THE WASHINGTON TIMES

(MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY.)
OWNED AND ISSUED BY
THE WASHINGTON TIMES COMPANY,
TIMES BUILDING.
SOUTHWEST CORNER PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND TENTH STREET.

Telephone—Editorial Rooms, 152. Business Office, 337.

Price—Morning or Evening Edition, One Cent
Sunday Edition.....Three Cents

Monthly, by Carrier—
Morning and Sunday.....Thirty-five Cents
Evening.....Thirty Cents

Morning, Evening and Sunday.....FIFTY CENTS

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PREPAID.

Morning, Evening and Sunday....50c
Morning and Sunday.....35c
Evening and Sunday.....35c

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 26, 1896.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL WASHINGTON

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 24, 1896, was as follows:

Saturday, July 18	44,696
Sunday, July 19	23,951
Monday, July 20	43,952
Tuesday, July 21	43,564
Wednesday, July 22	42,901
Thursday, July 23	43,394
Friday, July 24	42,537
Total copies printed	284,995
Less damaged copies, copies left over, unsold, in office, and copies returned, unsold, from news stands and branch offices	27,573
Total	257,422

I solemnly swear that the above is a correct statement of the circulation of The Washington Times for the week ended July 24, 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 25th 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.

ONLY BRYAN IN IT—
Refusal to Accept Makes No Difference With the Pops.

SCORES OF LIVES LOST—
Terrible Devastation by the Cloudburst in Colorado.

DEMO-POPS ARE NOT AFRAID—
Madison Square Garden or Any Place Will Do for Bryan.

WATCHING THE RIVER WATER—
Aqueduct Officials Say It Will Not Reach Danger Point.

ARMES' PROPERTY TAKEN—
Eccentric Major's Estate Sequestrated by the Courts.

GOLD IS THEIR CHOICE—
Business Men of this City Favor the Yellow Metal.

FAIL FROM YEAR TO YEAR—
Commissioners Have Too Little Money for the Rock Creek Sewer.

DOLLAR BILLS IN DEMAND—
Run on the Treasury for a New Series Note.

FARMER SEES JENNINGS—
Goes Away Disgusted With Hughey's Hoplessness.

INTERCITY CYCLE RACES—
First to Take Place This Afternoon on Arlington Track, Baltimore.

GOODMAN MUST ANSWER—
Wheelmen Cannot Select Their Own Punishment.

FIGHT ON IRISH LAND BILL—
Measure Goes to Lords Loaded With Amendments.

PAPA VANDERBILT WILLING—
Wedding of His Son and Miss Wilson Will Soon Occur.

SILKWORMS HER HOBBY—
Mrs. Elizabeth Baldy Arrested in Baltimore for Fraud.

THIEVES RIDING BICYCLES—
Three More Wheels Furnish Speed for Crooked People.

MAN-EATING SHARK KILLED—
E Ellis of the Yacht Petrel Has an Adventure.

DOGS LIVE IN THE SEWERS—
Underground Homes of Stray Curs of the City.

CITY'S SLAUGHTER HOUSE—
Municipal Abattoir May Be Established.

A Hint to Certain Labor Leaders.

Through a peculiar dispensation it seems to be ordained that the majority of mankind shall constitute the army of labor and serve employing capital for daily wages. While actually acting in the capacity of producers of nearly everything we eat, drink and wear, this wage earning army is in reality dependent upon employers, whose capital gives it opportunity to find employment. In return labor still further enriches capital, and under just and equal conditions both would thrive and become important factors in general prosperity. The main object of labor agitation, therefore, should be to equalize conditions by uplifting labor and not by pulling down capital to the level of labor. Another reason why labor agitation should be liberal in its treatment of capital is the continual change that is going on in the ranks of both capital and labor. Every day employers find themselves incapable of successfully conducting business affairs and are compelled to drop into the ranks of labor, and thousands of wage earners are continually promoting themselves to the importance of employers through superior ability and well directed energy. Without a desire to disparage the efforts of any person, it would seem, then, that a level head and an ability to grasp situations will enable a man to rise from the ranks of labor to the station of an employer, and that the secret of success in any walk of life is brain force and the power to reason clearly. Therefore intellect rightfully applied is the power that causes men to rise one above the other, and labor leaders should endeavor to prevent wage earners from following the devious byways of theory and direct their efforts to practical things.

Those who have watched the efforts of organized labor to uplift the wage-earning classes and relieve them of oppressive conditions cannot fail to express their admiration for the noble work accomplished. Next to the exalting influence of religion organized labor has proved the world's greatest benefactor. It has not only forced employing capital to recognize the right of labor to more just and humane treatment, but it has also, through an educational policy, brought many of its members more directly in contact with the light of reason. Through association, argument and persuasion intelligent labor leaders have partly leveled the wall of prejudice erected by the greed of capital, and before another quarter of a century has rolled round wage earners generally, through the same influence, will be more equally in the enjoyment of the fruits of their toil. But during that interval there are certain labor leaders who need reminding that not all agitation is beneficial, and that the cause of labor is frequently injured through their too ready espousal of every issue and theory presented for the improvement of the masses.

Take as an illustration of this assertion the theory of free silver, which a number of labor leaders are advocating as a panacea for the ills of industry. Grant that it would increase prices to the extent claimed and also stimulate certain kinds of trade, in what way could it possibly improve the condition of the wage-earning classes? It is generally conceded that the adoption of a silver standard by this country would force gold to a premium and cause an inflation of prices on all commodities controlled by gold values. Merchants could mark up their goods to prevent loss from their sale for a depreciated money; farmers would chuckle at the prospect of selling their products at the new silver prices; but how could working people force up wages to meet increased expenses in defiance and against the consent of their employers? The cost of living would be practically doubled. Rents, doctor bills and other necessities would advance because property owners, doctors and others with whom working people deal are their own masters and have power to protect themselves against a debased currency. But how could working people provide against loss by compelling employers to double their wages in response to the general advance in prices? As has been frequently stated, wages are the first to fall in times of adversity, and last to rise when other prices advance, and it is a mistake to advise working people to vote for free silver for that if for no other reason.

But there is another stronger and more logical reason why the support of free silver in the pending campaign will be disastrous to wage-earners. It must be conceded that both sides of the present financial controversy are sincere and are in the fight to stay. Should free silver prevail at the November polls the contest will be continued in the Senate, and under no circumstances could that body pass a free coinage bill under two years or until a radical change has been made in its organization. During that time the new administration would find itself without money. A financial panic would have ravaged our business interests, and millions of working people would be thrown out of employment and be without homes or means to support their families. This is no idle prophecy, but is a statement of the actual experience of every country that has in modern times attempted to adopt a debased monetary standard, and in view of the already depressed conditions of working people, is it right to force them to make such a sacrifice?

On the other hand there is good reason to believe that a defeat of free silver will start up the wheels of commerce and give increased employment to wage-earners. Capital has had its first great lesson in financial economics. It has been shown the strength and desperation of the masses when driven by force of circumstances to resort to extreme measures, and if assured of a reliable monetary standard employing capital will no longer hesitate to remove the embargo to a return of prosperity by making increased investment. With an improved trade our revenues would be sufficient to obviate the necessity of further bond issues, and the money question would soon settle itself. That out of the way, organized labor could then devote its efforts to the further amelioration of objectionable conditions, and for that reason certain labor leaders should cease their attempts to mislead their followers.

City Brevities

Mr. John Cammack of Trenton, N. J., is visiting Mr. John C. Kane.

Mr. Harry Bateman is spending his vacation in the Blue Mountains, Md.

Florence Hormess yesterday began a secret suit for divorce against Louis Hormess.

Naval Lodge, No. 4, F. A. A. M., will give its annual excursion to Marshall Hall tomorrow evening.

Rev. Paul L. Reynolds, who has been spending his vacation at the seashore, has returned to the city.

Bishop Keane of the Catholic University is making a tour of Holland. Before he returns he will probably visit Rome.

The condition of Judge Shellabarger was reported at an early hour this morning as being about the same.

Miss Anita Cluss, harp virtuoso of this city, has been playing harp solos at Keith's Theater at Boston, where she met with her usual success.

Humphrey Green, colored, was locked up at the Seventh precinct station-house last night for assault and battery, on complaint of George Krouse.

Workmen were engaged during the night repairing the sidewalk at the Treasury building, which was damaged Friday night by the explosion of sewer gas.

A Bryan-Sewall ratification meeting will be held under the auspices of the South Washington Democrats next Tuesday evening, at 308 Seventh street southwest.

Mrs. Lena Hess, formerly of Washington and now of Cincinnati, is in the city on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hess, 1312 G street northwest.

The new schedule which goes into effect tomorrow on the Pennsylvania Railroad will have no effect on the movements of trains other than the Alexandria locals.

Michael J. Colbert and others yesterday began proceedings in equity against Virgil C. Williams and others to foreclose a deed of trust on lots 84 to 95, square 1034.

Ellen Cherry, Hattie Burke, and Mary E. Harris were arrested by the Third precinct police late last night for disorderly conduct on complaint of Thomas Harley.

The new engines which are to replace the passenger locomotives on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will not be ready for use at this end of the line before the 1st of August.

The Rev. Father F. X. Bischoff, of St. Augustine's Church, who has been spending some time in Halifax, has returned to the city and will resume his pastorate today.

Rev. Father James Mackin of St. Paul's Church was suddenly called to Iowa on account of the illness of his sister. During his absence Rev. Father Carey will assist Father Gross at St. Paul's.

Mrs. Amos, aunt of Lieut. Amos, U. S. A., residing at 804 Ninth street northwest, who was seriously injured by being knocked down by a horse on the Capitol grounds, is recovering from her injuries.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were $360,833; from customs, $319,269, and miscellaneous, $22,465. The national bank notes received for redemption amounted to $407,546.

H. W. Tasco was thrown from a wagon at the corner of Second and B streets northeast yesterday afternoon and slightly injured about the head and face. His hurts were dressed at Emergency Hospital.

Thomas G. Johnson, James Hunter and Edward Harrison were locked up at No. 2 station last night for disorderly conduct. The policemen who made the arrests were Lightfoot, Cooper and Donovan.

Suit was begun by Alle C. Clark against Leonard Geneste yesterday afternoon to quiet title to lots C, D, E, F and part of lot B, square 1069. The property was formerly a portion of the estate of the late John Young.

Mrs. Charles Cook of No. 1216 Second street southwest reported to Officer Joseph of the Fourth precinct last night that someone had stolen two boxes of herring, valued at $6, from her house during the morning.

The police ambulance, in charge of Driver Rhodes, was on its way to the Ninth precinct station to remove a sick patient, yesterday, when the rear axle of the wagon snapped in the center and let the vehicle drop to the concrete.

Mr. J. H. Gross of No. 2907 M street northwest was thrown from his buggy yesterday afternoon and so badly shaken up that he was obliged to go to Emergency Hospital. After receiving medical attention he recovered sufficiently to go to his home.

Mr. Richard Thomas, an employe of the Government Printing Office, who has been suffering with an abcess, was successfully operated on last Monday by Dr. William H. and Dr. Thomas H. Johnson of Adamstown, Md. He is now at his home at Point of Rocks, Md.

A slight fire, caused by the explosion of an oil lamp, occurred last night at the residence of Oscar Brown, No. 2009 Seventh street northwest. No. 7 engine responded to a local alarm and quickly extinguished the flames. Damage about $10; not insured.

The annual banquet of the Bliss School of Electricity was held at Marshall Hall Friday evening. The members of the Alumni Association wore white caps and a flag of the class colors. After an address by the president, Dr. C. M. Emmons, the graduates adjourned to meet one year hence.

James Carter, colored, eighteen years old, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Policeman Williams for an assault upon Edward Hessick, on the 13th of last May. The police have been looking for Carter since the assault, but he managed to evade arrest until yesterday.

The National Journeymen Barbers' Union at its last meeting, Master Workman Miller in the chair, initiated nine new members, making the roll now sixty members. The organization established a sick rate of $5 a week and a death benefit of $50. The next meeting will be held on Thursday night at Gatto's Hall.

Postmaster General Wilson, with his wife and private secretary, arrived in this city at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Baltimore and Ohio depot, coming in the Ohio, Vice President Peabody's special car. Mr. Wilson and his wife and secretary left Chillicothe, Ohio, at 5:30 Friday evening. Upon his arrival here he was driven at once to his home on Q street northwest.

Joseph Sands, colored, will be compelled to spend Sunday behind the bars of the Second precinct station, because he assaulted his wife last night. Officer Hutton took him into custody, and while the prisoner was on the way to the station he used an unlimited amount of profanity. This caused an additional charge to be entered against him.

Two scorchers were captured in the Eighth precinct last night. William Baptist, colored, was hauled in by Policeman Foley and was released on $5 collateral deposited by B. Uhfelder, his employer. The second victim was James Scott, seventeen years old, who was taken into custody by Policeman Rolney near Fourteenth and S streets northwest.

Henry Fountain, colored, was arrested yesterday in South Washington by Officers Herbert and Marshall and turned over to the Alexandria authorities, where he is wanted for assault on Robert Jackson. It is said that Jackson was badly injured at the time, and is now in a very serious condition. Fountain was returned to Alexandria yesterday afternoon, and may have to face a charge of assault with intent to kill.

Henry Gordon, colored, was having a lively argument with a conductor of a cable car at Seventh and N streets northwest last night, when Officer Auldridge, who was in citizen's dress, approached him and placed him under arrest for disorderly conduct. Gordon resisted and struck the officer a number of blows in the face with his fist. The patrol was called and removed the man to the Second precinct station, where he was charged with being disorderly, and also with assaulting an officer.

IN THE CAMPAIGN
PILOT HOUSES

Odds and Ends From the Republican and Democratic Headquarters.

When Judge Lamoreaux, of the General Land Office, was approached by an interviewer and questioned on the subject of supporting Bryan and Sewall, he said:

"Heretofore I have always been with the majority of the Democratic party. I have often helped to get the minority down and sit on them. We always had the satisfaction of being winners and could commiserate with those who were underneath in the fight. Now the situation has changed and I am a member of the minority. The other fellows that I used to help get down have flattened me out and are enjoying their experience of being on top. But I do not propose to lose my temper or change my opinions. I will simply take a little of the same medicine that many times I have helped administer to others. I shall vote for Bryan and support the ticket in every reasonable way.

"There used to be an old farmer out West who had twin daughters. Both were bright, healthy, pretty, well favored girls, and their father loved them with an equal devotion that could not be surpassed. They were remarkably promising children and the father had great hopes of them when they should grow to maturity. One of them was named Sound Money and the other Tariff Reform. But one day Sound Money took ill, and despite all the efforts of her relatives and friends she grew worse. Eminent physicians and experienced nurses were called in, but availed nothing. The father was untiring in his loving attentions, but finally the child died.

"The father mourned almost as one without hope, and for a time refused to be comforted. But eventually he saw the matter in a more reasonable light, and said: "'Because Sound Money, whom I loved as my soul, died, is no reason why I should neglect and cease to love and cherish my remaining child. I still have Tariff Reform left, and I will watch over her all the more tenderly in the hope that she may be spared and grow up to be a comfort to me in my old age. And by so doing Providence may be merciful to me and give me another child as good, if not better, than Sound Money.'"

The arrangements made for printing the Republican campaign book are of such a satisfactory character as to insure the issue of the work two weeks sooner than had been anticipated. It will now be ready for distribution about the middle of August instead of September 1, as had heretofore been expected.

The talk of Secretary Carlisle as the logical candidate of the sound money Democrats, does not appear to meet with much favor. The general impression prevails among the subordinate officials in the Treasury Department that he does not desire the nomination and would discourage efforts looking to his selection. Mr. Carlisle does not care to carry his martyrdom too far.

Secretary Mercer of the Republican committee has been presented with a cane made entirely of American tin. The cane presents a very smooth surface, is of the shepherd's crook in style and is remarkable for its lightness. A firm in Tiffin, O., proposes to manufacture them by the wholesale for use during the campaign, especially as an object lesson in protection. To each cane is attached a printed label with the following inscription:

"This object lesson is made to show the wonderful toughness and fine surface of American tin. Major McKinley has in his possession one of these canes, of which he is justly proud." This is supplemented with an affidavit made before a Tiffin notary to the effect that the walking stick in question is actually manufactured from American tin.

On the reverse side of the label is the likeness of McKinley, with the words "protection" above it and "prosperity" beneath it.

Patrick McCaull will again be the Republican Congressional candidate in the Eighth Virginia district. The Democrats have not yet made a selection, but the impression prevails that Representative Meredith will be re-nominated, although each of the ten counties in the district outside of Alexandria has one or more favorite sons who will be presented for the consideration of the nominating convention.

Mr. McCaull seems to think his chances for securing the election are bright and feels so confident of success that he said:

"I am going to Congress from this district. We already have the Democrats on the run and victory is assured."

Gen. Louis T. Michener, ex-attorney general of Indiana and a close personal friend of ex-President Harrison, believes that the Republicans must conduct an aggressive campaign in the Middle Western States. He says:

"A sound money Democratic ticket, I think, would help the Republican canvass in Indiana. Many Democrats are so soaked with the spirit of partisanship that, against their own better sense, they would vote for Bryan as between him and McKinley. I believe McKinley will win, but Republicans must fight for the victory. Indiana, Illinois and Iowa especially need earnest attention in the campaign."

Republicans do not express themselves to any great extent on the virtual split among the Populists. It is inferred, however, that they are mightily pleased with the result, or any result that would indicate a division in the Populist ranks. It is quite likely that the dissensions among them on national issues will be followed by splits on State issues, which leaves the door open for deals in Congressional districts.

It is a rather peculiar fact that there was no representative of South Carolina at the St. Louis convention. It is also a fact that Tom Watson was invited into South Carolina to preach Populistic doctrines in a joint debate held in Edgefield county, the home of Senator Tillman, between himself and Senator M. C. Butler. In that debate Senator Butler demolished the subtreasury arguments of Tom Watson, but Watson and his schemes were indorsed by the crowd.

There are still Populists in South Carolina, and two of those who until recently represented that idea openly, are now candidates for Congress. They have, however, agreed to abide by the result of the Democratic primaries, soon to be held in that State. There was a time when the subtreasury scheme dominated politics in South Carolina, but Tillman, now Senator, and then Governor, has always been opposed to the chimerical notions and promises of that political cult.

So was his brother, George Tillman, who lost his seat by coming out against the subtreasury heresy. George Tillman was the original free silver champion in South Carolina, and was punished therefor by President Cleveland, who denied him any patronage.

Found His Man at Last.

Frank Holliday, colored, was locked up at No. 8 station last night on a warrant charging him with an assault upon Sarah Morris of No. 422 O street northwest. The difficulty occurred last Monday, but Holliday could not be located till last evening. Officer Keefe made the arrest.

This is the last

Suit Sale of the season and the best of all

in point of values offered. Only a few hundred suits are involved—one table full. But that includes every small lot—of six Suits or less—to be found in our entire stock from beginning to end.

The reductions are made from original prices.

MEN'S SUITS THAT HAVE BEEN $10, $12.50 AND $13.50 GO AT $7¼

We don't deny we have cut the prices extravagantly. They'd certainly be rare purchases for a great deal more. But we must positively clear them out This week

MEN'S SUITS THAT HAVE BEEN $15, $17.50 AND $20 GO AT $9¼

SAKS AND COMPANY
Pa. Ave. and Seventh St. "Saks' Corner."

TOLD BY TRAVELERS.

Dr. Carl Baden of Berlin is now at the Arlington. He is a prominent figure in scientific circles of Berlin and knows Roentgen, the discoverer of the peculiar properties of the Cathode ray. In speaking of the recent improvements effected in the apparatus, he said:

"The vacuum tube has been made more nearly perfect and it is now possible to observe peculiarities in the interior of the head and throat and also the action of the lungs and heart by direct inspection with the fluorescent screen. It was thought when the 'X' ray was first discovered that a new epoch in diagnosis had been reached. It has been found by experience, however, that the application of the discovery is restricted to the exploration of the extremities in the examination of bony structures and in the search for foreign bodies.

"With the employment of a fluorescent screen the X rays will probably become a powerful aid in diagnosis."

"In the matter of garbage disposal," said Claude Fenhagen, an engineer of St. Louis, who has just returned from abroad, "the cities of Europe are far ahead of this country. Burning has been found to be the best method to get rid of the refuse matter. This means is preferred because thus is destroyed all animal and vegetable matter which is liable to putrefy and endanger the public health. In some communities the heat derived from the burning is utilized in the production of steam and the revenue which accrues from applying this to commercial purposes is often more than sufficient to pay for the cost of consumption. I saw a plant at Rockland, England, of this type, and the power was used for electric-lighting purposes."

"The drug business is dead in New York," said Charles P. Haynes, who until a few days ago was the proprietor of an apothecary shop on Broadway.

Mr. Haynes is staying temporarily at the Riggs House.

"Although I had what has always been a good stand, for the past two years I have been losing money. I noticed in a trade paper that it had been shown by carefully compiled statistics that over two-thirds of the drug stores in New York city and in Buffalo were for sale. Among the causes ascribed for the depression in the business is the custom which doctors now pursue of carrying compressed tablets of various kinds which they give to their patients instead of prescriptions. Quite an amount of trade has been lost by the drug stores because general merchants now sell combs, brushes, soaps and perfumery, while the confectioners have cut into the soda water business.

"The Raines law now compels a druggist to take out a $75 license to sell liquor on prescriptions, so the New York pharmacists have a hard row to hoe."

A party of jolly Philadelphians out for a vacation are now at Willard's Hotel in this city. James T. Mason, who is a member of the genial company, told of an incident which happened to one of his fellow tourists while in Baltimore. This gentleman had been visiting some clubmen and had mixed some French effervescing liquids with German water in the course of the evening's bibulation. He was not drunk, only woozy.

After inquiring of many policemen he at length found the boarding house which the Philadelphians made their headquarters. He thought that he recognized the place, and with the aid of the step-railing mounted the stoop. The light from the lamp-post showed the number of the house to be 906. He began to wonder how he could have possibly made such a mistake, for he remembered that the house he was looking for was numbered 609. He staggered the three squares, but saw no house looking like the one where he boarded. The policeman told him in response to his inquiry that 609 was three squares down the street. "Well, I know that it's not," exclaimed the visitor. "I have just come from there."

"Look, young man. I know what I am talking about." The officer came closer and caught a whiff of his breath.

"You're drunk. Get off the beat before I run you in."

Finally he again reached the house that looked like his boarding place, and he inquired of another policeman where was 609.

"You are in front of it."

"Why, that's 906. I can read."

"Run along in, sonnie," said the officer. "You're drunk and can't see that the transom is upside down."

Filibuster Bermuda Sold.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 25.—The steamer Bermuda, which some months ago took an expedition to Cuba, has been sold, John D. Hart says, to Capt. Charles H. Brown of London, for $45,000, $10,000 having been paid down.

BATHING BEACH DROWNINGS.

Superintendent Stevens Corrects Some Misstatements and Errors.

Editor Times: From various sources information comes to me that the bathing beach has been greatly misrepresented, so that the very object for which it has been established is being frustrated. I therefore ask you to publish this statement over my name. The records of the health office show thirty-six drownings in the District in the term of fifteen months, from April 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896, and the reports concerning them have been so misleading that the gentleman in charge of the records told me he thought most of the drownings occurred at the beach. When people while overlooking the bathers say, "It is very enticing; how enjoyable it would be if there were not so many drownings."

Mothers have been to the beach in search of lost sons and treated the attendants to all the left hand blessings at command because such an alluring death trap is located in a great city. Wherever I or any of the beach attendants go we are met with the general question, "What causes so many drownings at the bathing beach?" Therefore permit me to state in detail every death that has occurred in connection with the bathing beach during its existence, dating back nine years to the time when the old Bathing Beach Association was formed. While the sand was being put on and before the beach was ever open to the public, McGraw and another boy undressed in the weeds north of the beach and were drowned in deep water beyond the beach limit.

In 1891 Heath went into the water among strangers, no friend with him to give notice if help was needed, and he was drowned without anyone knowing when.

In 1892 the colored boy, Fauntleroy, was refused registry because he was alone and could not swim. He stole in without the knowledge of the keepers and was drowned at the colored wharf. The same year Sheehan was refused registry because the keeper thought he was too much under the influence of liquor for his safety, but went in and was drowned. These two were not registered bathers; they went in without our knowledge.

In 1893 and 1894 no life was lost. Last year Carlton Snell died of heart disease from over exertion in the water and sank within arm's reach of the float. There has been only one registered bather ever drowned at the bathing beach and that was Heath, above stated, five years ago, and before we had a life guard.

Boys cut up all manner of pranks for fun and we do not interfere unless they do something dangerous to themselves or others. Our policemen are not only considerate, but they have saved more than one life to the injury of a uniform. Our life guard is always near when his experienced eye discovers a heedless person, or one unfamiliar with the water, and he has brought a number ashore safely this year.

Frequently it has become necessary to dive down and bring up someone who has sunk. In such ways over 150 lives have been directly saved at the beach and over 100,000 bathers have been accommodated since its first opening. I started this bathing beach project eight years ago for the purpose of saving the lives of boys and to promote one of the most invigorating and health-giving of all enjoyments. Let bathing become general and no epidemic need be feared.

People who come to look on frequently point out the mouth of the inner basin as the Seventeenth street sewer, but that is a great mistake. The nearest way by water to that sewer is one and a quarter miles and there is no nearer connection. That sewer is a vile smelling cesspool that ought to be covered in, but it empties very little water into the river, as it has been mostly disconnected from the city system, and what little water does enter the river from it would have to follow the channel for a half mile and then come back into the tidal reservoir three-quarters of a mile to reach the beach. A chemical test a few years ago, when the water was much more muddy than now, because the flats were then being filled by pumping, showed no unhealthiness.

The mothers who come to the beach and see the facilities and management become converted and promise to make bathing suits for their boys and girls and send them to the beach to be cared for, because all know it is as natural for children, of all ages, as for ducks to play in the water, and they will be safer at the beach than when stealing away to byplaces where there is no help in time of need.

The beach is now free to all with their own suits and towels, and the price of suit and towel has been reduced to 10 cents for boys, 15 cents for men and 20 cents for ladies; also 5 cents for use of two towels, and 5 cents for checking bicycle inside yard.

The superintendent has never received any salary, but is permitted to collect the above named fees. The attendants are now paid by the District. I believe this is a true confession in spite of all you may have read or heard to the contrary. Remember, one registered bather died of heart failure in the water last year, one was drowned five years ago, no more.

W. X. STEVENS,
Superintendent Bathing Beach.

CABIN JOHN HOTEL

No prettier spot near Washington and no better served meals. The most delightful spot to spend the evening in.

BORINGER BROS., Proprietors.
Telephone 609.