

The Times

(MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY)

BY THE Washington Times Company.

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HUTCHINS BUILDING.

New York Office: 2009 Tract Building.

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Or liberat freedom. All the same, it would be a good thing if we could get rid of this rubbish in our parks, and this rubbish in our sentiments and our laws as well. It signs are stuck up all over places of public amusement, warning pleasure seekers to keep off the grass, and not to pick flowers, and to refrain from throwing things on the ground. It takes away from the sense of personal liberty and rouses a perverse desire to tear down the board and break the rule. It sometimes produces this effect even in those naturally inclined to behave themselves. The only really effective way to prevent this sort of thing is through the aesthetic side of human nature. Let the children be taught that it is ill-bred and vulgar to litter public places with rubbish and to obstruct the atmosphere with bad tobacco and loud talk, and these habits will be corrected twice as quickly as they can be by law.

There is a disposition, even among those who think they know how to influence the poor, to laugh at attempts to be "gentlemen" and "ladies," and dress like the rich and well-to-do, and treat each other with the ceremony used by the more cultured classes. They seem to think that a shop girl on \$3 a week has no business to want to wear a pretty and fashionable gown or to grasp at the beauties and refinements of life above her, unless her instinct is true enough and her experience large enough to enable her to do as they would on her place. Again and again it has been tried, this plan of making the poor live like the poor, economically, plainly, without any attempt to rise beyond their station, and the experiment has failed. Again and again have philanthropists attempted to introduce plain and wholesome food in the slums of the cities, and have failed. But when a woman of tact went there and showed a dozen poor women how to make a plain and wholesome soup, explaining at the same time that she had partaken of that soup at the house of a governor, and that it was his favorite dish, she had twenty requests for the recipe.

It seems to be a hard thing for the rich to understand that one of the clearest things in life is self-respect, and that when you say to a poor man that he has no right to reach out for things above his station you are telling him that he has no right to the feelings and aspirations of a rich man. These feelings may work out in peculiar ways sometimes, but so do those of the rich, and taken for all in all, the extravagances of the poor man, when he is given, are gained by no more questionable means and with no more staking of his income than those of the rich.

The way to prevent rubbish in our living and in our laws is not by hard and fast rules, but by good example, tact and sympathy.

The Klondike War Cloud. We are glad to observe that the national authorities have waked up at last to the international dangers involved in the approaching situation on the upper Yukon River in Alaska. Probably they would have seen the peril, and earlier prepared to meet it, but it happened, unfortunately, that the Klondike craze developed just as the Congress adjourned, and as the Administration was preparing to suspend active business and settle down on the shores of Lake Champlain for the summer. We thought then that it was a grave mistake to cancel the orders which had been issued, providing for the dispatch of a regiment of regulars to the vicinity of the gold fields, and we have not changed that opinion; but, in view of the fact that permit of such an enterprise, possibly political in character, and possibly with, and explanations to, Great Britain, might have compelled the President to remain in his capital, perhaps nothing more should be said about it.

Now, however, it is satisfactory to note that the Treasury Department has taken alarm, and has invoked the aid of its brother, the Department of State, to protest against the "unfamous" exactions and extortions proposed by the Canadian authorities against American miners who are flocking to the gold fields. It is announced that our foreign office will militate and courteously suggest to Sir Julian Pauncefote that his government would do well to apply a cork to the provincials in Ottawa, and wire it down. Their extortion, while marked by much freshness, is not refreshing to the United States. We are told that it will be hinted, with all that charming circumlocution for which "Uncle John" Sherman is conspicuous, that if he does not drop that sort of thing, the climate of the arctic boundary will be made hot enough to grow bananas in the shade.

It is about time that something were done. It is bad enough for thousands of American adventurers to be told that they are to be robbed and swindled with legal and assailable titles, on what they are taking into that inhospitable territory to sustain life during a frightful polar winter. It is worse that they should know they must meet a force of Canadian mounted police with two rapid-fire guns, charged with the preparation of the intended outrages. It is still worse to reflect that our hardy citizens are to be left to their own physical resources, to encounter such abuses and trials. They are able and willing enough to do it. What the Government does not accomplish for their relief, through diplomacy, and, perhaps, the threat of retaliation, the bold prospectors and miners will attend to on their own account, with their Winchester.

The chances are that they will not have to proceed to extremities. A son of Secretary Gage is interested in the gold field transportation problem, and, that being the case, we confidently look for early and vigorous action on the part of the Administration.

The Westminster Gazette is as frank as usually it is unfriendly to the United States. In an editorial on Thursday, it said: "We are rather sorry if Secretary Sherman is to be superseded, as in his own rough way he expresses a phase of American feeling which it is important for us to know." "Uncle John" has been acquiring some actual Americanism in his old age, and the expression of it is offensive to Great Britain. How differently the British press speaks of Mr. Sherman

to what it did when he was regarded in London as the bright hope and promise of Lombard street in American Monarchies, like republics, are ungrateful and ungracious.

The bullet-proof cloth of Brother Ziegler, the learned and scientific monk, of Chicago, has proved a success, and our military authorities are likely to endorse it. Its adoption may lead to important results. What would be the use of rifle ammunition against an army arrayed in Ziegler uniforms? The cartridge manufacturers ought to see that this thing is taxed out of existence. There is little doubt, however, that the cloth will be in large demand in countries where anarchists abound. It is safe to say that Weyler would invest in a hundred yards or so, right now.

Dr. Herz, who by some people and notably the government of France has been charged with complicity, and very large complicity, in the Panama Canal frauds, has failed to interest our State Department in his claim against the French government for his arrest and detention in England. We do not doubt that Dr. Herz is an innocent and much abused individual. In that case he should not hesitate to go back to Paris. There are people there who would be glad to see him.

When Prince Henri d'Orleans reached Paris he found several letters written in Italian, and incidentally in blood, advising him that if Gen. Albertone should fail to kill him in the prospective duel between them, the writers would do the rest. A late dispatch from the French capital suggests that Albertone may not enjoy the opportunity to pink the prince, but that the Comte de Turin, nephew of King Humbert, may claim the privilege. This would be better. Ordinary, common major generals are useful to their country; but a prince more or less can be spared without difficulty.

The Honorable Joseph B. Walker, of Massachusetts, has his pure red eye on another colleague. "It is within my knowledge," said Mr. Walker the other day, "that the president of one of the leading educational institutions of New England is an atheist. He makes no concealment of his views on proper occasions."

The Ocean City News, owned and very ably edited by Mr. John F. Waggaman, who has recently bought the Eastern shore of Maryland, declares with emphasis and assurance that there are no mosquitoes at Ocean City big enough to kill a man by one bite in his jugular vein.

In making this statement we are satisfied that Mr. Waggaman is entirely within the limits of truth, and we hasten to tell him so. In the event that the Republican party controls the next Maryland legislature, we confidently expect to see Mr. Waggaman elected to the United States Senate.

The circulation of The Times now exceeds that of both its daily contemporaries added together. And in August as in July.

OLENEY DEFENDS ANDREWS. Condemns the Brown University Faculty for Their Action. Boston, Aug. 13.—Ex-Secretary of State Richard Olney has entered the ranks of the defenders of President Andrews, of Brown University. Mr. Olney is a graduate of Brown and has taken a deep interest in the college. Last week he wrote a strong protest to the faculty in which he vigorously defended independence of thought, the right of free speech, and condemning the faculty for dismissing President Andrews. Mr. Olney, it is said, did not endorse Mr. Andrews' financial views.

Mr. Olney refuses to give a copy of the letter to the public, but says if the faculty thinks it worth while they are welcome to do so.

A COSTLY GAME OF POKER. It Forces Percy Anderson's Return to England. New York, Aug. 13.—Percy Anderson, an Englishman about twenty-five years old, arrived here on the Teutonic in the steamer, and was called before the official board of inquiry today for examination as to his financial ability to become a good citizen.

Anderson had not a cent and when questioned he told a story of a poker game on the voyage. In the first hand Anderson drew three queens. He filled with a pair of deuces, and he had about \$250, and he thought his pull was heavy enough to bet all the pile. Unfortunately, one of the other players had equal confidence in his three kings and two jacks, and so Anderson landed here without a cent. "We're sorry for you," said the special board of inquiry, "but you will have to go back to England."

And back he will go.

GOLD HUNTERS WILL RETURN. Impossible for Hundreds of Them to Reach Dawson City. Astoria, Ore., Aug. 13.—Officers of the steamer Geo. W. Elder, which has arrived here from Dyes, confirm the reports that both the White and Chilkat Passes are blocked. Not one-half of the miners who started will get over the mountains this winter. Many of them who have already reached this conclusion are selling outfits and will return to the States. The steamer Mayflower, towing a barge loaded with supplies, left for Dyes today.

BACK IN PLATTSBURG. The President Returns From His Visit to Chester. Plattsburg, Aug. 13.—President and Mrs. McKinley and the balance of the party returned to the hotel by special train from Chester, Vt., this evening, about 8:30 o'clock.

Gov. Black, Congressman Foote, of Port Henry, Fla., of Brooklyn, Odell, of Newburg, Latham, of Gouvernorsville, and Ward, of Port Chester, were at the hotel to receive the President. Shortly before 10 o'clock they were escorted to his apartments, and were in conference with him for some time. The governor and congressman were the guests of the President, and came to Hotel Champlain on the steamer Vermont this evening. They will return to Port Henry tomorrow, where they will remain for about a week.

The President was much fatigued after his trip through Vermont and will not leave the hotel tomorrow.

Costly Virtues. (From the Chicago Dispatch.) The first washerwoman out of Klondike brings \$200,000 with her. It is true that "cleanliness is next to godliness," but most godliest cost as Klondike?

INSPECTING THE INDIANA.

Military and Naval Dignitaries Visit the Warship.

Hullfax, Aug. 13.—All day the Indiana's officers have been engaged in scraping and cleaning preparatory to painting. This morning the dry dock was thrown open to the public generally and visitors thronged the place. Several prominent military and naval dignitaries visited the Indiana, including Col. Amstruther Duncan, R. A.; Surgeon Colonel Oliver, Capt. Powell and officers of the Crescent. Governor Daly was also among the number on the Indiana's deck this forenoon.

The Junior Officers of the Indiana entertained the guests officers of the Crescent. On application of Capt. Taylor to the mayor, Ambrose Johnson, the seaman who fell from the battleship into the dock, was today admitted to the provincial hospital and is doing well.

The Admiral's line is one of the best known officers in the British navy and has seen service for fifty years in all parts of the world. He was one of those favored by Queen Victoria at the jubilee with a knighthood, and now he is about retiring from active service. His term expires this month.

The Times correspondent called upon Sir James today to learn his opinion of the "Big United States battleship."

"I don't mind giving you my opinion of the Indiana," said Admiral Eskine, "yet I can speak only from a cursory examination of the ship. I had not the time nor was there opportunity for a thorough investigation. But there is no doubt about it that the Indiana is a most formidable and a very heavily armed ship of war, and that she is an efficient battleship in every way. As a sailor I would be loath to express an opinion of her value unless I had seen the ship at sea. The value of a battleship of the Indiana's class is dependent upon the armament which she is able to effectively and readily, under any conditions, to use her great guns."

Admiral Eskine assented to the correspondent's statements that the battleship Indiana, which is to replace the cruiser Crescent on this station as the flagship of the North American squadron, has 3,000 tons greater register than the Indiana, but guns of only about half the weight of those on the American battleship. The admiral appeared to think that there was very little doubt on which side the advantage would be in a ship of great tonnage, but comparatively light guns, easily handled at sea, and the Indiana, with heavy guns and with, to him, at least, unknown sea-going qualities.

"I can say without hesitation, though," said he, "that the Indiana's ship's company consists of a very fine young set of fellows. The marines, particularly, are a splendid body of men, and the whole ship's company, as I said before, are generally a young, smart-looking crew of whom any captain might well be proud."

The reporter asked the admiral if he did not think it almost as important for a nation to have good dry-docking facilities for its navy as to possess effective ships of war.

"That goes without saying," Admiral Eskine replied, "but I do not wish to discuss that subject for obvious reasons. I would be able to say a great deal in this line, yet it would be out of place in me to speak at this time."

It appeared quite evident from Admiral Eskine's manner and significant tone that he had decided opinions on the spectacle presented by a great nation with powerful ships of war, but without the means of docking them and under the necessity of going to a foreign port.

The principal conditions imposed by the British government on the Halifax dry dock management is that imperial war vessels shall always have the precedence in claims for admission to the dock. This is in return for the annual subsidy of \$10,000.

TRYING TO BOOM HENDRIX.

The ex-Congressman Being Urged for Mayor of Greater New York.

New York, Aug. 13.—The Brooklyn Eagle this afternoon says: "Information which comes to the Eagle indicates the nomination by the Democracy of Joseph C. Hendrix for Mayor of Greater New York. Mr. Hendrix is a distinguished politician, and has been a member of the legislature for many years. He is a native of New York and is now in New York and is endeavoring to induce him to stand as a candidate, and it is given out that the matter has been presented to him in such a way that he has said that he should accept the nomination if it should be the wish of the party. Mr. Hendrix is a conspicuous figure in financial circles, and it is now proposed to elect him president of the National Association of Bankers at the convention to be held shortly in the city of Detroit. He was formerly president of the Kings County Trust Company, of Brooklyn, and is now at the head of the Union National Bank in New York."

Mr. Hendrix was the Democratic candidate for mayor of Brooklyn in 1883, when Sen. Tilden was elected. The Republican candidate for reelection and was narrowly defeated. This fact gives the present talk of Mr. Hendrix's nomination unusual interest in view of the possibility of Mr. Low's nomination by the Republicans.

Mr. Hendrix was originally a newspaper man and has been postmaster of Brooklyn and representative in Congress from that city.

MT. PLEASANT REALTY SOLD.

Eighty-Three Thousand Feet on Park Street at \$1 a Foot.

One of the largest real estate sales of the season, involving nearly two acres in the heart of Mount Pleasant, and a cash payment of \$83,000, will be recorded today. Mr. George W. Slaby, the stock broker, has sold to Mr. J. L. White \$30,000 feet of ground on Park street, at \$1 per foot. The ground is one of the prettiest pieces in Mount Pleasant. It was purchased by Mr. White a year ago for \$20,000. The increase in value is indicative of the general rise in prices in the section during the last three months, and is looked at very pleasantly by owners of property in the vicinity.

Mr. J. L. White is the "Lucky Baldwin" of Washington's Wall street. He came to this city a year and a half ago with very small capital, and it was rumored that he had an original investment of \$30 he has realized \$150,000 since that time. Mr. White is the owner of large timber lands and lumber interests in Canada, which until very recently have been rather an expensive than a benefit to him. Within the last few months, however, they have augmented considerably in value.

Mr. White intends to invest more of his money in Washington, where he will probably erect a handsome house on his Mount Pleasant property.

District Surveyor's Report.

The report of the District Surveyor was handed to the Commissioners yesterday. It contains a list of the lands destroyed during the civil war, which were destroyed, and the report recommends that \$2,000 be appropriated for this purpose, which can be better done now, while the territory is almost unoccupied, than in any other time. A few hundred acres of land are also to be replaced, if the recommendations are approved.

SAKS AND COMPANY.

"We're out-talked often—out-done never!"

"ALWAYS LOWEST." Searchlight Lamp, \$2.75. Diction's 75c. Foot Pump, with triple cupper, to fit any tire, 44c. \$1 New Departure Bell, 25c. \$2 Wagon Toe Clips, 5c. Chloride Sile Lamp, worth \$5, for \$3.95.

SAKS AND COMPANY.

"We're out-talked often—out-done never!"

"ALWAYS LOWEST." \$1.50 Fancy Footless Bike Hose, 55c. \$1.50 and \$2 All-wool Sweaters, in broken sizes, 75c. \$1.50 and \$1 Golf Hose, foot and footless, 44c. \$2.50 Hammocks, with fringe, \$1.35. \$2 Padded Saddles for \$1.75.

Saks' Will Be Strewn With Temptations Today.

Temptations that are two-pronged like a magnet. Temptations of quality—price temptations—both appealing to your good judgment and your appreciation of a saving. Qualities that the Big Store is famous for—best qualities. Prices that speak the temper of the market—that prove our devotion to your interests. Every offering breathes the essence of the motto that is the guide for Washington's economical folk—

"Lower than the lowest and better than the best."

Last Day of the \$5 and \$9.50 Suit Sale.

You must decide—if you want the advantage of this most extraordinary chance to take the choice of Saks—made \$10 to \$20 Summer Suits for \$5 and \$9.50 it must be seen to today. If there is a possibility of a suit need you surely will yield to this temptation. It is terrific sacrifice—but it is genuine. Our guarantee for that. To be fitted and suited from such a variety is a certainty.

\$5.00 and \$9.50.

Today the Bicyclists Will Get a Plum.

We have closed out the entire stock of Bicycle Pants of the leading maker of Bicycle Clothing. It includes the finest imported and domestic weaves of the very newest patterns—made up in both Golf and Bloomer effects. They are Pants that retail from \$2.50 to \$6. Hundreds of pairs—but we have divided them into two lots.

The \$2.50 and \$3 grades—and there isn't a poor pattern among 'em—are offered at

\$1.50 \$2.50

To make it more interesting—and to give you a better variety to choose from, we have added every pair of our own stock of Separate Bicycle Pants,

500 Mauve Duck Office Coats for 600 office men, doctors and dentists, \$2.50 value, for

75c 19c

All the Men's Straw Hats that have been \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75.

Today— 35c

No wonder there is a craze for Crash Hats when you can buy the best of all of them for—

44c 15c

Men's Madras Negligee Shirts, with and without detachable cuffs, worth \$1 and \$1.25, for—

64c 73c

Men's Plain White and Fancy-Bordered Handkerchiefs—today—

10c \$1.98.

SAKS AND COMPANY, "Saks' Corner."

GLENGWOOD CEMETERY ROAD. MISS McMILLIN REINSTATED.

Attorney Thomas Decides the Contention Proceedings Void. The attorney for the State Department has decided that the condemnation by the Commission of a right of way through Glengwood Cemetery for Michigan avenue is void by reason of lack of jurisdiction, and that, therefore, the District has no title to the property. The attorney, after quoting the charter incorporating the cemetery, says, in his opinion: "Assuming that the municipal authorities had jurisdiction to lay out a road through the lands of Glengwood Cemetery, which I think is more than doubtful, they exceeded their power in undertaking to lay out the avenue more than 100 feet wide, and for that reason also the proceeding was a nullity."

"My opinion is the proceedings taken by the District authorities in 1877 to condemn Michigan avenue through the lands of Glengwood Cemetery were void for want of jurisdiction, and that the District's title to that avenue is, therefore, not good."

GERMANS GOING TO HAWAII.

First Installment of Emigrants to Work the Plantations Arrives. William Hayward, consul general to Honolulu, has reported to the State Department that a vessel with 27 German immigrants on board, of which 116 were men, 27 women and 84 children, arrived there. These immigrants have secured work on plantations and receive \$16, \$17 and \$18 a month wages. The women will be given work if they desire it.

This is the first installment of a large number of German immigrants who will leave in the Islands in pursuance of stipulations made by the Government and the bonds given by the planters about a year ago to the effect that after a certain time the plantation laborers shall be one-tenth European or American. The first lot are hearty, robust people and are anxious to get work on the plantations.

LAST NIGHT OF THE FETE.

A Rare Closing Program for the St. Aloysius Garden Party. Last night was gala night at the Gonzaga fair. The lawn party will terminate tonight at 11 o'clock, and all articles left over from last night will be raffled off at that time.

A grand cake walk, a balloon ascension, circus parade, and fireworks will be among the attractions, and it is expected that the largest crowd of the week will be present and add not only to the zest of the occasion, but also to the treasurer's purse.