washington and authorizing the Commissioners to change the name of any minor street or alley.

Also a bill to amend an act to punish false swearing before trial boards of the Metropolitan police force and fire department. It provides that any trial board of the police force can issue subpoenas for the attendance of any witness. That any wilful or false swearing, or the giving of evidence before any trial board shall be deemed perjury. If any witness shall neglect or refuse to appear before any trial board the court shall, when so asked, compell the attendance of such witness.

Senator Roach by request introduced two bills, one was to refund to Esther A. Keyser, a sum not exceeding $2,036.31, as purchase money for lot which was sold by corporation of Washington.

Also a bill for the relief of the estate of William B. Todd, by issuing a drawback certificate for lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 in square 1049.

STATUE AND PAINTING.

Senator Harris also introduced a joint resolution providing that all the acts of Congress relating to street railway franchises be published in one volume.

Mr. Voorhees presented a bill for the erection of a statue of the late Robert Dale Owen, to be placed in the Smithsonian grounds. When Mr. Owen was a Representative in the Twenty-ninth Congress he introduced a bill for the establishment of the Smithsonian Institution. The sum of $20,000 is asked for this purpose.

Mr. Voorhees also presented a bill for the purchase of the oil portrait of Mrs. Dolly Madison, by E. F. Andrews. Three thousand dollars is asked, and the portrait is to be placed in the Executive Mansion.

DWELLINGS IN ALLEYS.

"Justice" Thinks They Are Not Objectionable If Properly Regulated.

Editor Times: In the report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, reference is made to the recent legislation prohibiting the erection of dwellings in alleys less than thirty feet wide; and a further recommendation is made that the occupancy of dwellings already existing shall be discontinued.

As the amount of property already rendered valueless by this legislation amounts to a sum well up in the millions, it becomes important to owners of such real estate to consider how far the facts stated by the Commissioners in support of their contention will bear them out, and so justify them in wiping from the value of the city's real estate a large amount of land, much of which is already rendered valueless, though still assessed from ten to fifty cents per foot, to say nothing of the rights of owners to be heard before they are deprived of their property.

The writer yields to no man in sympathy for "the poor." The Good Book tells us they are always with us and always will be. To such the alley house under proper regulations affords an independent home, where the occupant would otherwise be compelled to be one of the multitude who inhabit a room in a tenement house, already occupied by other families, threatening security of the family relation and morality generally. An alley house can be rented at from $5 to $10 per month in localities where on the street of the same square houses would range anywhere from $15 to $100, or more. Properly sewered, paved, and lighted, the alley house affords an opportunity to the poorest families to have an individual habitation, where without it, the same poor would be driven into the tenement in one or two rooms, as is the case in New York city, where there are no alleys. I have been in homes of the poor in alleys, which homes, because they are the individual homes of a family, have given evidence of a more decent and successful effort to live right than the occupant could possibly have put forth if compelled to spend the same money for a room in a house already occupied by other families.

The Commissioners speak with approbation of Berlin, the imperial city of the Kaiser. There the poorer classes are lodged in tenements a dozen families in one house. I say "families" by courtesy, but those who know will agree with me that in such aggregations of individuals female chastity is a virtue little known, and not practiced, and children are reared in surroundings which are degraded beyond expression. I do not think we have anything yet as bad in this country. If the Commissioners propose to make Washington an American Berlin, from a moral standpoint, I for one hope that a halt will be called.

If the Commissioners will widen, light, pave and sewer the alleys and ask for money for this, instead of asking for money to lay streets in the suburbs, near the Maryland line, which will not be needed for fifty years, they will give to the very poor a chance for a home at low rates, in the centers, where the poor man can live (as he is bound to do near the centers) free from the tribute levied by the transportation companies. The tax now levied on alley property will go far toward doing this. Then the poor man, who can only afford to pay a low rent, will be able to have a house to himself instead of a room in a house already occupied by other families.

It is wrongfully assumed that this class of property is owned only by the rich. As a matter of fact, a large quantity of it is owned by people of but little means, and to deprive them of their property by hostile and ill-considered legislation is worthy of the autocratic and undemocratic municipality which our Commissioners appear to admire so much. JUSTICE.

PARDONS THE OFFENDERS.

Nine Persons Convicted Under Edmunds Act Set at Liberty.

The President has granted pardons to the nine persons convicted of violating the Edmunds law.

The names of those who will regain their liberty are Lewis A. Dunan, James E. Johnson, Charles Turner, Samuel Slaughter, Frances Clark, Delia, alias Cordelia, Cook, Frank Mackall, Charles Chase, and Mary Jackson, alias White. All are colored, except Mr. Dunan, who kept a grocery store on Fourteenth street.

The prisoners were all sentenced to a year and a day in the penitentiary before the court of appeals decided upon the legality of the act. Some of the prisoners, who were unable to give bail, have laid in jail for several months.

HOW CUBANS ARE OPPRESSED.

Spain Obtains Tribute by Taxes on Ordinary Business Operations.

Editor Times: Knowing of your courageous defense of the Cuban cause and having only recently arrived in your city from Cuba, I felt that you would gladly, through the columns of your valuable paper, allow me to make some statements as to how unmercifully we—the Cubans—are taxed, how hard it is for us even in times of peace to make our property pay us a living. Taxes are enormously high. One of my houses that is rented for $20, is taxed (excluding water tax) for $8.70 every three months.

As an example of how we are treated as citizens, every one must carry on his person a permit or license (cedula) to identify him or her. If by chance you forget to carry your "cedula" you are taken to the station-house. It is far better to leave your valuables at home than your permit (cedula) to walk the streets in broad daylight as a free man. We are charged for these "cedulas" according to incomes, those having means being taxed accordingly. These "cedulas," or permits, must be renewed every year.

Can any American begin to realize himself so insulted. Why it is only equalled by the conditions which existed before the war in your own country, when slaves were compelled, when caught on the streets, to show their papers or be locked up.

My only idea in writing this for publication is that those who are in sympathy with us may know more of our sufferings. I find that, as a rule, Americans have not been kept informed as to the true state of affairs in our island, where, under ordinary conditions, man's life can be so happy. We are taxed at every turn—for every little business transaction—for example: When you register your name at your hotel you are required to attach a stamp, which has to be bought of the clerk; the money, of course, going to the government of Spain.

All the good positions in the island are reserved for the Spaniards, sent from Madrid, and not for the Cubans. When you collect a bill you must put your stamp (the value of same going to the government), otherwise your debtor will not pay you the money. If you wish to hang out your sign as a "business man," you are compelled to pay so much for every letter. In renting rooms in your house, to avoid paying this exorbitant tax, we are obliged to resort to subterfuge, for instance, instead of saying "Three (3) rooms to let," we use the sign of a key and the figure 3-4. The key means the words "to rent" and the fractional three-quarters stands for "tres cuartos" (three rooms).

Our barber shop signs would puzzle an American; it simply has the picture of a razor and pair of scissors, with the prices attached, as figures are not taxed. The name of the owner or proprietor and the words "barber shop" being omitted on account of the tax.

When our railroad employes receive their salaries at the end of the month, before the money is handed to them, they are required to sign a receipt, which is stamped, for which stamp a certain amount is deducted, according to the salary. Fortunately, we are not taxed for the clothes we wear—a bit of astonishing generosity on the part of Spain.—If we move from one ward to another, we have to notify the judge of the latter, and if not done so during certain time we are fined. To have a hunting gun, we have to obtain a license and for which we are charged $10 a year. Same has to be renewed every year. I enumerate these instances of Spanish misrule, because, only the other day I was asked by a gentleman in this city "Why Cubans wanted to be free people?"

If Americans would only place themselves in our shoes and recall how bitter were their ancestors in '76, on account of a tax on tea, I am sure they would understand why we are making such a brave fight to rid our beautiful island of these hard and grasping taskmasters, so that we might enjoy the fruits of our labors in peace and happiness.

I will not sign my name. I feel it would endanger my property and my family, all of whom reside in Cuba.

Please, Mr. Editor, accept the heartfelt thanks of my suffering Cubans for your manly stand in our behalf. God prosper your noble paper. I would there were others like you—with the courage of your convictions. "UN CUBANO."

QUEER MAIL ROBBERY.

Half-Witted Negro Arrested and the Informer Refused a Fee.

A queer story has reached the Postoffice Department from Kentucky.

On one of the star mail routes in that State the mail is carried by a woman. One day a half-witted negro stepped out in the road and commanded the carrier to stop and made a move as if to grasp the bridle of the horse. The carrier did not stop, and the negro did not pursue.

The carrier casually mentioned the occurrence when she arrived at her destination. Every one in the locality knowing that the negro was irresponsible, paid no attention to the matter. About eleven months later a man named Mullin ascertained the fact that the Department paid $250 for the arrest and conviction of any one attempting to rob the United States mails.

He had the negro arrested after this lapse of time. At the trial the imbecile pleaded guilty to attempting to rob the mails, despite the fact that he was advised not to do so. The judge trying the case sentenced him to the penitentiary. Mullin put in a claim at the Postoffice Department for his reward. The Department disallowed it, and is considering the question of placing the case in the hands of the Department of Justice on the ground that it was an attempt to defraud the government.

Stoll's December Shoe Selling is giving purchasers the "Best Shoes of our Times" at marvelously low prices. Fourteen clerks; no waiting.

WOULD HAVE HELPED DEBS

Senator Voorhees Introduces a Bill Defining Contempt of Court.

RIGHT TO APPEAL GRANTED

Can Be Carried to the United States Supreme Court—Judge Must Keep a Copy of the Contempt Charge. His Decision Can Never Be Final. The Punishment Limited.

There will be an appeal in contempt cases, if a bill presented by Senator Voorhees, yesterday, becomes a law. Had it been a law, Debs' appeal would have come to the Supreme Court.

It is more than probable that the action of a United States judge in the Debs case caused the introduction of the bill. It was referred to the proper committee.

The bill defines contempts in the United States courts and provides for their punishment. Contempts are defined as committing felonies or misdemeanors in any United States court of record, talking or moving about, refusing to testify as a witness, or being guilty of wilful disobedience of any court. The punishment is by fine or imprisonment, the fine must not exceed $500 and the imprisonment must not be for more than three months.

DEFINING HIS RIGHTS.

The bill also provides that when a person shall be arraigned for a direct contempt in any court of record of the United States, no affidavit, charge in writing or complaint shall be required to be filed against him, but the court shall distinctly state the act, words, signs or gestures, or other conduct which is alleged to constitute such contempt.

Such statement must be reduced to writing by the judge or a reporter authorized by him to take it down when made. It shall be set forth in the order of the court, together with any explanation, extenuation or denial which the defendant may make.

If found guilty the defendant shall have the right to except to the opinion and judgment of the court. In case of fine or imprisonment the defendant shall have the right, either before or after the payment of such fine or undergoing such imprisonment, to move the court to reconsider its opinion and judgment. The same can be done on the affidavit of persons present.

Upon such affidavits and the original statement of the judge the defendant can move for a new trial, and remission of judgment against him; and if the court shall overrule such motion, the defendant may except and file a bill of exceptions, as in other civil actions, and in all cases an appeal shall lie thereupon to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Other bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Lodge, by request: Appropriating $100,000 to any person, who within the next five years shall demonstrate the practicability of safely navigating the air at a speed of not less than thirty miles an hour, with a weight of 500 pounds.

By Mr. McMillan: His bill of last session to establish in the department of justice a bureau for the identification of criminals.

By Mr. Hale: The bill introduced in the last Congress by Mr. Butler for the reorganization and increase of the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States.

By Mr. Peffer: Providing for the establishment of postal savings depositories, to be operated under a plan contemplating the sale of adhesive stamps of various values, redeemable out of a fund set apart by the postmaster general for that purpose. Deposits are to be free from taxation and bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent, if outstanding six months or more.

By Mr. Voorhees: Making the minimum pension for disability, or to widows of soldiers, under the law of 1890, twelve dollars per month.

By Mr. Baker: Amending the civil service act by giving preference in appointments and promotions under that act to those who have served five years in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

IN "MISS MOULTON."

Clara Morris Played the Title Role at the Grand.

Miss Clara Morris as Miss Moulton in the comedy of that name scored another success at Allen's Grand Opera House last night. The play is one of those charming little comedies so seldom seen in these later days, which tells the story of an old maid's life in quite a different manner from the usual stage character.

Mr. Colville as Maurice De Satour proved himself to be an actor of versatility and a master of the art of making up.

Miss Lavinia Shannon made a most acceptable Mme. De Satour, and Miss Kate Weston Cherry a very charming Kitty. The introduction of children into a play is always a pleasing feature, and the little ones who danced and sang in "Miss Moulton" seemed to enjoy themselves so thoroughly that the audience caught the spirit of their fun and applauded them heartily.

A Useful Map.

The Times has been presented by Messrs. Edward F. Droop & Sons with a very handsome chart of the world, showing the steamer connections of the North German Lloyd, for which they are sole agents in the District of Columbia.

Vote Today on the Bond Bill

The Times has afforded the people of the District their first opportunity, since they became the wards of the National Government, to exercise the right of suffrage.

The question at issue is one of vital importance to citizens, and the result will do much to influence Congress for or against the proposition to increase the value of private landholdings at public expense.

The Bond Bill has been explained at length in these columns and yesterday the voting began, polls to close at 6 o'clock Saturday, December 7

Vote—either for or against—but vote, anyway. Show that you appreciate the right of franchise, even though you can only obtain it through the efforts of a newspaper.

Below is the voting coupon and the list of polling places. Vote at the one nearest your place of residence or business. One vote is allowed every resident of the District over twenty-one years of age.

LIST OF POLLING PLACES.

Vote at the polling place nearest your residence.

The polling places will be as follows:

WALTER J. BOYCE, First street and New York avenue northwest.
H. C. EASTERDAY, corner G street and New Jersey avenue northwest.
FRANK SMITH, Fourth and G streets northwest.
A. B. McCLOSKEY, 1312 Seventh street northwest.
R. W. DUFFY, Ninth and N streets northwest.
F. M. CRISWELL, Seventh and T streets northwest.
EDMONDS & WILLIAMS, Third street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
W. G. ROE, Seventh and L streets northwest.
MOUNT VERNON PHARMACY, Ninth street and New York avenue northwest.
G. A. BENTLEY, Fourteenth and Corcoran streets northwest.
OFFUTT & BLUMER, Fourteenth and U streets northwest.
J. LOUIS KRICK, Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue.
GEORGE B. LOCKHART, 1344 Thirty-second street, Georgetown.
M. McNULTY, 1336 Fourteenth street northwest.
H. HAGE, 2153 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
DANIEL D. MULCAHY, North Capitol and I streets.
J. E. WOODFORD, Fifth and H streets northeast.
A. P. GEYER, Thirteenth and H streets northeast.
J. W. JOHNSON, 49 H street northeast.
W. F. MACKAY, 821 H street northeast.
HOYLE & CO., Fourth and East Capitol streets.
F. P. WELLER, Eighth and I streets southeast.
THOMAS A. DOBYNS, Second street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
JOSEPH LINDEN, 406 Eighth street southeast.
W. W. HALL, jr., 722 Four-and-a-half street southwest.
JOSEPH PETIGNAT, 609 Seventh street southwest.
W. D. BRACE, Thirtieth and M streets, Georgetown.
J. W. JENNINGS, 1142 Connecticut avenue northwest.
SIMMS' PHARMACY, Fourteenth street and New York avenue northwest.
DeMOLL & HELMSEN, Ninth and East Capitol streets.
BYRNES' DRUG STORE, Ninth street and Maryland avenue northeast.
THE TIMES OFFICE, Tenth street and Pennsylvania avenue.
W. H. TRINSLOW, 27 Monroe street, Anacostia, D. C.
R. T. PYWELL, 1001 Eleventh street southeast.
GUY M. NEELY & CO., corner Eleventh and C streets southeast.

TIMES VOTING COUPON.

(Cut this out.)

1st.—Do you favor the issuance of bonds by the District to the amount of Four Million Dollars for the improvement of sewers and streets within the city limits proper?

Yes or No.....

2d.—Do you favor the issuance by the District of bonds to the amount of Seven Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, or more, for street and sewer extension and improvements which shall include property lying outside of the city limits proper?

Yes or No. .....

Name .....

Address .....

"Quality"

There's a QUALITY, there's a DURABILITY, there's a STYLE about our shoes that you may look for in vain, except in a store so perfectly equipped as this. Take, for instance, this splendid cork sole (genuine) Hathaway, Soule & Harrington Men's Winter Shoe—calf lined—with London toe tip—Congress and Balmoral—a shoe that is most excellent value at $5, which we are selling at..... $4.40

You can't know too much about the comfort and hygienic virtues of famous Jenness Miller Shoes—$5

CROCKER'S, 939 Pa. Ave. All shoes cleaned free. Private for ladies.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith AND Mr. Thomas Nelson Page

In readings from their works, published and UNPUBLISHED, for the benefit of

The University of Virginia Restoration Fund, —AT— Metzerott Music Hall,

MONDAY EVENING, December 9, 1895, at 8:15 o'clock.

Seats now on sale at Metzerott's.

INTUITION IN LITERATURE.

Recent Successes From Unknown Sources That Puzzle the Wise.

The New York World's persistent query, as addressed to the boss of Tammany, seems specially pertinent at this time with reference to the striking success achieved by two hitherto unknown young women.

"Where did they get it?" I mean that insight into the easy-going, fashionable life of New York society, expressed with the utmost freedom, and yet without solecism, if all accounts may be trusted. There is, of course, nothing commoner than the pretended reproduction of "high life" by "lady novelists;" but it is notorious that they seldom reproduce the genuine article any more than British literary Jenkinses give a reflection of aristocratic high life in their weak and dreadful imitations of Ouida.

It is a singular coincidence, by the way, that the American publishers of this author should have also printed Elizabeth Phipps Train's story, "A Social Highwayman," which appeared as the leading novelette in a recent number of Lippincott's, and more recently in book form, of which the dramatization by Mary T. Stone has achieved the success of the season at the Garrick.

I ask again: "Where did they get it?" For Miss Train is a Puritan spinster, peacefully dwelling in Duxbury, Mass. While Miss Stone, though for some little time a resident of New York, saw the light of day and was wont to shed the light of her pleasant countenance in and upon Germantown, Pa. Such odd psychological problems contribute to the natural perplexity of the most experienced publishers and theatrical managers with almost each new production they are tempted to make. Where experienced, well-seasoned, mellowed men of the world often enough produce rank failures, despite their experience in letters and familiarity with the stage, not frequently some obscure gentlewoman makes a startling success by sheer force of imagination, guided by intuition.

WARNED AGAINST PERJURY.

Surprise Sprung by Board of Inquiry in Hazing Case.

The investigating board of naval officers, who are attempting to pick out the seamen gunners that are accused of hazing their colored classmen at the Navy Yard, sprung a mild sensation yesterday, when the chapter on prevarication and perjury in the rules and regulations of the navy was read to one of the witnesses. The reading was addressed to Herbert E. Kaighn.

At the close of this morning's session of the board it was evident that if there had been any sympathies on the part of the investigators with the accused, possible sympathies that might have gone forth on what appeared to be an elaborate hub-bub over a seemingly small affair, they were dispersed and the guilty ones will be apprehended, if possible. The occurrence, too, gave the impression that the classmen had solemnly agreed to hang together.

The first witness called was Seaman McMahon. He testified that he had been confined to the hospital during the period of the trouble referred to, and he knew nothing of the occurrences previously testified to.

Kaighn was the second witness.

"What do you know of your personal knowledge of these rumors of hazing?" asked Ensign Terhune, the recorder.

"Nothing at all," was the answer.

Witness had no objection to colored men sitting at the table and he had expressed none.

The president called for the rules and regulations, and read the definitions of perjury and prevarication and the punishment that might be inflicted. Confinement in prison for two months is the maximum penalty.

Meanwhile an orderly had been despatched to reinstate Taylor, the colored cook, who testified last week. Taylor then charged Seaman Murphy with the remark that it would be well to organize a lynching party. His testimony was reread to him.

"Do you want to change this testimony you have already given?" asked the recorder.

"I do not;" was the reply, "it is correct."

"Was Kaighn near when Murphy made the remark?"

"He was right at hand. They were at the washtubs, and the tubs of the two are side by side."

BATTLEFIELD MONUMENTS.

Major Campbell of the Sons of Veterans Makes His Report.

Major E. R. Campbell, chairman of the monument committee of the Sons of Veterans, has just sent his first official communication to his fellow-members.

The object of the committee is to consider the expediency of erecting monuments on the battlefields of Gettysburg, Shiloh and Chickamauga, in connection with the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

The composition of this committee is as follows: Hon. Webster Davis, Kansas City, Mo.; Col. W. S. Oberdorf, Dansville, N. Y.; Col. Josiah Gross, No. 148 Exchange Place, New Orleans, La.; Capt. George F. Weitz, Fremont, Neb.; and the chairman, Col. W. S. Oberdorf has been appointed secretary, and Hon. Webster Davis, treasurer.

The members of the committee are urged to correspond with such people as might be interested in the proposed monuments. The chairman himself will correspond with the Sons of Confederate Veterans and will report in due time. Major Campbell closes his letter by saying:

"Surely no event that ever has been, none that ever will be, can be more favorable for the inculcation of the true spirit of patriotism and national pride than the proposed work of our beloved order, in making possible the erection of monuments upon the national battlefield parks, that shall stand for all time as a shibboleth of sons of brave men."

NAVY YARD TROUBLE.

Secretary Herbert Has Detailed Constructor Bowles to Brooklyn.

Secretary Herbert has given a decided shaking-up to the mechanical department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

After careful consideration he has detailed Naval Constructor Francis M. Bowles to take charge of the construction and repair department at the yard, and it is stated that this action was taken because of the administrative ability and capacity of Constructor Bowles to secure a fair day's work out of the force under him at a fair day's pay.

While the constructor was in charge of the construction department at the Norfolk Navy Yard, it was found that the work there cost 25 per cent less than similar work at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Mechanical Engineers' Society.

New York, Dec. 4.—The American Society of Mechanical Engineers commenced the second day of its sixteenth annual convention this morning. Among the vice presidents elected for the ensuing year is George W. Melville, of Washington, D. C.

Stoll's December Shoe Selling is giving purchasers the "Best Shoes of our Times" at marvelously low prices. Fourteen clerks; no waiting.

Vote on the Bond Bill. See announcement on fourth page.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW NATIONAL THEATER. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. The Famous Comedian, NAT. C. GOODWIN In His Brilliant Success, AMBITION. By Henry Guy Carleton. NEXT WEEK—Seat sale now open. FRANCIS WILSON And Company's Production of The Chieftain, By Sir Arthur Sullivan and F. C. Burnand. Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 50c, 25c.

ACADEMY. Prices, 25, 50, 75c and $1.00. Wed. and Sat. Mats. 25 and 50c. Reserved. The big Patriotic, Romantic and Spectacular production, MAT. SAT. THE WHITE SQUADRON 25 and 50c. Presenting Congress of Navies of the World. Incidental to the Third Act "Little Jack," the smallest Hornpipe dancer in the world. Next week—"TOWN TOPICS" up to date—Seats

ALLEN'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Week of December 2. MATINEE SATURDAY. CLARA MORRIS, In the following repertoire: Tonight, "Camille;" Friday night, "Mrs. Moulton;" Saturday Matinee, "Camille;" Saturday night, "Raymonde." Next week, with Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, The inimitable GLADYS WALLIS, In THE CRICKET. Seats now on sale.

LAFAYETTE SQUARE OPERA HOUSE (FIRE PROOF) JOHN W. ALBAUGH.....Manager. Every Evening—Sat. Matinee. 114th to 421st Performance. Magnificent new production. THE BIG COMIC OPERA SUCCESS, PRINCESS BONNIE. Words and Music by Willard Spenser. ENTIRE NEW YORK CAST. Next week—E. M. and JOSEPH HOLLAND in their Great Success, "A Social Highwayman."

PADEREWSKI'S ONLY PIANO RECITAL METZEROTT MUSIC HALL, WASHINGTON, D. C. Wednesday Eve., Dec. 11, AT 8 O'CLOCK. Seats are now on sale at Metzerott's Music Store. Steinway & Sons' Pianos used exclusively.

KERNAN'S LYCEUM THEATER. ALL THIS WEEK. Reilly & Wood's European and American Stars, Introducing MADGE ELLIS and THE NATIONAL TRIO. NEXT WEEK—IRWIN BROS.' Specialty Co.

METZEROTT MUSIC HALL. December 7. WASHINGTON STRING ORCHESTRA. ERNEST LENT, Conductor. SIXTY PERFORMERS. Soloists—Miss MARY HELEN HOWE and others. Soloists of second concert—Mrs. LENT, M. LACHAUME and RIVARDE, the great violinist. Reserved seats and subscription, 50c and $1, at Metzerott's.

VIRGINIA Jockey Club, ST. ASAPH, VA. Commencing on Nov. 6 the first race will be called at 2 p. m. sharp. Special trains will leave Penn. Depot, 6th and B streets northwest, at 1 and 1:30 p. m. E. E. DOWNHAM, President. HENRY SCHULTZE, Secretary.

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 iron palace 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'd'a 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'gton 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 613, 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. JNO. CALLAHAN, GEN. MANAGER. PHONE 752.