

The Washington Times

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WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 6, 1895. Subscribers to "The Times" will confer a favor by promptly reporting any discrepancy of collectors or neglect of duty on the part of carriers.

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A JOURNALISTIC MARVEL.

No Bluff and Bluster About the Wonderful Growth of The Times. Notwithstanding the desperate efforts of a contemporary to stem the tide of success into which it has been launched, THE TIMES CONTINUES TO GROW.

The Times' circulation and The Times' advertising are marvels of the newspaper world. Many of our wide-awake merchants have placed their whole dependence upon The Times, and in no instance have they been disappointed.

No daily newspaper ever published in the District of Columbia so thoroughly covered its territory as does The Times with its morning and evening editions. It is a complete and interesting record of each day, with more than 33,000 living testimonials to its merit as a newspaper and its efficacy as an advertising medium.

The circulation of The Times for the week ending November 3 was as follows: Monday, Oct. 28, 34,100; Tuesday, Oct. 29, 34,100; Wednesday, Oct. 30, 34,145; Thursday, Oct. 31, 33,757; Friday, Nov. 1, 34,410; Saturday, Nov. 2, 35,215; Sunday, Nov. 3, 23,570.

Total, 229,517. I solemnly swear that the above is a correct statement of the daily circulation of THE WASHINGTON TIMES for the week ending November 3, 1895, and that all the copies were actually sold or mailed for a valuable consideration and delivered to bona fide purchasers or subscribers, also, that none of them were returned or remain in the hands of any one.

MILTON YOUNG, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of November, 1895. ERNEST G. THOMPSON, Notary Public.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS.

In a general way the result of yesterday's elections indicates that the Republicans not only have held their own, but in several instances have made important gains.

The only notable exception to this is New York city, where Tammany has regained its control. Its victory is in the nature of a protest by the voters of the great city against excesses, even in reform movements.

The other and even greater and more surprising revolution was the Democratic rout in Maryland, with its smashing of the Gorman ring. It is the most crushing defeat ever sustained by this calculating politician, and will go far to end his supremacy in the party, both in his State and in the general councils. It probably does not indicate that Maryland has become a genuinely Republican State, but rather that a large contingent of Democrats have become disgusted with ring methods.

PITY THE SELTAN'S SORROWS.

Perhaps no other event could convey so vivid an impression of the critical condition of affairs in Turkey as the sudden departure of the Turkish ambassador from Berlin, because he failed to obtain from Prince Hohenlohe the desired assurance of an effort to insist that his presence upon the Porte in respect to the situation of the Armenians. Tewfik Pasha left, saying he would not return for a long time. He had represented to the chancellor the imminent danger of a domestic revolution in the event his requests were not acceded to, and having met with no encouragement he hastened to Constantinople to take counsel with his imperial master.

It is altogether probable that Tewfik Pasha's apprehensions are not exaggerated. Religious and political fanaticism among the Moslems the world over has been extremely acute for some time, and it is accentuated in Turkey, and especially in Constantinople by the Armenian question. The Mussulman hates the native Christian as heartily as his satanic majesty is currently believed to detest holy water, and vigorous measures on the part of the government, in obedience to "force majeure," to put a stop to the massacres, pillaging and other diversions, with accounts of which the world has been surfeited of late, would no doubt turn the fury of the fanatics, stirred up by the priesthood, against the reigning monarch who has none too strong a hold upon his people's regard as it stands.

What with internal dissensions and external complications, the Sublime Porte is in a very shaky condition, and a collapse at any moment would surprise no one.

STREET RAILWAY MAILS.

The street railway mail service has passed the experimental stage, according to Second Assistant Postmaster General Nelson, who states in his report that it has proved its needfulness and economy and ought to be extended and perfected as rapidly as possible. He recommends an appropriation of \$200,000 for the service, authority for the Postmaster General to adjust the compensation of the lines, the construction of street railway mail cars, and a plan for operating them.

If the innovation has been attended with such excellent result in other large cities, there is no reason why it would not work equally well in Washington, whose rapidly increasing and expanding suburbs demand something more expeditious and frequent than what can be supplied in wagons or on bicycles. There is all the more reason for introducing it here because of the large area tributary to the main postoffice, and

the ground to be covered in getting the mail matter to its proper destination.

Application has already been made by the residents of Mount Pleasant for the inauguration of the street railway mail service, and it is understood that Postmaster Willett is in favor of granting the request. There should be no need, however, for special application by the residents of any particular locality. Just as the Postoffice Department is kept advised by postmasters and other officials of the needs of the service and when and where it ought to be expanded, so in the cities of the country should be the judges of the advisability of introducing a street railway distribution. The inauguration of the system should depend solely upon the necessities of the case, and of these the postmaster can inform himself without any solicitation or petition from the residents of any particular section.

Mount Pleasant, Brookland, Takoma Park, Tenleytown and other Washington suburbs are proper candidates for this street railway mail service, and can get it now or soon.

THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

The solicitude of the Civil Service Commission to still further expand the classified service has struck a responsive chord in the breast of Secretary Hoke Smith, who is most anxious to apply its rule to the General Land Office and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In fact, the disposition not only in the Department of the Interior, but in the other executive departments seems to be in favor of the widest possible scope for the classification, so that finally nearly all appointments may be determined under and by its provisions and limitations.

Few reforms have been instituted the inauguration of which met with such violent opposition as did the reform of the civil service. It was to be expected that the politicians would object to it, for if it attained full control their trade and traffic in offices would be a thing of the past, and anti-election promises of this postmaster's party to clerkship would be at a very large discount. But even those who oppose it for material reasons finally yield to its force, and it is denounced as an unreplicable and tending to create a bureaucratic form of government.

Now all is changed. People have come to realize that what goes by the name of civil service reform is really the fairest and most democratic of all methods of appointment to office, for it gives a fair field and no favor. A man's intelligence is his best and most powerful influence in securing an appointment, and his tenure of office is dependent upon no man's favor, but upon his own integrity, diligence and good conduct generally. Under material considerations the man having the highest "ball" stands the best showing for an appointment, but under a republican form of government such favoritism is an anomaly.

The Roosevelt theory, that if New York did not want a dry Sunday it should protest against the law and not against its enforcement, appears to have been responded to with enthusiastic alacrity.

Senator Hill narrowly escaped an agreement with ex-Senator Warner Miller on the excise question, but Tammany's majority can hardly be said to be an affirmation of that view of affairs.

The tardiness with which returns came in from Maryland, suggested that the count might be prolonged until "the boys" discovered the number of votes necessary to make a clear majority.

What Senator Joe Blackburn now knows of electioneering would make a very large and salable volume.

The real old-fashioned election day seems to have found its ideal atmosphere in our delightful suburb of Baltimore.

Has any one heard of a bet in regard to the result in Pennsylvania?

Senator Gorman will now be able to compare notes with Senator Quay in regard to some pleasant little experiences in backing against a combine.

Queen Margherita of Italy is about to publish a book. The last one she sent to the publishers under a non de plume, and it was rejected. She knows better now.

Salt River was crowded last night with all sorts of craft.

Maryland, my Maryland! Who would have thought it!

Yesterday's election results cannot be regarded as an ultimatum so far as 1896 is concerned.

Perhaps it was as well that Thanksgiving proclamation was issued before election results were known.

Chorus of would-be presidents: How will it be a year hence?

This is the I-told-you-so's own day.

Peculiar and Personal.

Designer Nat Herreshoff is at present at work upon a small racing boat twenty-five feet over all. It is said that she is an experiment, and will embody some new and novel ideas.

Henri Rochefort is working away from 7 till 11 every morning on his memoirs, and after lunch he goes out in search of "game," which he hunts in the preserves of the auction rooms. Since he returned to Paris he has changed many of his old habits. He especially avoids the boulevards, where in former years he wore his hat as he was always to be seen.

Lieut. Perry has learned to speak the Eskimo language with all the ease of a native. He is almost as easy to reach the North Pole as to acquire that tongue.

Countess Fritz Hohenau, cousin to Emperor William of Germany, has this year introduced the custom of riding astride, and organized a club of aristocratic women to lead their continent in the new style.

Throughout his entire life Victor Hugo endeavored to have the name of his father, General Hugo, who led a charge against the English at Waterloo, and was never heard of afterward, added to the list of Napoleonic heroes on the Arc de Triomphe. It has been placed there at last, and in addition to the list leaves room for only two more. It is probable that these will never be added.

John Ruskin has so far regained his physical strength that he frequently walks eight miles a day without serious fatigue. His mind is clearer than it was, but he says he can never do any more writing.

President Diaz, of Mexico, is a man of tremendous energy. At sixty-five he possesses the bodily and mental activity of a man twenty years younger. He attributes his health to the fact that he has been a great eater and a good sleeper.

The countess of the young Duke of Marlborough, who is in this country with him, tells an American friend that "you seem to think a good deal more of titles in America than we do."

CARNEGIE'S GREAT GIFT

Free Library and Music Hall Dedicated to Pittsburg's Citizens. He Promises to Establish Free Libraries at Homestead, Duquesne and Carnegie at an Early Day.

Pittsburg, Nov. 5.—The dedication of the Free Library and Music Hall, a fine brick and stone building at the corner of Schenley Park and the entrance to Schenley Park this evening marks the completion of the first stage of a work set in active operation five years since.

Much remains to be accomplished before the full system outlined by Mr. Carnegie in his plan for the city is completed. It is to be a brick and stone building, and when all the buildings and details contemplated in that notable gift are completed, the entire system will be a masterpiece of management and development needed to bring to greatest good the stores of art, literature, and scientific information that are to be housed in the building.

The doors of the north entrance to the building were opened at 7 o'clock this evening. The audience was representative of every walk of life and limited only by the capacity of the hall. Strangers were not admitted, but specially invited guests who accompanied Mr. Carnegie from New York, together with his business associates and other personal friends, were seated on the stage, on either side of the stage, and the seats reserved for them.

The appearance of Andrew Carnegie upon the stage, arm in arm with W. S. Fryer, president of the board of library trustees, was the occasion of an outburst of enthusiasm, which was long continued and only allayed when the speaker, who had been so magnificently appointed organ under the masterful guidance of Frederick Archer, broke upon the air. The following is the program as it unfolded.

The speakers were warmly received and the addresses frequently punctuated with respectful applause. Pittsburgers have not only been gratified by any display of generosity on the part of Mr. Carnegie, but the appreciation of the announcement by that gentleman that he would donate to the city a free library free to the people at Homestead, at Duquesne, and at Carnegie was none the less enthusiastically acknowledged.

Immediately following the exercises Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie held an informal reception in the main room of the art gallery which was open and introduced to every individual in the hall.

Bits About Scribblers.

Thomas Hardy, the novelist, was once asked by an enterprising editor to give his opinion on the desirability of founding an academy of literature. He answered that literature was mainly the expression of souls in revolt, and that souls in revolt were not likely to meet with governmental recognition.

Paul Bourget is about to write a book about Scotland and Ireland, in which countries he has lately been spending much time. It will resemble in method his recent book on the United States.

W. E. Norris, novelist, musician, floriculturist, golfer and linguist, was, like many another popular author, intended for the law. But although he studied to be a lawyer he has never practiced. The literary calling had claimed him for its own even before he became a law student on his return from a tour in Europe.

At length the duchess could no longer bear her treatment and fled from Coburg with a young cavalry lieutenant named Barthelemy. The duke, who had been granted a divorce, which was never permitted to be dissolved again until just before the Prince Consort's marriage, being brought up altogether by their grandmother.

Soon after recovering from her liberty the duchess married the companion of her flight and spent the rest of her days in a quiet and unobtrusive way in Paris, where she died. She bequeathed to her husband, for whom she had previously obtained the title of Count of Poelzig, a considerable fortune, including the revenues of the Duchy of Gotha, on the one condition that he would never part with her corpse, not even for a single night, and she stipulated that it was to be buried under any roof that where her embalmed remains happened to be the possession of the King of Prussia.

So the unfortunate count carried the mummy of Queen Victoria's mother-in-law around with him for many years, long after the duchess had died, and he was obliged to take her with him to Paris, where he was horrified by the discovery that the casket had disappeared. After much investigation he found that it had actually been taken to the court of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, with a view of having it decently laid to rest, and as the pension was continued he had no reason whatsoever to regret the theft.

Another royal divorce, and one with whom the writer was personally acquainted, was that of the old Duchess of Windsor, of Schleswig-Holstein, grand-aunt of the present Empress of Germany and divorced wife of King Frederick VII of Denmark.

She was subsequently married to the younger brother of the present King, had no alternative left to her than to demand a dissolution of her union with the King, and she subsequently was divorced by her husband, who was subsequently invested by the late King with the title of Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

A cap of the style now known as a "jibby cap" was worn from the earliest times, among both Greeks and Romans.

A party of hunters returned to Ashland, Ore., from a six weeks' hunt in the mountains of Curry county, bringing with them the spoils of three ball eel, four bears and six fish.

Another of Dickens' famous London taverns is threatened with extinction. The Old Ship which is the Old Ship's Arms mentioned in "Pickwick" and other novels, has been boarded up prior to being pulled down.

At the siege of Jerusalem by Titus the captive Jews were ordered to make such numbers that, Josephus says, there was no longer wood of which to make the crosses nor space for them to stand.

The report of the Ducy of Brunswick, who was divorced from her husband, and it was hard to say on which side the fault lay, the tribune observing a discreet silence on the subject.

Princess Marianne died only a few years ago, and her husband, King Frederick VIII, was divorced from her. Her husband meanwhile had contracted a second and morganatic marriage. His children by that union bear the title of Counts and Countesses von Hohenau.

Charged with Housbreaking. Edward Howard and his wife, Sadie, Howard, were arrested last night on a charge of having broken into the house of Daniel Coughlin on G Street, between Third and Fourth-and-a-half streets southwest, a few nights ago. They carried a quantity of clothing. Housbreaking is the charge entered opposite their names.

Wrist Instead of the Meat. William Halloran, nineteen years of age, and a resident at No. 329 K Street northeast, while cutting meat yesterday afternoon, badly gashed his wrist. The injury was dressed at the Emergency.

Stole a Pair of Shoes. Mollie Estus, colored, was fined Judge Miller this morning on the charge of stealing a pair of shoes from Mary Parker.

DIVORCES AMONG ROYALTY

Women So Separated from Their Husbands Are Banned from Society. Victoria's Mother-in-Law.

Although divorce is just as much a recognized and legal institution as marriage in all countries of Europe save Italy, yet divorced women, even when the decree has been granted in their favor, are pitilessly excluded from every royal and imperial court, and are not admitted to the society of only three exceptions to this rule—namely, that of the Marchioness of Blandford, in England; the Countess Tassilo Festetics, in Austria; and the lovely Duchess Bignani, at Rome. And of these three only the Marchioness of Blandford, strictly speaking, a divorcee, her marriage to the late Duke of Marlborough having been dissolved in consequence of his flagrant immoralities and well-nigh incredible profligacy.

Of the other two, the Countess Festetics, sister of the Duke of Hamilton, had her first union with the now reigning Prince of Montenegro dissolved on account of the ground that she had been wedded under compulsion, while the Duchess Bignani, sister of Prince Duria and favorite lady of the late King of Sardinia, was judicially separated from her ignoble husband, who has been cast off even by his own relatives.

One can understand the objection manifested at court to divorcees who have been stigmatized by the judges as contumacious, but it is not so easy to understand why a decree pronounced in favor of their husbands, and it is decidedly unreasonable to bar out ladies such as for instance the unfortunate Countess Festetics, whose conduct was judicially declared as absolutely above reproach, and who only applied for a divorce when no other course was left open to her.

This attitude on the part of royalty seems all the more illogical when it is borne in mind that the sum of the divorcee's property in Europe which has not itself, within the memory of the present generation, been forced to air in public court, is not less than the sum which has been pronounced in favor of their husbands, and it is decidedly unreasonable to bar out ladies such as for instance the unfortunate Countess Festetics, whose conduct was judicially declared as absolutely above reproach, and who only applied for a divorce when no other course was left open to her.

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--a hundred of you! It's the biggest offering we've ever been able to make. We've got a hundred

Genuine Imported Clay Fabric Conservative Cutaway COATS AND VESTS that are actual \$10 values; but the circumstances under which we got them make it possible for us to mark 'em

\$6.50 They go on sale this morning. Ask for Lot 7327.

You may want a new pair of Pants to wear with this Coat and Vest. We'll sell a hundred pair of regular \$5 and \$8 Wests--this season's patterns--for

\$3.50 And that'll give you a whole Suit for what the Coat and Vest alone are worth--\$10.

SAKS & COMPANY, Pa. Ave. and 7th St.—"Saks' Corner."

MOUNTING PHOTOGRAPHS. Economical Way of Preserving Summer Souvenirs.

Among the treasures which the summer girl brings home with her, none give her more pleasure than the photographs she has accumulated; but do any souvenirs cause a greater amount of worry than, if they are properly mounted, and the album does not become a perplexing question.

Of course, they can be taken to a professional, who does mounting for a considerable sum, but the album does not become a pleasing sequel and more often than not the pictures, though dear to memory are lost to sight in the dim obscurity of a table drawer.

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