THE WASHINGTON TIMES.

(MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY.)

OWNED AND ISSUED BY

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WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 21, 1896.

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BONA-FIDE CIRCULATION.

A reference to the statement below will show that the circulation sworn to is a bona fide one.

It is easily possible for a newspaper with an elastic conscience to swell its legitimate circulation enormously, in order to deceive advertisers, by sending out thousands of papers to news stands, which are returnable, and which are in fact returned, but nevertheless are included in what purports to be an honest statement of circulation.

Intelligent advertisers, however, judge by results, and bogus circulation don't give them.

The family circulation of The Times is many thousands in excess of any other Washington paper and is believed to be fully two times that of its afternoon contemporary.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended July 17, 1896, was as follows:

Saturday, July 11	55,396
Sunday, July 12	24,989
Monday, July 13	45,016
Tuesday, July 14	45,242
Wednesday, July 15	45,432
Thursday, July 16	43,910
Friday, July 17	44,141
Total copies printed	304,126
Less damaged copies, copies left over, unsold, in office, and copies returned, unsold, from news stands and branch offices	27,994
Net	276,132

I solemnly swear that the above is a correct statement of the circulation of The Washington Times for the week ended July 17, 1896, and that every copy was delivered or mailed for a valuable consideration.

WILLIAM T. OLIVER,
Superintendent of Circulation.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, A. D. 1896.

[SEAL.] ERNEST G. THOMPSON,
Notary Public.

Twelve Hours Ago.

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

HARMONY BUT NOT UNION—
Course of Populists and Silverites at St. Louis.

CLEVELAND AT A FUNERAL—
President Attended Russell Obsequies in Cambridge.

BRYAN DELUGED WITH MAIL—
Impossible for Him to Attend to All of It.

TIMBER GOES UP IN SMOKE—
Destructive Forest Fires Raging in the West.

CAPACITY OF THE AQUEDUCT—
Report of Capt. Gaillard Submitted to Secretary Lamont.

DON'T WANT ANNEXATION—
Hawaiian Planters Only Ask for a Protectorate.

NO OUTRAGES IN PERSIA—
Minister McDonald Says Armenians Are Unmolested.

TWO MEN IN ONE FORM—
Philadelphia Physicians Interested in a Strange Patient.

NO TIME IS BEING WASTED—
High Commissioners Prosecuting Their Researches.

SUED FOR AN ACCOUNTING—
Serious Charge Against Bike Maker Joseph A. Thorn.

ENFORCING THE NEW LAW—
Police Notify Dealers to Lay Aside Old Dry Measures.

ELLIS HELD FOR MURDER—
Coroner's Jury Investigates Death of Frederick Morgan.

CYCLE SHOWS IN GOTHAM—
Board of Trade Exhibit Will Have Competition.

DALY'S ERRATIC RUNNERS—
They Are Giving "Father Bill" Considerable Trouble.

TEBEAU MAY BE TABOOED—
Temple Cup Series in Doubt in Case Spiders Win.

CARES FOR HOMELESS CATS—
Mrs. De Quindry Has Established a Feline Mission Here.

NOBLE WORK IS PLANNED—
Afro-American Women Speak in First Annual Convention.

IN SEARCH OF ENJOYMENT—
Exodus of Well-Known People to Ocean and Mountain.

LIGHT AND VENTILATION—
Cost of Improved Facilities at White House and Capitol.

MISS QUILL IN TROUBLE—
Johanna and Her Friends Had a "Lawn Party."

FRATRICIDE HIS CRIME—
Twelve-Year-Old Boy Stabs His Brother in New York.

The Intricacies of 16 to 1.

No public question has ever presented so many intricacies to the popular mind or is so little understood by the average citizen as the one known as free coinage and generally designated as 16 to 1. With some it means that 16 silver dollars will be equivalent in value to 1 of gold. Others think the government will circulate 16 times as many silver as gold dollars, and nearly every one imagines that free silver will make money more plentiful or there would not be so many believers in that financial heresy. Truth is that there is less money in circulation in free silver countries than in those that have adopted the gold standard, and in that sense as well as in every other, free silver is a fallacious, destructive, and disappointing financial policy. Russia, Mexico, Central America, British Honduras, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Morocco, Tripoli, Mauritius, India, China, and most other countries in Asia, except Turkey, belong to the free silver tribe, and not one of them, Russia not excepted, can be classed as a thrifty, progressive, commercial nation. Strangely enough it has been the cheap labor wheat and cotton products of a part of these cheap money countries that have practically impoverished American farms and inaugurated the free silver craze among our Southern and Western agriculturists.

The population of these free silver countries is 924,800,000. The amount of money they use, including coin and uncovered notes, is $3,071,500,000, or about $3 per capita. Their money is divided as follows: Gold—principally in the war chest of Russia—$469,600,000; silver $1,793,200,000; subsidiary silver $217,500,000; and uncovered notes $591,200,000. The population of the gold standard countries is 194,400,000, and the amount of effective money they circulate is $2,968,600,000, or about $15 per capita. With less than one-fifth the population the gold standard countries transact ten times the business of their free silver neighbors, and in point of civilization, progress, wealth, and commercial power, they are as much in advance of them as modern development is ahead of the feudal ages. Were the United States to adopt the debased money system of these impoverished countries its degenerating influences would destroy the commercial keenness that has given us prominence as manufacturers and traders, and limit our ability to dispose of our products to our own markets. The fact that we use the monetary standard of the great commercial nations gives us standing with them in every other country, but let us once descend to the monetary level of China, Mexico, or India, and we cease to become active competitors in the commercial world. The old aphorism that money makes the man is much more suitable when applied to a nation. A country without a sound monetary system is a country without proper credit or progressive ideas, as will be seen by examining the history of any of the free silver nations, and the United States will take a long step backward should we adopt free coinage.

One ounce of gold, American standard of fineness, coins in gold $18.60. Sixteen ounces of silver, American standard of fineness, coins in silver dollars $18.60; therefore 16 to 1 means that an act of Congress shall make 16 ounces of silver equivalent in value to 1 ounce of gold. The present market value of 16 ounces of silver is $9.94. Under free coinage silver producers could take 16 ounces of silver to the government mint and receive in return $18.60; thus realizing a gain of 87 per cent over and above the profit they now make. According to the declarations of the silverites, no charge for mintage would be made and no restrictions put either upon the amount of silver coined or the place where it came from. The United States would be made the dumping ground for all the silver of the world, and in their enthusiasm these tinsel-brained financiers claim that other countries would bring their silver to our mints, and after having it coined, use the money to purchase our products, thus stimulating foreign trade. It does not work this way in Mexico, where silver has been the standard money for nearly four centuries. There are eleven mints in operation there which have coined $3,321,000,000, and of that vast amount only $45,000,000 have remained in the country, while the per capita circulation of money, including ten bank note issues, is at the present time only $4.50. The remainder of the silver coined has been exported and sold at its bullion value to pay for imports brought into Mexico. That is precisely what would become of our surplus silver coin in the event of free coinage. It would be sent out of the country and sold as bullion at a price fixed by gold to pay for imported goods.

Another class of silverites, including Mr. Bryan, claims that free coinage would bring silver to a parity with gold. In that event nothing would be gained. Our banks and financial centers are already bursting with money waiting for the clouds to roll by so that it can be invested. It is not more money that we need to relieve the depression, but investment and use for the enormous sums now locked up because of the monetary agitation. Free silver, if at a parity with gold, would not give the masses another dollar to use unless it were earned in the old-fashioned way. No one but a thief or an heir can obtain money without first giving an equivalent, and free coinage would not make it any easier to get. But silver would not go to a parity with gold, because we could not take care of the world's surplus so as to force up its commercial value. Therefore, there would be a debasement of our money to the amount of the gold premium, and consequently an irregular inflation of prices. While this commercial upheaval was going on there would also be a disastrous financial panic, and the question to be decided is whether anyone except the silver producer would be benefited by this national sacrifice.

City Brevities

E. C. Tubbs of Appleton, Wis., is in the city.

John R. Rodgers of Chicago, Ill., is at the Riggs.

Frank Bishard of Des Moines, Ia., is visiting Washington.

Mr. J. E. Chapman and family of this city are at Asbury Park.

Oscar A. Trippett of San Diego, Cal., is registered at the Raleigh.

The oral examination for the position of police surgeon will be held today at the District Building.

Secretary Olney will leave New York today on his vacation which will be spent at his Falmouth, Mass., cottage.

The District of Columbia delegates to the People's party convention left here yesterday afternoon for St. Louis.

Mr. Oscar A. Trippett of San Diego, Cal., and Mr. Frank Bishard of Des Moines, Iowa, are registered at Willard's.

Lieut. Todd, Third Artillery, is spending his leave of absence in Washington at 1334 Nineteenth street northwest.

The ninth annual excursion of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association will be given to River View on Thursday next.

It is said that the tussock moth and the army worm are coming to assist the elm beetle in the destruction of the shade trees.

Mr. J. Arthur Rose, leader of the Gunton Temple church choir, has been presented by the choir with a C. E. watch charm and gold studs.

Alfred Berger, a tailor, was burned slightly about the face and neck by a cleaning preparation while renovating a suit of clothes yesterday.

The excursion of the Virginia Democratic Association will be made Wednesday evening, the boat leaving the dock for Marshal Hall at 6:30.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal officials are about to proceed against bicyclists who use the tow-path. The bike and the canal mule don't gee.

Mr. Edward Barrington, son of Mr. W. L. Barrington, of 3514 N street, has been awarded a silver medal by the Institution of Civil Engineers, Ireland.

Policeman E. J. Duvall reported at the Second precinct station yesterday that a water pipe had burst in vacant house, No. 1410 Corcoran street northwest.

Frank Loyd, forty-two years old, and claiming to be a lawyer, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Policeman Gleason on a warrant charging him with disorderly assembly.

Paul M. Mills reported at police headquarters last night that his bicycle had been stolen from the front porch of his house in Eckington last night between 5 and 7 o'clock.

By the will of the late Mary Lomax, filed for probate yesterday, Cornelia Lomax, a daughter-in-law, is made sole beneficiary and executrix. The papers bore date of March 18, 1896.

W. P. Irving, son of Capt. Irving of the Capitol service, is now visiting his parents after a three years' cruise on the United States ship Concord, lately stationed in Chinese waters.

The roadway over the P street bridge at Rock Creek northwest is undergoing repairs, in which a big force of men is engaged. New concrete is being laid and the curbs are being reset.

Salvidor Petridi, a young Italian in the employ of the District government as a lamplighter, paid $30 fine in Judge Miller's court yesterday afternoon for stealing a bicycle from William C. Miller.

Articles of incorporation for the Rehoboth Baptist Church of the city of Washington were filed yesterday. The incorporators were Jefferson Clemax, Stephen Nash, Walter Clark and John Golden.

Efforts are being made to re-establish the Chautauqua circle at Glen Echo. The place is apparently going to wreck and ruin, and unless something is done soon the buildings there will be almost totally demolished.

Dupont Circle is undergoing a brightening up process, which promises to greatly improve that handsome spot. Yesterday a force of men was engaged in trimming trees and shrubbery and in clearing away the rubbish which has collected.

The Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department has issued a circular calling attention to the circulation of counterfeit one and five dollar bills of the series of 1891. The bills are of poor workmanship and can be easily detected.

Max Müller of Antwerp left the Arlington Hotel yesterday, where he has spent several days. Many inquiries were made as to whether this gentleman, who is an influential attorney in Holland, was the Oxford philologist.

Jacob Loefler, living at No. 1223 Fifth street northwest, fell from a Metropolitan Electric car Sunday night, on Ninth street near M street, as the train was moving north. He was slightly injured and was removed to his home in the Second precinct patrol wagon.

The repairs to the P street sewer on the north side of the bridge over Rock Creek are very extensive and will require the services of a large force of workmen for several days. Yesterday a gang of laborers was engaged in covering the big brick sewer with earth cut away from the bank on the eastside of the ravine and north north of the bridge.

The Boston Herald several days ago printed the picture and a sketch of the life of Clerk Eugene Coffin of Willard's Hotel, which was the headquarters of the Massachusetts Christian Endeavor delegation during the convention. The article referred to Mr. Coffin's custom of placing a bar of an appropriate composition upon each day's page of the hotel register.

Lynching Not a Race Question.

Editor Times: We see in your editorial of July 20 an expression of regret that the lynching of Sidney Randolph was made a race question at our meeting on last Tuesday night.

It cannot be denied that the negro is the most frequent and numerous victim of the lynching fiends, yet we are heartily in accord with your justly-reasonable view, that lynching is not a race question.

With a view to speaking on the subject, on the night of our meeting at the Second Baptist Church, we made the following notes: Lynching is not a matter which alone concerns the negro, or any one class of citizens. It is the affair of the whole American people. It is whether anarchy and nefarious crime, perpetrated by mobs shall ignore law and stifle justice, or whether the supremacy of the law shall be maintained, and justice guaranteed to every man.

It is for every truly patriotic citizen to decide whether the Constitutional guarantee of the nation shall be a living truth or an established lie.

No, lynching is not a race question, for it it continues it gives the lie to the declaration of our fathers, and bring infamy and reproach upon every son and daughter of this glorious republic—the land of the free and home of the brave.

G. W. HATTER.

Warning to Roof Walkers.

Editor Times: A short while since one of our judges imposed a fine upon a citizen because his rooster crowing disturbed his neighbors. Now what should happen to a man—at least a full grown something, in the shape of a man—who will deliberately go upon the tin roof of a block of houses and tramp heavily along, making a terrific noise, to the great alarm of the women and children who have retired for the night, and without any purpose except the silly one of trying to appear funny. That the rooster had more sense than the man might be something in favor of the latter in the police court. And, do you think it just the thing for him to reply, when gently reminded of his impropriety, "I will go on anybody's roof when I want to." His neighbors feel a modesty in dragging him before the court, but if he repeats the very great offense they will certainly avail of their only recourse.

PEACEABLE CITIZENS.

A Solemn Warning.

"Now, Josh," said the farmer to his eighteen-year-old son, "we allow to board a lot of city gals this summer, and you want to keep out of fallin' in love with 'em, sure. It ain't been more'n a twenty years ago that I fell in love with one of our city boarders, and when she jilted me," he continued, lowering his voice and looking cautiously over his shoulder, "it made me feel so bad that I married right off and marrit your maw before I thought what I was doin'.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

IN THE CAMPAIGN — PILOT HOUSES

Odds and Ends From the Republican and Democratic Headquarters.

The mills of the local political gods ground very slowly yesterday. This was chargeable to the fact that the boss millers were out of town.

Chairman Jones is out in St. Louis lassoing Populists and branding and running them into the corral. Chairman Babcock has taken a run over to New York, a fact which leaves the door wide open for the out-of-town specialists. It was learned, however, that Mr. Babcock would send Vice Chairman Apsley here, who will arrive today or tomorrow and relieve the present acephalous condition of the Republican Congressional committee.

Senator Faulkner, who has been resting for some time, is expected to assume charge at the Democratic headquarters today and even up with Vice Chairman Apsley.

In the absence of more definite information, it may not be amiss for the rural folks who are interested in the coming election to know something about the respective headquarters.

The Democratic storm center on Fifteenth street comes about as near Jeffersonian simplicity as Thomas J. would have it, although he used to ride at the head of a Fourth of July procession in state and clothing, outriders, outriggers, tigers, footmen, coats of arms of many colors, powdered wig and other such green-room paraphernalia as would have rather befitted their Nibs and Jags on the other side of the water into which they pitched the blawsted English tea.

The present headquarters of the Jefferson party has the appearance of a house which has been closed for a half century and prides itself rather on the antiqueness and missez faire of its furniture than on its modernity, which is a fairly good word in this connection.

The man of importance par excellence there yesterday was Mr. Lawrence Gardner, who looked remarkably cool considering the general outward and inward incandescence of things political and physical. The heat hadn't even phazed his turndown shirt collar. There were some clerks in front rooms and clerks in back rooms and they were all busy with what Carl Schurz would call a culturkampf. Mr. Gardner said that there was a vast demand for this kind of culture and that large quantities of literature were being sent out to the Congressional districts.

Further than this scattering far and near of the free silver seed there is nothing at headquarters. Mr. Gardner is a busy man.

There is a distinct impression gathered from the heated brows of the workers in the Jefferson studio that they will soon have the handsomest quarters in Washington and they say that it will be at Wormley's, where the staff and line will be accommodated in royal style. Mr. Gardner was asked yesterday if these headquarters were all the Democrats had to which he significantly replied: "Yes; for the present."

At the Republican Congressional campaign committee headquarters it is different. They have a suite of handsomely appointed rooms at La Normandie Hotel which occupy a great deal of the second floor, a relative position which is possibly regarded with some jealousy by the attaches of the Jeffersonian legation.

Several of the clerks at the quarters of the G. O. P. are ladies, typewriters, copyists and possibly political apprentices or understudies of the great men who come and go in these rooms. There was much coming or going of these great men yesterday; in fact, the great women alone came and went with the frou frou of organdie and sausse en train.

The campaign book of the Republicans is now ready, or at least all the matter is in to compose what they call at the other headquarters the G. O. P. Aesop for 1896. The literature is sprinkled copiously with editorial utterances. Even the great C. E. convention figures in the output, as a Times editorial comparing the Chicago and Christian Endeavor convention to the infinite credit of the latter is a part of the record.

The demand for campaign literature is also reported to be very large at Republican headquarters. It has always been large in such times as these, said the chairman of the literary bureau yesterday, but this year the special point in the distribution is that it is in response to individual requests, indicating the close personal interest taken in the issues of the canvass. The speakers in the districts are evidently posting themselves accurately. None but a well-equipped speaker will be listened to. Facts and figures are wanted, not flowers of speech or fancies. It is doubtful therefore, if a certain one of the Presidential nominees could make a speech based on the kind of literature they say they are sending out from Republican headquarters.

At both headquarters the information was given out that the great American voter is omniverous to campaign literature. Every man in the nation is apparently reading up on the Crime of Seventy-three, also that of Fifty-four, the Forty Robbers; or Ali Baba's Cave, and the Fat Friars, Judas Iscariot's Thirty Pieces of Token Money, the Cross of Gold, by Bertha M. Clay, and the Demonetization of His Last Bank Note, by Col. Jack Chinn.

TOLD THE TRUTH UNWITTINGLY

Unfortunate Mistake Made by a Police Court Lawyer.

Providence Telegram.

Some time ago a lawyer in the police court made a very amusing slip of the tongue. His client was a citizen who had never been arrested before, but on this occasion he had been engaged with companions in an attempt to paint the town red.

The result was that he fell by the wayside and was gathered in by the police. When arraigned before the court, however, he insisted that he had not been drunk and demanded a trial. This was accorded him, and he engaged the lawyer to defend him, a very unusual thing in police court cases.

After all the testimony had been put in, the lawyer for the defendant made a vigorous plea. It was a very eloquent effort, and seemed to be making the desired impression on the court. Finally, by way of still further emphasis, he said:

"And there is one point I desire your honor to bear in mind, in deciding this case, because it is a matter of the most vital importance, and that is that my client is a gentleman of the most unscrupulous integrity."

The court smiled and fined the defendant $5 and costs.

Some Georgia Nuggets.

A rainy day is a great time for a man to think of notes falling due.

The middle of the road is desirable, but some men do nothing but raise dust in it.

The world is not near as old as some people who are hobbling over it.

The sun is bright enough for all the world, but there are people who insist on lighting candles at midday.

Animals know when a storm is coming and get out of its way, but men meet it on the highroad after they have lost their umbrellas.—Atlanta Constitution.

He Wanted to Glide.

Odorous Oliver—Oh, dear, I wish I wuz a snake.

Dingy Dick—Gosh, whaffor?

"So's I could move 'thout havin' to git up."—Truth.

FOR FIFTY YEARS!
MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
has been used by Millions of Mothers for their Children while Teething for over fifty years. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.
Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Crocker's Shoes, 939 Pa. Ave.

Half the pleasure of riding a wheel consists in dressing correctly. The most comfortable, as well as durable, Bicycle Shoes, are "H., S. & H.'s." We have reduced the price of their famous Bicycle Shoes from $3.50 to $2.50. Better get a pair.

CROCKER'S,
939 Pa. Ave. Shoes shined free.

TELLER MANIFESTO IS OUT

(Continued from First Page.)

portant subject with which it has to deal, questioned or denied?

With a nation equal in wealth and power to one-fourth of the world, it is cowardly to say that we must ask the permission of Great Britain to establish and maintain a financial policy of our own. Believing as we do, that a return to the monetary system especially recognized in the Constitution has completely provided for by law from 1792 till 1873, affords the only ground of hope for the betterment of the distressed condition of all the classes except those who live by the increment that money loaned gives to those who loan it, we appeal to all classes to rally to the support of the only candidates whose success indicates any hope of relief.

Let the merchant and business man, whose dwindling and lessened profits have, despite his care and economy, brought him face to face with prospective bankruptcy and ruin, the professional man whose best efforts scarcely afford him compensation for his labor alone, the farmer, the continually falling prices of whose products have left him no returns for capital invested and work performed, and last but not least, let the grand army of laboring men, so-called, the artisan, the mechanic and the miner, and everyone who depends upon his daily labor for his daily bread look about him and observe the great number of those who vainly seek for a chance to work, upon the great army of enforced idlers, and one and all resolve to try, not an experiment, for bimetallism is not an experiment, but rather a return to a policy that throughout the vicissitudes of our nation's infancy, through the interstice of its manhood, kept us a great, free and prosperous nation, in which the labor was not only respected and employed, but was so compensated that want and distress such as now weigh upon it was unknown.

Let the lesson of history, too recent and too plain to be gainsaid or denied, be heeded, and let there be no fear that a system that so wonderfully protected labor, developed business enterprise and secured to the nation a contented and prosperous people in the past, will do aught but bring to us a return of like prosperity, the predictions of disaster of our opponents to the contrary notwithstanding. In Mr. Bryan the Chicago convention placed at the head of its ticket a gentleman of exceptional ability and of high character.

No man of his age was better known throughout the United States than he. A member of Congress for four years he commanded the respect and admiration of all his associates in that body as a scholarly statesman and profound thinker. No man had ever assailed his character or in any way questioned his integrity or moral worth. His character is a fit example for the young men of this country. He has shown in all his public utterances that he loves his country and his countrymen, and that he sympathizes with them in their distress. He has also shown that he believes the financial system which makes gold the standard of value was in a great degree the cause of the depression and financial distress prevalent throughout the land; that the condition now existing will continue while the present monetary system lasts, and that he fain would return to the use of both gold and silver as they were used prior to 1873, and he has proposed such a change of the financial system by the usual constitutional methods.

Such was the character and such the political opinions of the candidate known to his countrymen, who by their representatives in convention selected from every State in the Union, put him in nomination for the highest office within the gift of the American people.

This is a critical period in our national history. Our industrial and financial independence of other nations and peoples is involved in this campaign, and we firmly believe that there will be no return of prosperity until we shall have changed our financial system so as to restore the bimetallic system established by the fathers of the republic; and so believing, we urge all friends of gold and silver as standard money and the opponents of a single gold standard to give Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall their hearty support. In advising this course we do not consider it necessary that they shall abandon or surrender their political views on other questions.

Profoundly impressed with the importance of the issues of this campaign, for ourselves and our associates, we respectfully submit the foregoing to the candid consideration of the American people.

H. M. TELLER,
FRED. D. DUBOISE,
LEE MANTLE,
CHARLES S. HARTMAN,
EDGAR WILSON,
JOHN F. SHAFROTH,
A. M. STEVENSON,
Committee.

Manitou, Col., July 20, 1896.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Two Important Matters Discussed at Last Night's Meeting.

Two very important matters demanded the attention of the Central Labor Union at its regular meeting held last evening at Typographical Temple.

The meeting was largely attended, there being present representatives from seventeen local unions, and President Spohn was in the chair.

The first subject which came up was presented by a delegation from Journeymen Horseshoers' Union, No. 17, who protested against the action of the Central Labor Union in indorsing the application for charter of the Horseshoers Protective Union, a recently organized body. The grounds for the protest were that there was no necessity for another local organization of this kind, and if members of the proposed union insisted on a separate organization their place should be among the Master Horseshoers.

To this latter proposition there was no objection on the part of the members of the new organization, but it was said that it was impossible at this time to affiliate with the Master Horseshoers, because of the four days' clause in the constitution. This clause requires all members of the Master Horseshoers' Association to employ the help at least four days in each week.

After hearing the arguments on both sides the union decided that it would not rescind its action in recommending the application of the new organization for a charter.

The next question which claimed the attention of the meeting was the consideration of the relations between the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Street Railway Assembly. A delegation from the latter organization was given an audience, and stated briefly the circumstances relating to the discharge of several of the employes, members of the assembly.

The spokesman then requested that the Central Labor Union indorse the boycott which had been placed on the road and also to extend it to the directors, especially one who was mentioned, and all others who were doing individual business.

In response to the request it was stated that in so far as the boycott had been placed by the Local Federation of Labor, which organization does not recognize the Central Labor Union, the union would be wanting in dignity to indorse its action. The delegation was given to understand that the union would do all in its power to aid and uplift organized labor, and that if the Railway Assembly would make a direct appeal to the union their interests would be taken care of to the best of their ability.

After further discussion a resolution censuring the action of the Metropolitan road was adopted and a committee of three appointed to further investigate the matter.

Among the Locals.

At meetings of Carpenters Assembly No. 1748, Bakers Drivers 1046, Plasterers Assembly No. 1644 and Tile Layers 1195, held last evening, the action of the local Federation of Labor in placing the Metropolitan Railway Company on the unfair list was indorsed.

Denmark Has the Oldest Flag.

The oldest national flag in the world is that of Denmark, which has been in use since the year 1219.

MORE
and greater reductions this week at
SAKS'

Just half price

—for this lot of all-wool figured and fancy weave black goods—which were 40 and 42 inches wide—worth 50c a yard—now in half widths—

12½c yard.

GOLDENBERG'S,
926-928 7th—706 K St.

TWO CLEVER COMEDIES.

"My Awful Dad" and "Bluff" Were Pleasingly Successful.

When night after night and week after week a company of players continue to give artistic performances of dissimilar character, running the gamut from young to old, from grave to gay, timid to boisterous, and all the while they have been accumulating to themselves a faithful clientele who would as soon miss their meals as a change of bill, it is but natural that in the face of such continued excellence there should be a demonstration of success.

Under such circumstances the circumstances are taken as matters of course, so is it with the capable band of players who are spending the summer at the New National under the banner of the Washington Stock Company.

Last night they again changed the bill, and without any exception on the players, but with deserved compliment implied, it may be said that the wonder of the audience at the beginning of the sixth week is where all the good plays come from. From week to week there is an affectionate fear that the next may fall a trifle below the last in interest and merit, but with "My Awful Dad" in evidence and the five former pieces to back it, it is conclusive that the resources of the play bag are equal to the players.

A large audience was present last night and enjoyed the evening with unaccustomed breezy hilarity. The farce was not a new one, as is similar to assumption, but it is a favorite. There was some shaking up in the cast as compared with former presentations but it gains in the shaking and the merriment is in evidence in the same old spots.

Adonis Evergreen, the awful dad, the fussatious, nonsensical, irresistible, as say papa was a reproduction by Mr. Bond of his former success. Mr. Mackay has not been seen as the model of sobriety, the earnest son, in two years. He gives the image of characterization that helps the part appreciably. His Richard is charged with the negative grays that are conspicuous by artful contrast with the sky blues and delicate pink of the irrepressible dad.

Side by side with these two leaders of the main contingent is Miss Finnay as Mrs. Biggs. It is the best thing she does and it is just to say she does a better than could any other character actress in mind. Every moment she is on the scene her comic drolleries are the occasion of laughter, and she didn't make an exit last night that didn't bring applause with the laughter.

Mr. Findlay gave amusing distinction to the role of Humphrey Lovekin and Mr. Boag as Baron Rabenberg rendered the exigencies of his role to a nicety. Mr. Hutson as Dips and Mr. Stevens as Cruess did well their parts.

Miss Chapman's greatest pleasure may be taken in the sentiment prevalent in front that she is not enough in evidence. It is really too bad that so attractive a woman and admirable an artist should be seen in only two scenes and not in all in one of the acts. The same is true of Mary Sanders. For though she is clever in everything, two occasions have pointed to especial charm in boy's parts, and it would have been pleasant to have had her in the seven acts. Miss Cosgrove Parker walked away with a share of the honors as Miss Marigold, and many felt that Miss Martin had not appeared to such advantage before this season. Miss Scanlen was attractive as Miss DeVere.

The comedy was preceded by another play by Paul Wilson, judged by the demonstrations of the audience "Bluff" has scored as pleasant and substantial a success as "Dad." The dialogue and situations elicited almost continuous laughter and at the end a call.

Mr. Mackay has the principal part in the piece as an up-to-date undergraduate. He carried his part well, and his ingenuity and nerve in facing the unfortunate predicaments was capital. Mr. Finnay, as a bibulous old lady killer, contributed substantially to the fun, and his admirers found that he had evolved with his customary originality a new and amusing character. Pretty little Miss Sanders, who is always a favorite, always artistic and clever, set every man in front to wishing he were a student to win her hand. Her grace was acted with winsome grace and irresistible charm. Mr. Boag added a new portrait to his gallery as Mr. Thrush and a distinct clever impersonation it is. It is due Mr. Hutson, though he was omitted from the bill, to say that he acquitted himself creditably as Thotkes.

PHOTOGRAPHING THOUGHT.

Science Makes Another Stride Toward the Miraculous.

It may be rash to pronounce that anything is beyond the photographer's art. But the communication just made to the Paris Academie de Medicine by Dr. Baraduc is so astonishing that if he had made it before Dr. Roentgen had rendered his discovery public very few people would have been inclined even to inquire into the matter. Indeed, Dr. Baraduc affirms that he has succeeded in photographing thought, and he has shown numerous photographs in proof of his assertion.

His usual method of proceeding is simple enough. The person whose thought is to be photographed enters a dark room, places his hand on a photographic plate, and thinks intently of the object the image of which he wishes to see produced. It is stated by those who have examined Dr. Baraduc's photographs that most of them are very cloudy, but that a few are comparatively distinct, representing the features of persons and the outlines of things. Dr. Barduc goes further, and declares that it is possible to produce a photographic image at a great distance.

In his communication to the Academie de Medicine he relates that Dr. Istrate, when he was going to Campana, declared that he would appear on a photographic plate of his friend, M. Hasden, at Bucharest. On the 4th of August, 1893, M. Hasden at Bucharest went to bed with a photographic plate at his feet and another at his head. Dr. Istrate went to sleep at Campana, at a distance of about 300 kilometers from Bucharest, but before closing his eyes he willed with all his might that his image should appear on the photographic plate of his friend. According to Dr. Baraduc that marvel was accomplished. Journalists who have examined the photograph in question state that it consists in a kind of luminous spot on the photographic plate, in which can be traced the profile of a man.—London Standard.

A Many-Sided Success.

Dr. E. F. A. Drake of Denver, adds to the duties of a practicing physician those of the wife of a Congregational minister, either one a life work for any one woman. She is a successful wife, mother and homemaker, is professor of obstetrics in the Denver Medical College, and is active in local Woman's Christian Temperance Union work and church missions.

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