TRADE FOLLOWS THE CROSS

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Correspondence of The Washington Herald.

Tokyo, March 10.—In any open port of the East one will find the Occidental society divided like ancient Gaul—into three parts. There are the commercial, the official, and the missionary circles, and the dealings between them are at arm's length. The missionary is more distinctly apart, but at the same time the other sections of Occidental society in the East recognize him as a potent factor in the development of the Orient. The late Charles Denby, long the American minister at Pekin, declared that every dollar spent by American church people in support of Oriental missions was worth $10 in actual returns to the commerce of the United States. While the missionary is not a "drummer," and while extension of trade is the last thing he thinks of, the history of the Orient shows that trade always follows the cross.

The direct relation between the advance work of the missionaries and the concrete commercial profit which follows is not always easy to trace. In some instances, however, the benefit is direct. The government of Japan, in furtherance of its South Manchurian Railway scheme, went into the English money market and borrowed $50,000,000. When the British found out that this money, borrowed in London, had been spent in the United States for railroad supplies, they kicked up a pretty row in the House of Commons. But there was nothing to be done about it, so the question was dropped. The reason why the Japanese government spent English money in the United States was due solely to the fact that the Japanese engineers in charge of the work had been educated in the United States at the expense of the American missionaries, and had there imbibed Yankee notions which made it impossible for them to build a railroad along any other than American lines. Therefore, at one fell swoop American commerce reaped a direct return of $50,000,000 from missionary effort.

The missionary outposts are the skirmish lines of the advancing army of civilization. That their mere presence means opening new territory to foreign influence, and hence a new market for foreign goods, no one can deny. It is interesting to study the methods by which these results are accomplished. For instance, one missionary came to Japan twenty-five years ago and went to live in a remote town in the interior. This man and his family could not buy the simplest articles for household use, as no European had ever lived in that section. The people came in to see the foreign house and its furniture just as they might crowd into a museum. They examined the queer foreign clothes with their curious buttons. They were filled with admiration when they gazed upon the metal wash basin in which the foreign barbarians washed their faces and hands. The first knowledge that came to the missionary that he was a "drummer" in disguise was when a delegation of prominent citizens waited upon him and requested him to send to one of the open ports and buy them some metal wash basins.

Then followed the demand for underclothing with buttons—which is one feature of Occidental dress quite generally adopted now, even in rural Japan. The handiness of a pocket knife finally struck the Japanese, so that the missionary imported a supply of them. Within two years there was such a demand for foreign goods that he persuaded a Japanese merchant to open a foreign store. A stock was bought out one of the ports and the store was opened. From that little beginning grew up one of the great trading companies of inland Japan, handling many thousand dollars' worth of goods annually. Not all of this trade now goes abroad, for the company has two factories, one of which makes metal wash basins and such utensils, and the other spins and knits cotton underwear.

The conservatism of the Chinese is proverbial, but even they sometimes take kindly to an innovation. A missionary family in the interior managed to keep provided with a stock of condensed milk, brought in large quantities once or twice a year from the distant open port. Although the use of milk was unknown to the Chinese, the servants soon spread tales of its wonderful qualities. From time to time the missionary gave away some of the cans to his Chinese neighbors. The result was that a local merchant put in a stock of condensed milk, the first time in the history of the place that any foreign goods had been offered for sale. The business was good from the start, and in the course of time a big trading concern sent a man up to investigate the strange orders for condensed milk which came from a town hitherto unknown on commercial maps. The result was the establishment of a regular business in many lines of foreign wares, notwithstanding the almost insuperable difficulties of distance and transportation.

In Japan the missionary has been a successful furniture drummer without knowing it. The advantage of sitting on a chair appeals to the Japanese mind, although the sitting posture tires him dreadfully. But it is a fact that into whatever towns the missionaries went, the demand for chairs and tables was created. It has now reached the stage that wherever there is a Christian community—that is, where the missionaries have been at work—almost every family not actually poverty stricken, has at least one "foreign room" in the house. This room always has a carpet, a few chairs, a table, and sometimes even a bed. The presence of these things means that the missionary created a demand by bringing the existence of common Western conveniences to the minds of the Japanese. At first these articles were all imported, but now most of them are made in this country, but with imported machinery.

The missionary in Japan has not only carried the "light" to the Japanese in a spiritual sense, but in the actual physical form of a kerosene lamp. The ancient lamp of Japan, a vessel filled with vegetable oil in which floated a rude wick, was fit only to show how dark it was. To read by it was to invite blindness. The missionaries, the first foreigners to get to the interior, carried kerosene and lamps with them. The practical advantage of this strong, clear light was instantly recognized by the people, and they asked how they could have lamps, too. As a result, the kerosene lamp is almost as universal in rural Japan as it is in rural America, while in the cities it is everywhere. The Standard Oil Company has a tremendous business in Japan, as have also the Japanese oil concerns. This business undoubtedly would have followed the opening of Japan to foreign ideas, even if there had never been a missionary, but the fact that the missionary was twenty years in the interior before the foreign traders were permitted to go there, means that the immense business of to-day was built up twenty years sooner than it would have been had there been no missions.

In China, where everybody wears cotton, there was no such thing as a cotton mill until a missionary built a small spinning mill to give employment and support to his band of Chinese students. Out of this beginning has grown a considerable number of spinning mills in China. Missionaries in the New Hebrides discovered the arrowroot of which the natives knew nothing, and the annual trade is now worth several hundred thousand dollars. How trade has penetrated into darkest Africa through the opening made by the great missionary Livingstone, is known to all the world. That the interior and remote reaches of China are being brought closer to the ports by traffic in foreign supplies, is directly due to the missionaries; for by their agency alone was the demand for foreign goods created in those inland places.

Trade follows the cross. That fact cannot be disputed, but at the same time the commercial set and the missionary set in any Oriental port have an entirely different point of view and are often at loggerheads on local questions. The missionaries in Japan, for instance, are nearly all so thoroughly pro-Japanese that they partake of the fanatic loyalty of the natives themselves to the imperial government. The commercial foreigners in Japan, on the other hand, are almost unanimous in their criticism of Japanese methods and practices. It was the missionary influence which was largely responsible for the revision of the treaties, which in 1899 brought Japan into the "most favored nation" class. This revision was bitterly opposed by many of the commercial class.

But differ as they will, the missionary realizes and admits that commerce has given him the means to come to the land where he is working for the advancement of his holy cause, and that he owes much to the presence of the foreign commercial spirit. The business man, also, if he be fair, will confess that it was the missionary who first created the tiny demand for foreign trade upon which has been built the great superstructure of the import business of the Japan of to-day. And most business men in the East will say that the money spent on missions has been more than repaid in advantage to commerce, leaving out of the question the results in education, civilization, and Christianity.

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To-morrow—American Trade with Japan.

A CHIC SHIRT WAIST.

The plain shirt waist of linen or madras has come again into its own, and the simpler it is in style the more chic it is considered. A very smart shirt waist in linen, showing narrow tucks at either side of the front closing, is here sketched, and is recommended to all lovers of good style. The pockets adorning the fronts are a favored fashion, though they may be omitted if desired. The simulated back yoke, obtained by applying a facing, may also be omitted if a plain back is preferred. The sleeves are of the plain shirt model and tailored finish, terminating in jaunty, mannish cuffs. Any preferred style of collar may be worn with the waist, while any of the modish waistings may be used for fashioning it, the medium size requiring 3 5-8 yards of 24-inch goods. Nine sizes, 32 to 48 inches, bust measure.

This pattern may be obtained by inclosing 10 cents in stamps and addressing Pattern Department, The Washington Herald, 734 Fifteenth street, indicating the number (6105) and size wanted.

Sunday Teachers' Round Table.

Under the auspices of the American Society of Religious Education, the Sunday school workers of Washington, of all denominations, are invited to meet in Calvary Baptist Church, this evening at 7:45 o'clock, to consider the subject, "Preparing to teach."

Prof. F. L. Day, regent of the technical training department of the society, will presided. Addresses will be delivered by Prof. W. S. Hough, division of education, George Washington University; by Dr. George W. Meyers, principal of McKinley Manual Training School, and by Dr. Charles E. Gallagher, president Lucy Webb Hayes National Training School. Following these formal addresses there will be a free conversation, open to all, the conclusion of which will be by Dr. J. E. Gilbert, secretary of the society. It is expected in these addresses to cover in a careful and practical way all phases of the general subject—the why, the what, and the how of preparation.

Philip Campbell to Speak.

Philip P. Campbell, better known as "Kansas' Favorite Orator," has accepted an invitation to speak at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church Friday evening, May 1, on "The average American citizen." A large number of distinguished people have been invited to be present.

APRIL 24 IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

1704—The Boston News Letter, the first paper printed in America, made its appearance at Boston, published by John Campbell, the postmaster. It was continued until the British evacuated Boston in 1776.

1814—The British army took the city of Washington and burned the public buildings. The Library of Congress, consisting of 3,000 volumes of rare books, was destroyed.

1829—President Jackson ordered that Gen. Winfield Scott be relieved from suspension and granted a furlough.

1846—A force of Mexicans crossed the river above and below the American camp, cutting off communication between Gen. Taylor and his stores at Point Isabel. Sixteen Americans were killed and the remainder were made prisoners. This was the first shedding of blood in the Mexican war.

1861—Salaria captured by the Confederates and Fort Smith seized by the Confederates under Senator Roland, of Arkansas.

1862—The Union fleet having removed the obstructions in the Mississippi passed Forts Jackson and St. Phillip on its way to New Orleans.

1900—The United States Senate denied admission to Matthew Quay, who had been appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania.

1908—Body of Paul Jones laid to rest at Annapolis. President Roosevelt denounced shortsightedness of American people in not being prepared for war in 1812.

DEFENDS THE STATES

Continued from Page One.

of the sovereignty of the States, and the unwarranted expansion of the powers of the general government.

One of the most extreme instances, he said, was the proposal of Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, in his child-labor bill.

After reading the first section of the bill, Mr. Rayner asked:

"Is it not patent upon its face that this bill is a bill not to regulate commerce, but to regulate the labor that produces the commerce? Is there any warrant in the Constitution for the exercise of such a power? In order to accomplish its purpose we would have to amend the commerce clause of the Constitution, so that it shall read:

"'That Congress shall have the power to regulate commerce among the States and also the labor that is engaged in its production or manufacture.'"

Sees State Power Fading.

Mr. Rayner continued:

"Advancing a step beyond the principle embraced in this bill, we have another doctrine, and, I regret to say, sustained by high Democratic authority, that Congress ought to pass a law providing that corporations should be limited in the amount of the product that they can consign into other States, and that Congress has the right to place an arbitrary figure upon their business transactions when they enter into the channels of interstate commerce. The Constitution makes no classification of corporations or any distinction between them and individuals, and if we have a right to do this with corporations, we have precisely the same right to do it with individuals. We have a bill now before the Senate that substantially embodies this principle. It is a monstrous proposition and one that would finally place every commercial transaction and every business enterprise under Federal supervision.

"This brings me to another proposition that is more startling than those I have just referred to. Congress is given the right by the Constitution to establish post-offices and post-roads. The President deduces from this grant the power to control the intrastate railways of the United States that do not pass beyond the boundaries of the State that created them.

Would Abolish Eminent Domain.

"If this construction is correct, it places the government of the United States right within the boundaries of the State, and it gives complete jurisdiction over every internal highway in the country. Every highway either is or can be made a post-road, and, being a post-road, it can be controlled, not only for post-road purposes, as contemplated by the terms of the Constitution, but for all purposes of commerce and traffic that pass over its bed. As the government authority prevails whenever it exists under the delegated powers of the Constitution, according to this process of constitutional interpretation the highways of every State in the Union pass into the control and jurisdiction of the Federal government, without any reference whatever to the commerce clause of the Constitution at all.

"No judge, no jurist, no court, no textwriter, no expounder or commentator whom I have ever heard of ever conceived of such an interpretation as this, and the President alone is entitled to all the credit and all the glory that attaches to this unheralded discovery. His great intellect perceived in this perfectly innocent grant of the right to establish a post-road for the purpose of carrying the mail, and of a post-office for the purpose of receiving and distributing it, an opportunity to swoop down upon the States and upon their municipalities and deprive them of their right of eminent domain, which is absolutely essential for their local sovereignty and existence.

Opposes Federal Incorporation.

"As a corollary from this constitutional demonstration we have the President recommending in the same address the national incorporation of railroads, and we have heard this scheme earnestly and intelligently advocated upon this floor.

"There is only one way of accomplishing the object, and that is to pass a law that all common carriers shall be prohibited from carrying interstate commerce unless they submit to Federal incorporation. It must be observed that there is nothing in the Constitution that prohibits the Federal government from violating the obligation of contracts.

"The point that I make is that all the charters, with but few exceptions, will be forfeited under such a law, and that every franchise granted to every common carrier by every State in the Union would be practically vacated, and I predict it here now that this is a proposition that we must soon encounter and battle with.

"We come to a proposition now that overtops the whole of them, and by one fell stroke, if it can be successfully maintained, obliterates the framework of our government.

"We have a proposition boldly announced by our Secretary of State, a lawyer of profound intellect and of preeminent ability, that if the States do not come to the rescue of the Federal government whenever an emergency arises for the exercise of Federal power, that ways will be found which will give the Federal government the right to exercise the power that it proposes, whether it comes within its delegated functions or not. I said at the last session of Congress in an address before this body upon Executive usurpation, and I repeat it now, that this is the most startling and dangerous doctrine ever announced before the American people.

"I have been waiting for a year, with resignation and with patience, for the Secretary to recall this revolutionary utterance or in some way to temper or to moderate it, but there it still stands as it did upon the day on which it was first uttered, as a letter of marque and reprisal to justify every pirate in his attempt to depredate upon the ship of state. We had better tear the Constitution into shreds and start anew than have such a manifesto as this, emanating from the heights, thundered down to Congress and to the Federal circuits of the United States.

"It says to Congress: 'Pass your unconstitutional law, and we will see to it that the courts will make them valid by interpolating them into the Constitution.'

"Fortified by such an authority as this, is there any wonder that the President proposed through the treaty-making power to overthrow the local institutions of every Commonwealth of the land with which it came in conflict? The States levy a tax for the support of their local governments, and without asking any help or advice from the Federal government in this regard, they legislate with reference to the usages and the customs and the needs and requirements of their people.

"'But,' says the President, 'you do all this subject to my right to barter your rights away. You have the right, but I have the power, with the consent of the Senate, to make the treaty, and when the two rights conflict, mine prevails and the States must surrender.'

"I want to say to the Senate now that in my opinion if it had not been for concessions that the State of California made, or for concessions that the foreign government made, either one or the other—I know not which—when this controversy was at its height, we would have had a conflict over this question, led by the President and his Secretary, the result of which and its disastrous consequences it would have been found impossible to foresee.

"Are we an indestructible Union of indestructible States or is this a government of inherent power? If so, where is the power that lies in sovereignty and not in grant?

Old Doctrine Is Buried.

"The old doctrine is buried in the graves of those who sacrificed their fortunes and their lives in its defense, and this new doctrine that I am now discussing was ushered into life with the advent of the present administration, and the emergencies that have called forth Federal activities absolutely compel us now to inquire what is the limit to their exercise. Is the emergency to control them, or are they governed by law?

"I am a representative of one of the original States, and I stand by the terms of the covenant, not by the letter, but by the logic and the spirit of the charter. I say, put into execution every delegated power when the necessity arises for its exercise, but not if I can prevent it shall the instrument be perverted and new powers that do not belong there incorporated into its provisions. We want the Constitution to stand as it is; and if it is to be amended, to have the change made in accordance with the methods that it provides.

"We are fully capable in the States of managing our own affairs in accordance with our traditions and our usages and our customs. We do not want the jurisdiction of the Federal courts enlarged unless demanded by the necessities of the case, nor our State courts interfered with in the administration of justice. We do not want any unnecessary embargo laid upon our legitimate commerce nor our State charters subjected to Federal forfeiture. We protest in unmeasured terms against the presence of Federal inspectors and deputy marshals and supervisors in the business establishments of our States. We deny the right of the general government to dictate the kind of labor that we shall employ in our manufacturing establishments."

WOULD PENSION OLD FIREMEN

Employes of 1868, '69, and '70 May Get $25 a Month.

Ex-Commissioners Make Recommendation to District Officials. Includes Many.

Ex-Fire Commissioners Joseph Williams, John A. Bayley, and James A. McDevitt recommended to the Commissioners yesterday that the ex-firemen who served during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 be placed on the District pension roll of disabled firemen.

This would place on the pension roll the following persons: Thomas C. Elwood, foreman of No. 1 engine company; George E. Ward, of No. 1 engine company; Augustus Dunbar, of company No. 1; John A. Brent of No. 2 engine company; Lemuel Weeden, of No. 2 engine company; James Ralph, of No. 2 engine company; William E. Grendall, of No. 2 engine company; Julius Stroebel, foreman of Metropolitan Truck Company; Thomas Sorrell, of Metropolitan Truck Company; Robert W. Waters, of Metropolitan Truck Company; Walter Cox, of No. 3 engine company, and William O. Barry, of No. 3 engine company, all of whom were members of the Washington City fire department under the administration of Mayor Silas J. Bowen.

A pension of $25 a month for each of the above is recommended by the ex-fire commissioners, but as yet the District Commissioners have not considered the matter.

PLANKS FOR DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

We deny as a party the right of Congress, or the Executive, or the courts, to misconstrue them and enlarge them beyond the intent and spirit of the instrument. However much it may regale the body politic, and whatever new vitality it may infuse into its organs, we reject the application and shall not put the chalice to our lips. If this is not Democracy, then I know not what I am.

I have been asked in this connection, "What will be the platform of your party at the next convention?" I cannot tell. If I had a hand in its construction, it would be a Democratic platform. It would ring with the martial music of the ancient lays. I would not hang our harp upon a willow tree.

I would reanimate the Constitution, which has been disfigured and defaced, and try to infuse into the minds of the people the philosophy of our institutions.

I would undoubtedly continue our historic contest against a tariff levied for protection. I do not believe that the present system should be reformed by its friends. I believe it should be reformed by its enemies.

I would agree that this government should become a world power upon the field of commerce and of enterprise and of civilization, but I would reject every proposal to unite with any other robber government in the despoilment of foreign territory or in the conquest of helpless races.

I would with no uncertain sound declare against Executive usurpation, and would again announce the doctrine settled nearly a century ago in this body, that this is not an Executive government, and that the President, in the exercise of his functions, must be guided by the specifications of the instrument that creates them.

I would unhesitatingly announce that the Democratic party is in favor of the enforcement of every Federal enactment upon the statute book, and the greater the criminal who violates it the more severe should be the penalties that are to be visited upon him, and that the law should be put in force against every industrial monopoly that is throttling competition and plundering the home of the American consumer.

I would limit the Presidential office to a single term, and would further proclaim that no President should have the right to determine the selection of his successor through the use of Federal patronage.

Above everything else, however, I would add a plank declaring that there is no such thing as an unwritten Constitution of the United States, and that it is a treasonable act to insert into it, whether by judicial construction or otherwise, any power or grant that is not contained within the limitations of the instrument, and that no Commonwealth of the Union should be interfered with in the exercise of its sovereign functions within its own jurisdiction, and that the guaranty of the tenth amendment, so long as the integrity of our government is maintained, must stand inviolate and unprofaned.

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White India linons—
10c grade, yard ... 4⅞c
12½c grade, yard ... 6¾c
15c grade, yard ... 8¾c
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15c grade at, yard ... 7½c
18c grade at, yard ... 10c
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WHITE SHIRTING MADRAS—36 inches wide. Neat striped effects. Usual 15c quality. For men's shirts or boys' waists ... 8¾c

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LIGHT SHIRTING PRINTS—Standard makes, fast colors, neat designs, good length. 7½c quality. A yard to-day ... 5¾c

ODDS AND ENDS, including madras, flannelettes, muslin, and other materials. Worth 10c to 15c. To close ... 4⅞c

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

By HELEN ROWLAND.

Divorce is the "Great Divide" over which many men think they will pass into heaven.

"Love" doesn't "make the world go 'round;" it only makes us so dizzy that everything seems to be going 'round.

The most uncomfortable thing about being engaged is the self-restraint you have to exert whenever there are beefsteak and onions for dinner.

Some people will make crime of a virtue by carrying it too far; too much religion makes a bigot; too much modesty makes a prude; too much cleverness makes an egotist; and too great a desire to be famous will make a man do something infamous.

A girl is never so surprised when a man proposes to her as he is.

A man can never be made to understand why a woman will pay $50 for a hat containing ten dollars' worth of material and forty dollars' worth of style.

Youth will be youth. A young man chases temptation, folly, and chorus girls as naturally as a kitten chases its tail.

FROM WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW

The wise woman is the one who knows just how far to depend upon ready-made articles and when to use her machine in so-called hand-made garments, and this is more of an art than you may imagine. She will not spend time in making sheets and pillow cases, for instatnce, or in hemstitching towels, for she has probably found the former a waste of time and the latter a waste of money. I know one woman, at least, who is wearing out a set of towels, faggoted by hand, for which she bought the huckabuck by the yard. They cost her a third more than the same kind of towels for sale at shops, and the work was done none too well, even though the friend who offered to do it was regarded as expert.

* * * *

The same woman bought pillow tubing and made a set of pillow cases because she was told that they would not only wear better, but look better after leaving the laundry. They were expensive to begin with, and were concealed by day under a sham matching the bed cover, and as she was passing through a trying experience of frequent changes in her domestic staff the laundry work was done so badly that no pillow case could look halfway decent.

* * * *

So she foreswore extra work on bed linen and towels and devoted her time to other kinds of needlework, underwear for one thing. She looked at the long seams in the garments, and decided that the time for machine aid had arrived. Hems and trimmings were done by hand. Among the bargains which caught her eye, one day, were two German table cloths of soft, fine linen with a faggoted border. Close inspection revealed the existence of machine-stitched hems, but she instantly saw a remedy for those and purchased the cloths which were real bargains.

* * * *

With tiny scissors she removed the even stitches and replaced them with others that she knew would be better after the cloths were washed and ironed. It was easy enough, because the hems were beautifully turned and the first washing removed all traces of the machine needle. She did as much for a number of pretty chemises she purchased at a sale, the kind with untrimmed skirts. The hems were stitched by machine, although the embroidery was done by hand. Another of her feats was accomplished with a set of doilies. They were of really good linen, but the edges and designs were done by machine. She went over both with delft blue embroidery cotton and secured a novel and pretty luncheon set at an outlay of small money and time. These are the things I remember—there are scores I have forgotten.

BETTY BRADEEN.

"What to Do to Be Lost" His Topic.

Dr. Samuel McBride, of New York, whose mission at Bethany Baptist Church has been marked by spiritual power, announced last night that he would speak on "What to do to be lost" to-night. He will close his work at Bethany Sunday night. Many have been converted, the most remarkable being that of a man past seventy years of age. Pastor Stevenson will baptize a number of the converts on Sunday.

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PONCE DE LEON, Virginia Ave. and Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Special Spring Rates. ALFRED B. GRINDROD. ap 11-30t

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The Biggest Comedy Success This Year.
Novello's Celebrated Circus Spectacle.
John T. Thorne and Grace Carleton. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Voelker. Walter Schrode and Lizzie Mulvey. Willie Weston. La Veola. "Fire Maneuvers at Madrid" motion pictures.
NEXT WEEK—"A NIGHT ON A HOUSEBOAT." THE SIX AMERICAN DANCERS. INEZ MACAULAY & CO., &C. BUY SEATS TODAY.

TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 COLUMBIA MATINEE at 2:15
THE EMINENT ACTOR,
MR. JAMES O'NEILL
IN THREE GREAT PLAYS,
To-night—VIRGINIUS
Sat. Mat.—JULIUS CAESAR
Sat. Eve.—MONTE CRISTO
NEXT WEEK—SEATS NOW ON SALE
KELLAR and THURSTON
The World's Greatest Magicians
TO-DAY at 4:30
HOFMANN KREISLER
Programme of Ensemble Music and Solos.
MR. HADDON SQUIRE, Accompanist.
Tickets at T. Arthur Smith's, 1411 F st., $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, and 75c.
Management, Henry Wolfsohn. Steinway Piano used.

BELASCO TO-NIGHT. MAT. SATURDAY
A MUSICAL COMEDY IN THREE ACTS.
THE PRINCE OF PARCHEESI
WITH MRS. P. LEE PHILLIPS AND A CHORUS OF 50 DEBUTANTES.
Benefit of the
NATIONAL JUNIOR REPUBLIC.
Direction PERCY F. LEACH.
Book and Lyrics by William K. Evans.
Music by Milton W. Lusk.
Monday, May 4—Guy Standing Stock Company.

Paint and Powder Club
OF BALTIMORE,
WILL PRESENT THEIR NEW DUTCH COMIC OPERA.
"Conquering Cupid,"
—AT THE—
BELASCO THEATRE,
APRIL 27, 8:15 P. M.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CHRIST CHILD SOCIETY.

NEW ACADEMY To-night and Week.
Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
MISS BEULAH POYNTER
In Her Own Dramatization of
LENA RIVERS
By MARY J. HOLMES.
A Most Interesting Play from an Interesting Novel.
Next Week—"It's Never Too Late to Mend."

GAYETY THEATRE 9th St. Near F
ALL THIS WEEK—MATINEE EVERY DAY.
EASTER WEEK'S ATTRACTION,
THE GIRL FROM HAPPYLAND
Full of Wit, Humor, Harmony, and Beauty.
Introducing
RICE & PREVOST
POPULAR PRICES. SMOKING CONCERTS.
Next Week—Clark's Runaway Girls.

POPULAR WITH THE PEOPLE NEW LYCEUM
ALL THIS WEEK—MATINEES DAILY.
THE BRIGADIERS
Presenting the Most Laughable Comedy Ever Produced.
A Matchless Chorus of Young, Handsome Ladies.
Next Week—STAR SHOW GIRLS.

BASEBALL
AMERICAN LEAGUE PARK, 7th and Fla. ave.
4:15—TO-DAY—4:15
NATIONALS vs. BOSTON
April 25, Boston.

HON. ROBERT L. TAYLOR'S LATEST LECTURE,
"TEMPTATION"
BENEFIT ROUGH RIDERS' MONUMENT,
April 27, 8 o'Clock.
CONTINENTAL HALL, D. A. R.
SEVENTEENTH STREET.
Tickets, T. Arthur Smith's, 1411 F street.

EXCURSIONS.

NORFOLK & WASHINGTON STEAMBOAT COMPANY
EVERY DAY in the year from foot 7th st. for Fort Monroe, Norfolk, Newport News, and points south, via superb, powerful steel palace steamers "Newport News," "Norfolk," and "Washington."
Lv. Washington 6:30 p.m. | Lv. Portsmouth 5:00 p.m.
Lv. Alexandria 7:00 p.m. | Lv. Norfolk 8:00 p.m.
Ar. Ft. Monroe 7:00 a.m. | Lv. Ft. Monroe 7:00 p.m.
Ar. Norfolk 8:00 a.m. | Ar. Alexandria 6:30 a.m.
Ar. Portsmouth 8:30 a.m. | Ar. Washington 7:00 a.m.
Through connections made at Norfolk with steamers Old Dominion Steamship Co. for New York, and Merchants and Miners' Steamships for Boston.
General Ticket Office, 705 14th st., Colorado Bldg. (Phone Main 1520), 7th st. wharf (Phone Main 3760).
JNO. CALLAHAN, 2d V. Pres. and Gen'l. Mgr.
W. H. CALLAHAN, Gen'l. Pass. Agt.

FAST ELECTRIC TRAINS
FROM POST-OFFICE CORNER TO
MOUNT VERNON
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY,
EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR FROM 10 A. M. TO 7 P. M.
ARLINGTON, FORT MYER, FALLS CHURCH, CLARENDON, BALLSTON, DUNN-LORING, VIENNA, OAKTON, AND FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE. Cars at frequent intervals from Mount Vernon station, 12th street and Pennsylvania avenue (Phone main 451) and from south end Aqueduct Bridge (Phone west 212). Historic suburbs. Fighting ground of the Civil War. See Colonial Records and last will of George Washington at Fairfax Court House. Ask for tickets via "Falls Church Line."

TO MOUNT VERNON, STR. CHARLES MACALESTER,
Daily 10 a. m. and 1:45 p. m. (Sundays excepted). Fare—Round trip, including admission, 75c.

CARS TO KENSINGTON
From 15th st. and N. Y. ave. every 15 minutes. Pass Rock Creek Bridge, Park, MAIN ENTRANCE Zoo, to Chevy Chase Lake. Connect with Kensington cars. Round trip tickets, 25c, at Fussell's.

Ferry Service to Alexandria.
Steamer Lackawanna every HOUR and A HALF, 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily and Sunday. FARE EACH WAY ... 5c