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SOFT SOLED SHOES FOR MEN EASY WEARING SHOES FOR WOMEN NEAT APPEARING SHOES FOR MISSES LONG LASTING SHOES FOR BOYS

Threw Gold to Lotta

How Youthful Actress Aroused Enthusiasm

Lotta, the ex-actress, in private life known as Miss Charlotte Crabtree, is a most charming and dignified woman of petite figure and middle age. She has lived in retirement for nearly twenty years. She left the stage at the height of her popularity for reasons that have never been definitely stated.

Her singular influence over rough men was exemplified when she was about 17. In charge of her mother, she was making a tour of the Nevada mining camps. She landed at Hamilton, one of the roughest camps in the territory. An expectant crowd of particularly rough miners was at the tavern to meet her when the stage drove up.

When there alighted from the stage a spare, elderly lady, who was Mrs. Crabtree, and a little girl in short frocks, who was Miss Crabtree, the disappointment was loudly and vociferously expressed. However, any show was better than none, and that evening the miners fairly packed the place where the show was to take place. Two billiard tables had been pushed together to make a stage, a curtain being dropped between for the purposes of retirement. At the hour set for the opening there stepped from behind this curtain on to the front billiard table a demure little creature with skirts reaching to the knees and carrying a banjo slung negligently over her shoulders.

The audience was very cold. In less than half an hour, however, Lotta had every mother's son of them in a state of high-wrought enthusiasm. She sang to them, danced for them, and told them funny stories with tireless energy, and they encored her again and again. Finally one man in the audience, carried entirely away by enthusiasm, came down to the front with a whoop, and, throwing something on the stage cried out:

"There, you can have my pile." The example was contagious. In less than a minute every man in the place was scrambling eagerly forward to divest himself of riches in order to lay them at Lotta's feet.

The result of that night's work was the most profitable in the history of Miss Lotta's career on the stage, either in Nevada or anywhere else.—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

Fancy May Adorn Naked Facts.

Most marvellous and enviable is that fecundity of fancy which can adorn whatever it touches, which can invest naked fact and dry reasoning with unlooked-for beauty, makes flowers bloom even on the brow of the precipice, and, when nothing better can be had, can turn the very substance of the rock itself into moss and lichens. This faculty is incomparably the most important for the vivid and attractive exhibition of truth to the minds of men.—A. Fuller.

Taxed Back Home.

Expatriated Americans in large numbers, according to a New York newspaper, are returning with rekindled and renewed love to their native country, because of the recent decision of the English courts, which shows that a domicile in Great Britain is sufficient to subject the dweller to heavier taxes than would be the case on this side.

God's work will not end in His glory unless it is begun in His grace. God can always grant us our desires when He has changed our hearts.

Antiseptic preparations may easily be forced into wood by causing them to follow the lines taken by its sap; otherwise, it is exceedingly difficult to fully impregnate the wood with them.

A Young Man's Era

Many are Holding High Positions at Washington

"This is the age of the young men in government," said Chief Examiner of the Civil Service Commission Serven, the practical man of Uncle Sam's big employment agency. "A notable case of the successful young man in government is George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the late President McKinley. He is still in his thirties. After finishing a Normal School education at 20, he studied stenography and began work as a general law and verbatim reporter when 21. Later he became principal of a school, improving his stenography all the while. Four years more and he became private secretary to the post office inspector and later to the surveyor of the Port of New York. In a few years he was in the departments as private secretary to the fourth assistant postmaster-general. Instead of idling away his spare time he entered the law school and won both a bachelor's and master's degree.

"Secretaryships, are perhaps the best apprenticeships for those ambitious to become statesmen and public men. The secretaries to Senators, Representatives, Cabinet officers and bureau chiefs are in elbow touch with the most influential men of the nation every day. "Frank Vanderlip was but 35 when made assistant secretary by promotion from the position of private secretary to Secretary Gage. He began on a farm, worked in a machine shop, studied in two universities, became a reporter, financial editor and then went to the treasury department.

"John E. Wilkie, chief of the secret service, is another example for the young man. He was in his thirties when President McKinley gave him his appointment. He began work when he was 17, but improved his spare time with reading and study.

"O. P. Austin, chief of the bureau of statistics, another young man, came up through the rank of reporter, editor and Washington correspondent. There was James H. Eckels, appointed comptroller of the currency when but 35. He was graduated in law at 22. He is now president of the Commercial Bank, Chicago. Charles G. Dawes was but 32 when appointed to the same responsible position.

"Mr. Ridgely, the present comptroller, is also a young man. James A. Wetmore, chief of the law and record division of the treasury, is still in his thirties. Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain was but 37 when appointed. He was a Harvard graduate and newspaper correspondent.

"Dean C. Worcester was but 32 when he became Philippine commissioner a few years ago. Arthur W. Ferguson, the new secretary of state for the Philippines, cannot be much older.

"W. F. Willoughby, who was made treasurer of Porto Rico the other day, is but 34. He is a university graduate. Felix Brannigan, treasurer of the Philippines, and W. Martin Schuster, collector of customs for the islands, are both young men."

Etiquette of Flag Signals

Origin of Custom of Half-Masting Ensigns

"What is the origin of the custom of displaying flags at half-staff, or, as people usually say, half-mast?"

This question, when it was put to me the other day, appeared to have an easy answer: "It is borrowed from the navy. The ensign or pennant at half-mast is a recognized sign of mourning."

"Yes; but was it at first a ship's signal of distress, as some say—even some of the good dictionaries?"

I have heard that in the seventeenth century it was so employed by the Spaniards; but, at any rate, toward the end of the eighteenth century the signal of distress recognized by French and English sailors was a different affair, as the following story shows:

Anno 1783—The French ship Sybille, a powerful 36-gun frigate, is sighted off Cape Henry by the Hussar, of 28 guns. Now, the Sybille a few days before in a drawn fight with one of the ships of the English fleet to which the Hussar belongs, sustained such injuries that she has subsequently been dismantled in a puff of wind and is under jury masts. As she is therefore unable to chase the Hussar, she seeks to notice her alongside, in order to take her by boarding, and accordingly she hoists to the peak the French ensign under the English, as if admitting that

she is captured. All this is legitimate, whether the Hussar takes the bait or no. But the French captain goes too far. He hoists in the main shrouds an ensign reversed and tied in a weft or loop. Now, this being a well known signal of distress—an appeal to a common humanity which no generous officer could disregard—the Hussar at once closes. Fortunately, however, her crew are at quarters when the Sybille, hauling down the English flag at the peak and hoisting the French above, endeavors to run her on board. The extreme rolling natural to a ship not steadied by sufficient sail exposes the Sybille's bottom, and several shots from the Hussar go through her very bilge. By this time another English man-of-war comes up, and the Sybille strikes her flag—the reversed ensign with its weft, so dishonorably hoisted, remaining in the shrouds.

So much for the signal of distress theory.

We know that flags were commonly used at funerals in England, especially before the middle of the seventeenth century, not reversed or tied in a weft, but floating in their normal position. This practice was discontinued little by little, though no doubt some trace of its influence is still seen in the universal display of military flags on occasions of national bereavement.—New York Herald.

Socialism in Japan

Newspaper Thinks There is Little Opportunity for Its Development

The recent action taken by the home department with regard to socialistic publications and organizations will probably create an impression that Japan is in some danger of being invaded by the enemy which continental Europe finds so much difficulty in holding at bay. It would not be a correct impression, we think, and our belief is confirmed by the Jiji Shimpo, which, while admitting that the reign of plutocracy cannot be altogether prevented in this country, denies that any conditions suggesting the growth of socialism have yet become visible.

The Jiji evidently thinks that the rich and the poor in Japan are not separated by a gulf comparable with that dividing the plutocrat and the pauper in the West. Here the poor man has his compensations. He takes his holidays, goes to fetes and festivals and enjoys himself thoroughly on occasion. There is nothing intolerable in his lot. The Jiji might have added that the rich man's manner of living is by no means so conspicuously superior to the poor man's, as it is in Europe or America.

Concerning the actual possession of wealth, we really doubt whether the

Japanese plutocrat of this twentieth century is a much richer man than was his predecessor of Tokugawa times. But apart from the mere question of degrees of wealth, there is the fact that a Japanese rich man is singularly careful not to make any striking display of opulence. He seems to have an instinctive desire to avoid contrasts which might excite public envy.

There are not, indeed, quite as large possibilities of differentiation in Japan as in Europe or America. The Japanese house and the Japanese manner of living do not offer such extensive opportunities for magnificence and luxury, in outward appearance at least. But when due allowances are made on that account, the conviction is still forced upon any careful observer that opulence in Japan is deliberately deprived of many of the ostentatious features which in the West render it so ugly in the eyes of indignance. Which of us knows of even one very wealthy Japanese who makes a parade of his riches or devotes his money to purposes of glitter and display? So long as that spirit of effacement prevails the advent of socialistic ideas will be deferred.—Japan Mail.

Queer Patent Laws

Some Peculiarities Noted in the American System

Ought a man to have a better right to the name of some one else than to his own name in his own business?

This is the question which, according to the Washington Times, a good many manufacturers and solicitors are trying to answer. The Patent Office now allows a man to register some other man's name as a trade-mark, but not his own.

Trade-marks are registered under the acts of 1881 and 1882. The first act had a clause providing that the commissioner of patents should not register a trade-mark which was "merely the name of an applicant."

Many surnames had become irrevocably attached to certain articles of manufacture. Therefore, to prevent any injustice, congress the following year passed a short act providing that nothing in the preceding act should "prevent the registration of any law-

ful trade-mark rightfully used before the passage of" the former act. Therefore, from almost the beginning of the registration of trade-marks up to the middle of 1898 the Patent Office at Washington allowed the registration act, so that they had become associated with the goods of a certain person.

As late as the first half of 1898 seventeen surnames were registered as trade-marks by applicants of the same name. Then the policy of the patent office suddenly changed; the letter of the main act of congress was stuck to like grim death, but the spirit of the supplemental act was entirely crushed out of it.

The reason at the base of the principle that a surname must not be used as a trade-mark is that a surname cannot be the exclusive property of any one person as against all others who own the name.

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