

The Washington Times
EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
OWNED AND ISSUED BY
The Washington Times Company
TIMES BUILDING,
CORNER ELEVENTH AND E STREETS NORTHWEST.

The Washington Times
The People's Penny Paper.
CIRCULATION FOR THE PAST WEEK:
Sunday, July 8, 20,131
Monday, July 9, 20,099
Tuesday, July 10, 20,055
Wednesday, July 11, 20,031
Thursday, July 12, 20,000
Friday, July 13, 20,068
Saturday, July 14, 20,164
Total for week, 140,028
Average, 20,075

The above statement of the circulation of The Times is absolutely correct, and the number of papers published each day was distributed to bona fide readers in the city of Washington and vicinity.

A "Times" route boy reports that sample copies of the Post are being delivered to its subscribers by a boy who follows him round of a morning. It is only another proof that "The Times" now leads the way.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to make complaints at the Times office of all neglect to deliver papers promptly and in a courteous manner. The Times proposes to give subscribers satisfactory service, and complaints made to headquarters will receive prompt attention.

The Weather To-day.
For District of Columbia, partly cloudy; continued high temperature; east to south winds.
Virginia, fair, except showers in northern portions; southeast winds.

STOP THE CENTRALIZATION OF POWER.
A republic cannot endure unless its people are absolutely free. Bullied and bayonet rule, arbitrary and despotic laws and centralized political and corporate power are destructive to individual independence and distasteful to true lovers of liberty.

The last two years have witnessed a great change in the political and industrial freedom of this country. Congress, influenced by monied interests, enacted laws that gave rise to new conditions, and the entire business interests of the country are either directly or indirectly in the hands of trusts and combines.

During this change the general public has not prospered, centralized capital has grown in wealth and importance, politicians have increased in number and power, and the masses, those who labor, have ceased to be truly independent—they have become the tools of politicians, the semi-slaves of corporations, and finally realizing their condition, are now beginning to rebel.

Labor strikes, rioting, violence, suffering and distress are no longer occasional in occurrence. Pages of great newspapers are devoted to labor troubles and public men vie with each other in advocating schemes of arbitration to prevent strikes.

Let Congress stop legislating to extend corporate power, and, in fact, on any measure not clearly defined by the Federal Constitution. Let each state and local government settle its own troubles until its inability to do so has been demonstrated and Federal protection is necessary.

Washington pays entirely too much for its gas. The majority of cities of like size in this country get this illuminating agent at a much lower rate than that ruling in the District. There is no valid reason why such should be the case.

Gas Light Company has drawn enormous profits from its investment. There are few, if any, industrial stocks in the District that pay larger dividends. Shares of it rarely find their way into the market, because those who own them know a good thing when they see it.

WASHINGTON AS A LABORATORY.
Dispatches from Washington tell of a proposed combination of the University of Chicago and Columbian University. It is stated that Baptists in the East want their section of country represented in a great educational institution, and that they are looking toward Washington because it is already the home of three great university movements emanating from Catholics, Methodists, and Episcopalians.

But a reason stronger than this is easily discovered in Dr. Harper's well-known and much talked of ambition to found a school of jurisprudence and politics which shall have a laboratory close at hand. Here is Washington's great advantage. It is the only city in the country which constitutes such a laboratory, possessing as it does the supreme executive, administrative, law-making, and judiciary powers of the nation.

OUR OWN MAKE.
The Muse Outdone
He wrote for her stanzas profuse
In all styles of verse ever known;
But he found that the best kind of metre
Was to moult by moonlight alone.

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CLOAK ROOM AND GALLERY.
Senator Harris, of Tennessee, is one of the kindest hearted gentlemen in the Senate, but he possesses plenty of wit. He owns a nice old bob-tailed horse which a Tennessee friend of his gave him, and which is known as "Bob." The animal is not speedy, but it manages to put up a fair enough pace to indulge the Senator in the luxury of having his own horse and carriage—the carriage, by the way, being a phaeton of antiquated design.

Another good story is told of the greeting extended to the three new members of the Tennessee delegation in the House of the Fifty-second Congress. They were Patterson, Cox, and Sawyer, and their arrival in town they did as all good Southerners do, proceeded at once to the Metropolitan Hotel and ensconced themselves in comfortable quarters. Very soon after their arrival around to see them. "Well, boys," he said, after the usual greetings, "I want to teach you how we play poker here in Washington."

Col. Lamont, the Secretary of War, accompanied by Assistant Secretary, Mr. Lewis Grant, and other gentlemen, have returned to their desks from Gettysburg looking much better after their whirl of mountain air.

Associate Justice Howell E. Jackson, of the United States Supreme Court, accompanied by Mrs. Jackson and family physician, Dr. Duke, of Nashville, are at the Hotel Lafayette, Lake Minnetonka, where they will remain for a few days.

Gen. and Mrs. Schofield will summer at Bar Harbor.
Mrs. Florence B. Solger left yesterday for Piney Point and will call at Astbury Park.

Commander Jewell, superintendent of the gun factory at the United States navy yard, accompanied by his wife and children, left yesterday for August at Nimrod Hall, near the Hot Springs of Virginia.

Mr. Robert Hinkley, the artist, left yesterday for Nova Scotia.
Dr. Charles Bishop left yesterday for the Canadian shores.

Senator Coekrell's family will not return home to Missouri, but on the adjournment of Congress will go to Loudoun county, Va., to remain until Senator Coekrell returns from his political campaign.

Mrs. K. S. Olds and son, of Washington, are visiting at the Woodside, where they will spend the summer.
Mrs. S. E. Miller is spending a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. F. W. Searle, of Falls Church.

Mrs. W. D. Webster and daughters and Miss Alice Latham will leave to-day for Medford farm.
Mr. and Mrs. John Gough are at Camden, Me., and later will go to Bar Harbor.

SOCIAL SAYINGS AND DOINGS.
Congressmen are sorely fretting over the circumstances which compel their prolonged stay in the city. These circumstances are simply a consideration of the tariff and other political matters in conference which are of sufficient importance to prevent them joining their families, much as they would like to do so.

With but a few exceptions official society is dead in Washington. Mrs. Gresham is the only lady of the Cabinet who is at present in the city, and she is expected to remain at home with her father all Summer and spend the evenings in the enjoyment of a game of whist with her father, who has a decided passion for the game. Mr. Carlisle has not yet returned from her trip to Kentucky to attend the funeral of a friend.

The beautiful parks of the city, scattered everywhere like oases in the desert, are thoroughly enjoyed by the residents in the vicinity of each park. The Summer girl can be seen here every evening enjoying the most famous of the electric lights as they play upon the grand walks as well as on the veranda of a Summer hotel. But the appreciation of these numerous garden spots is shared by matrons and children as well.

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VICTIMS OF DIPHTHERIA.
Controversy Between the Health Department and the Trustees of the Colored Orphan's Home.
An unpleasantness between the trustees of the Colored Orphan's Home and the health department has just come to light, as also the fact that from April 23 to June 15 last twenty-one cases of diphtheria existed in the institution and that two of this number terminated fatally.

On June 26 last the board of trustees held a meeting concerning the prevalence of the disease and decided to lay the matter before the Commissioners, Secretary Pro Tem. H. M. Hatch was directed to lay a statement before the Commissioners.

In his letter he stated that on April 19 an epidemic of diphtheria broke out in the south wing of the home, on Eighth street extended. The managers, realizing the danger to the 120 inhabitants of the place, notified the health officer of the facts. In a few days a week of health officers visited and pronounced "the sanitary conditions perfect. The house was quarantined and the doctors contended with the disease, which soon had twenty-one victims, all died."

About five or six weeks later, when all were convalescing, a fresh outbreak of the disease occurred. Another examination was asked of the health officer. A second visit and a rigorous examination was made, and "the second expert said: 'Diphtheria very bad; must be thoroughly overhauled.'" The plumber, says Secretary Hatch, who was employed to do the work of the ventilating pipe, disconnected under both closets, and the opening into the sewer pipe under the bathtub entirely uncovered. The workman was taken sick with diphtheria and difficulty was had in getting a man to complete the work.

The Commissioners immediately ordered an investigation into the facts. Dr. Charles J. O'Connell, who has been in charge of the matter, was ordered by Health Officer Hatch to visit the home and report on the charges made on July 5.

Dr. O'Connell submitted his report in which he stated that on April 23 last three cases of diphtheria were found to exist in the building. He gave the necessary instructions as to what should be done. He found the building to be in a clean condition. The cases continuing, he went to the place again in company with two inspectors, one of whom is considered an expert in plumbing, and made a test with penicillin solution. The cases continuing, the plumbing work was out of order, and the authorities were so informed.

He stated that "but 19 cases in all were reported from April 23, 1901, to April 27, 1902; April 28, 1; April 30, 1; May 2, 1; June 2, 2; June 15, 1; and if there were any subsequent outbreak of the disease no reliable record was kept. The cases continuing, he again visited the establishment with B. F. Peters, of the health office, and in their presence the plumber referred to by Secretary Hatch denied that he had contracted diphtheria or that he had been sick a single day.

He also stated that Dr. Wilder, surgeon in charge of the establishment, told them that the health department was diligent in the performance of their duties, and that no new outbreak of the disease had occurred, but that it had been continuous from its inception to its conclusion, and that it spread from one child to another.

Health Officer Hatch indorsed Dr. O'Connell's report as follows: "I have thoroughly investigated the complaint of H. M. Hatch, secretary pro tem, and find that the facts as stated in the report of Medical Sanitary Officer O'Connell."

Commissioner Truesdell ordered that a copy of the report be sent to Secretary Hatch.

DISTRICT EXPENSES VOTED
Appropriation Bill Adopted with Unimportant Changes.
ATTACK ON A LOCAL CHARITY.
Senator Blackburn Makes Sensational Charges Against the Management of the Board of Children's Guardians—Senator McMillan Defended the Organization.

The District appropriation bill was passed by the Senate yesterday in about two and a half hours. Amendments were few and far between and apparently the Senate was very well satisfied with the allowances made by the committee. Not until the charity appropriations were reached was there anything approaching opposition. The particular feature which stirred up discussion was the reduction from \$5,000 to \$3,000 of the appropriation for the board of children's guardians.

Senator McMillan insisted that the appropriation be restored. The board had only been established in 1892, and was enforced without regard to sect. The board should not be crippled as was evidently intended by the amendment. The board of guardians consisted of gentlemen from lives who give their time and attention free and had accomplished great good. He then read some statistics to show what had been accomplished by the board during the past fiscal year. He thought the work ought to be encouraged and not discouraged.

Senator Blackburn declared there had not been a costlier luxury to the District, or a greater anomaly than this board of guardians. He was proceeding to discuss the matter when Senator McMillan suggested that the Senator's remarks were "valuable and a great service to the District." He then required number of Senators had responded to their names. Senator Blackburn continued by saying that it cost about three or four times as much to run the board as it cost to run the result. He said the board had not cared for children, except those brought by one solitary policeman. It had not been in existence long enough to have any record to be commended. All the expenses were under the supervision and administration of one man, who expended it without authority.

Senator Gallinger criticized Senator Blackburn's exhortations of the management of the board. He denied that the money had been wasted or squandered. A great deal had been done in the way of saving money, and he suggested that the board be reorganized. He thought the appropriation was in the right direction and that Congress ought to be very glad to help a non-sectarian institution in an effort to help a non-sectarian institution in an effort to help a non-sectarian institution.

Senator Gorman said the appropriations for charities had been too widely distributed, and that the committee had acted as it had to accomplish the best results. What had been appropriated to the board last year was too much, and therefore it had been reduced. The amount distributed among others. The matter would have to be settled in conference and he urged that the appropriation be left as it stood. But he would consent to an appropriation of \$1,500, providing \$1,000 for general expenditure, making a total of \$17,000 as against \$13,150 in the bill. This suggestion was adopted as an amendment to the bill.

The water department appropriations were accepted with one modification, increasing a salary from \$800 to \$900. Several amendments were then offered and adopted, as follows: To clear the New York avenue roadway between the car tracks by widening the roadway on the east side of the street, and paving north side of Lincoln square near Fourteenth street. Senator Stewart secured the adoption of an amendment providing that \$5,000 of the sum appropriated for sprinkling should be expended outside of the city of Washington and Georgetown. Five thousand dollars of the sum appropriated for the extension was directed to be paid to Frederick Law Olmstead for sketches and plans.

Senator Peffer urged that the pay of ambulance drivers and patrol drivers and assistants be raised from \$360 to \$480 a year. He stated the men worked holidays and Sundays and had twelve hours work per day and sometimes more. He stated that the men had families, and the pay suggested was certainly not excessive. Senator Call also advocated the increase, and the bill was passed.

Other amendments accepted in the earlier part of the debate were as follows: Raising the salary of the special District attorney, associated with the attorney for the District, from \$1,200 to \$1,800; an appropriation of \$12,000 for improving and widening Eighteenth street from Florida avenue to the Columbia road; for opening an entrance to the Zoological Park from Woodley street to the Columbia road; for opening an entrance to the Zoological Park from Woodley street to the Columbia road; for opening an entrance to the Zoological Park from Woodley street to the Columbia road.

NOT A LEG LEFT TO STAND ON.
Whole Stock of Artificial Limbs Destroyed by Fire—Said to Be of Incendiary Origin.
Fire of unknown origin consumed the entire contents of the artificial limb factory of J. E. Hanger, situated on the second floor of the Hayden building, corner of Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue, last night.

Rebuilding Sale Cuts.
We have read of immensely crowded sales, but never before was the matter so forcibly and directly brought to our own doors as during the present rebuilding sale. The fact that we must move our stock previous to REBUILDING AUGUST 1st—the fact that we are conducting an HONEST SALE—for an HONEST REASON—and offering HONEST BARGAINS—has proved a greater attraction to sensible buyers than anything else possibly could. It is a happy circumstance that we have a heavy stock of:
50c Belt Buckles with name on—34c
grated free.

MILLINERY.
\$1, 1.25, and \$1.50 Straw Hats, all colors and styles..... 8c
\$1.25 Lighthouse Hats..... 60c
\$1.25 and \$1.50 Straw Hats, all colors..... 25c
\$1.25 Pearl Straw Sallors, black, blue, and white..... 25c
\$1.25 Milan Sallors, in black, blue, and white..... 25c
\$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$2 Trimmed Hats..... 1.19

DUCK SUITS.
\$4 Duck Suits, all colors..... \$1.25
\$5 White Duck Suits..... \$2.25
All \$2.50, \$1, and \$1.50 Caps..... \$1.19

WRAPPERS.
5c Colored Print Wrappers..... 47c
\$1.75 Colored Percal Wrappers..... 90c

WAISTS.
40c Fine Indian Linen Waists..... 25c
70c Ladies' Laundered Waists..... 40c
50c Ladies' Percal Waists..... 30c

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
60c Skirts..... 40c
50c, 40c, and 60c Corset Covers..... 25c
50c and 60c Corset Covers..... 25c
50c Children's Muslin Drawers..... 19c
50c Ladies' Muslin Drawers..... 25c

BARGAIN PICKINGS.
60c and 50c Lisle Thread Hose, in solid colors..... 25c
50c Windsor Ties, all silk..... 15c
50c and 60c Neckties..... 25c
50c Chamber Chemises..... 25c
50c Belts..... 15c
50c and 60c Corset Covers..... 25c
50c, \$1, and \$1.25 Caps..... 30c

KING'S PALACE,
812-814 7th St.
CONCERNS OF THE DISTRICT.
Commissioner Powell's Recommendations Respecting the Incorporation of the Great Falls Railway.

Engineer Commissioner Powell yesterday submitted a report on House bill 6777 to incorporate the Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway. After a brief review of the history of the road the Commissioner recommends that the road's terminus in Georgetown be on the site of the proposed underground passenger station near the Aqueduct bridge. He suggests that the road be less expensive for the road if it were built north of the Canal road along a private right of way, or along Prospect street, as it may be extended west of Thirtieth street. He suggests that the railroad should not cross nor run along the Conduit road, but the route west of the Foxhall road should be named in the charter, namely, between the Canal road and the Conduit road.

The company is to be made liable for damages done underground metal pipes by reason of the trolley current. Within the District of Columbia six tickets shall be sold for 25 cents.
House bill 4273, to fix the price of gas, is the one on which the Commissioner has not yet reported. The bill is now in the hands of the House Committee, and if the former bill is not enacted into law, the gas will be sold at the price of 10 cents per cubic foot.
D. H. Kent recently subdivided a plot of ground at the southeast corner of Twenty-second street and Pennsylvania avenue. The plot is 100 feet wide and 100 feet long. The Commissioner has been informed by the Engineer Department of the District, who on examination of the report of the Engineer Department, has recommended that the subdivision of land, which requires lots to be not less than sixteen feet wide. As Mr. Deat has let out contracts for the construction of the materials for the same, a change of his plans will cost him several hundred dollars.