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Not a whit behind the Furniture in interest and extent is the new Carpet stock. Some "leaders" here to interest you.

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Other grades and other kinds at like remarkable prices.

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One entire room—30x100 feet—given entirely to the Rug Department—and filled full of the latest, most exclusive effects in imported and domestic Rugs. You'll find Rugs of proper dimensions to fit any floor you wish to spread—and we carry the special markings of this preliminary offering to every one of them.

We've the best low-priced Ingrains—and all the better grades up to the finest one-piece Wilton Rugs.

Our Carpet selling is constantly providing us with remnants which we at once convert into handsome Bordered Rugs—for your choice at LESS THAN THE COST of the Carpet in them.

"Home's Fittings." **W. H. Hoeke,** Pa. Ave. & 8th St.

THE DISTRICT RIFLE TEAM.

FOR FAMOUS TROPHY

Shooting at Sea Girt in Hilton Match.

WEATHER IS GOOD

DISTRICT SHOTS STOOD FOURTH AT FIRST STAGE.

New Jersey Team Had the Lead for the 200-Yard Range.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

RIFLE RANGE, SEA GIRT, N. J., September 2.—Firing in the Hilton match commenced this morning promptly at 10:14 o'clock, under excellent conditions. The sun was completely hidden behind the clouds, and rain was threatening every moment. During the night a heavy rain poured down, but shortly after 8 o'clock this morning the sun came out for a few minutes and then disappeared for good.

The first stage of the match is at 200 yards. This occupied the morning hours up to noon. The wind is blowing toward the targets, and the light is considered excellent.

The teams which were lined up at the firing line included the 5th Maryland, Ohio, United States army, United States marine corps, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and the District of Columbia. Gen. Harries was on the ground early, and remained with the District team throughout the match. Brig. Gen. Charles H. Heywood, commanding the United States marine corps, arrived today, and was an interested spectator of the shooting.

Personnel of District Team.

The team which is representing the District, as selected by Major Bell this morning, included Maj. L. H. Reichelderfer, Maj. Glendle B. Young, Maj. William E. Harvey, Capt. Alexander Summers, Capt. A. P. Robbins, Lieut. W. M. Farrow and Privates Maurice Appleby, C. W. Dicky, George E. Cook, Robert E. Pile, Charles McC. Taylor and S. B. Wetherald.

At the conclusion of the 200-yard stage of the match the New Jersey team came off victorious, with an aggregate score of 364 points; New York, second, 361; Pennsylvania, third, with 356, and the District of Columbia team, fourth, 352.

The finishes of the other teams were as follows:

United States marine corps, 347; Massachusetts, 346; Maryland, 330; Ohio, 325; United States army, 321. Probably the most remarkable shooting of the day was done by Hudson of the New Jersey team, who scored 34 out of a possible 35. His first five shots were bull's-eyes, followed by a four and ending with another five.

The New York team was the last to retire from its position, and it remained for it to finish to be able to determine whether the District team would finish third or fourth. The individual scores of the District team at 200 yards are as follows:

District Men's Scores.

200 Yards—							
Wetherald	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—29
Reichelderfer	3	4	4	4	4	4	3—26
Young	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—29
Harvey	5	5	3	4	4	4	5—30
Appleby	4	5	5	5	4	5	4—32
Cook	4	4	4	5	4	4	5—30
Robbins	4	4	5	5	4	4	4—30
Summers	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—30
Farrow	5	4	5	4	4	5	4—31
Dickey	3	4	5	5	4	4	4—29
Pile	3	4	4	4	5	3	5—28
Taylor	4	3	5	4	5	3	4—28
Total							352

At 2 o'clock the 500 and 600-yard stages of the match were commenced.

The Scene a Remarkable One.

The scene on the grounds surrounding the club house and firing line during the Hilton match today was one that will long be remembered by those who were present and witnessed the match. The porch and windows of the club house were crowded with spectators watching every shot fired at the targets. Along the firing line a rope was strung to keep back the crowd of spectators who were anxious to get closer to the competitors and watch the scores being recorded as fast as each shot was marked on the target. Near the club house carriages and vehicles of every description were lined up. Automobiles of every description, from the racer down to the ordinary road carriage, occupied every available space.

At 9 o'clock tomorrow morning the 200 yards stage of the company team match will be started. The 500 yards stage will be shot in the afternoon at 1 o'clock. Often teams entered in this match make high scores at the 200-yard range, and when it comes to the longer ranges drop down in their work and a dark horse team pulls up at the finish and wins out.

The team match is open to teams of five men from any military organization of the United States. Seven shots are allowed each man at the 200 and 500-yard range. The prizes are to the first team, $50; second, $25; third, $10, and a medal to each man of the winning team.

At the conclusion of the shooting of the 200-yard stage of the company team match the regimental team match for the interstate championship will be put on at the 200-yard mark. This event is open to teams of six men from the regimental, battalion and separate organizations of the National Guard and Naval Reserves of the United States, the United States army, navy or Marine Corps.

This event was won by the 2d Regiment, District of Columbia National Guard, in 1900 and by the 1st Regiment, D. C. N. C., last year. The 500-yard stage is scheduled to be shot at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, concluding the day's work on the range.

Busy Day for District Men.

Yesterday was one of the busiest that the District boys have put in on the range and their work was most satisfactory to Major Bell. The men have been working like Trojans ever since they debarked from the train last Wednesday. They have been practicing at the 500 and 600-yard ranges, under the same conditions which the team is shooting today in the Hilton match. Excellent scores have been made in practice and a record of the work of each man has been kept. The team which is engaged at the targets today was picked last night and announced to the men this morning.

After firing at the 200-yard range the team is moved up to the next range and so on until all of the ranges have been covered, making the daily routine. The team is the most military in appearance and businesslike on the grounds. Major Bell is the recipient of congratulations daily of the excellent showing made by his command. The District has always borne the hightest reputation while in camp, and to maintain that high standard is one of the first thoughts of every member of the team.

The arrival of General Harries, commanding the District militia, was a feature of the day in the District camp. He was met at the railroad station by Capt. C. Fred Cook, one of his aids and immediately went out upon the firing line to watch the work of the boys at the targets. He was warmly greeted by each member of the detachment, and had a word of welcome to offer in return to each one. His presence will do much in the way of adding encouragement to the men in the Hilton match today.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Gov. Murphy of New Jersey made a tour of inspection of the District camp and complimented Gen. Harries upon the neat appearance of every tent in the camp. Upon his arrival in camp he was introduced to Gen. Harries and Major Bell by Gen. Bird W. Spencer, commanding the New Jersey National Guard, who was accompanied by his staff.

Camp Notes.

Up to the present time the Massachusetts riflemen have the reputation of being the most musical organization now encamped on the Sea Girt range. They have banjos, mandolins and other musical instruments.

In addition to capturing all four of the prizes in the inspector's match Saturday afternoon eight officers of the District contingent captured two prizes at Asbury Park Sunday evening.

In the Wimbledon cup match Saturday Lieut. Horace M. Bell, formerly of the District, made twelve consecutive bull's-eyes at 1,000 yards, which is a noteworthy feat.

It is seldom that a minister of the gospel is interested enough in rifle shooting to accompany a team to camp, but one of the Jersey regiments is represented by the chaplain of the regiment, who has been invaluable as a team coach.

A team of twelve Spanish-American war veterans made application to enter a team to shoot in the Hilton match today, but were refused on the ground that they did not all represent the same state.

W. E. Colladay and Charlie Taylor were visitors at Long Branch and Asbury Park Sunday morning.

The tyro team match, which is scheduled to be shot on Friday, promises to be an interesting event, several teams from the District being included among the competing teams.

Lieut. Sumner Paine of the Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts militia, arrived in camp Monday and was warmly welcomed by his large acquaintance of riflemen already quartered here.

Private C. L. Bode returned to camp today after a pleasant stay in New York of several days. Sunday he was joined in New York by Ensign Howard Fisk. They spent the day visiting friends.

Lieut. Horace Bell and Lieut. H. H. Leizear, formerly of the District brigade team, have been frequent visitors in the District camp, where they are always welcomed by the boys.

HILTON TROPHY.
State Team Championship.

PARENTS WHO ARE WISE

IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATING AND TRAINING THE YOUNG.

Chases of the Child Seeming to Grow Away From Parental Control.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

Of all the moral subjects that should engage the attention of thoughtful people in this age of rapid and startling changes in the social and economical conditions of the country there is none more important than the education and training of the young. It is affirmed, and is no doubt largely true, that too much of this serious problem has been turned over to the specialists to solve and too little of it kept for personal parental and family treatment. One of the saddest, yet one of the most common, complaints of the average parent is that the child grows away from the parental advice and control as the years climb toward the majority mark. The sadness of this complaint grows out of the misconception of the causes leading to it. Usually the mistaken parent takes such loosening of the parental influence to mean a tendency on the part of the child to be disobedient or wayward, when really the instances in which this is the case are rare.

Developing Judgment.

The trouble lies in another direction. With fully developed faculties, with awakening judgments on most subjects, it is a singular exhibition of unfairness and blundering to find so many parents treating the maturing child with the same narrow laws of government and control that sufficed during the period of infancy. By continuing a course of unyielding dictatorship after a boy or girl has grown old enough to understand and judge facts for themselves is little short of folly on the part of a parent. Authority that was once based upon a simple "because I say so" must, if it hopes to succeed in effectively shaping the child's life, be prepared to deal with the child's own developing judgment of the justness and fairness of the several laws instituted for its control. Instead of a feeble and often misdirected espionage upon a child, that ignores the fact that it has passed beyond the swaddling clothes period, parents should cultivate independent judgment in the young man or woman by such judicious deference to their opinions, their growing and expanding ideas and their budding hopes, as will beget in them a measure of self-respect, a spirit of self-reliance, which go so far toward the accomplishment of life's purposes. Don't go on treating the young man or the young woman of your house with the same sort of blind parental ipse dixit that sufficed to bring obedience when they were children in pinafores.

Considerate Treatment.

There is every reason in this age of special temptation for the young that parents should keep effective and loving oversight of the lives of their children until they have passed the danger points of early manhood and womanhood. This can only be done by considerate and wise treatment based upon a just regard for the child's own individuality. The news of the past week contained, just as the news of every week contains, pathetic stories of hearts broken and home disgraced by the overt act of "somebody's child." The wrongdoing that culminates in crime has behind it a long, hidden history of "wrongdoing" in the moral and social training of the culprit. To keep the love, esteem and obedience of your children throughout the years in which they are maturing and forming habits that will fix forever their place in life is a great and commanding task, but one that is worth all the study, patience and love that can be put into it. The reward is beyond computation, both for parent and child.

No Such Result Apparent.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Ferguson—"You want to know what good my vacation did me, do you? It gave me a season of rest. It oiled up the hinges of my mind."

Mrs. Ferguson—"I don't believe it. You snore a good deal louder than you did before you went away."

MAKING CIGARETTES

CUSTOM OF INDIVIDUAL ROLLING INCREASING.

Sale of the Ready-Made Article is Being Forced Out by It.

From the Kansas City Star.

Fewer cigarettes are sold and more smoked than ever before. It's all in the rolling.

Five or six years ago cigarette smokers paid 5 cents for ten cigarettes, and nine times out of ten one certain brand was called for. It was the only cigarette so far as sales were concerned. Anti-cigarette leaguers said its popularity was due to the drug placed in the tobacco, and they looked upon it as a prime cause for yellow fingers and weakened minds. The first efficient war on the cigarette was waged in the college towns, where the city councils placed prohibitive licenses on their sale. In some it was $500 a year, and, as the retailer's profits on the cigarettes were already nearly infinitesimal, the college boy had to do without his smoke or turn to pipe or cigar. Cigarette manufacturers didn't awaken until some of the larger cities, seeing how well the license worked in the small towns, also made the sale of cigarettes unprofitable to the corner tobacconist. Then the manufacturers felt the loss and found a way out.

Made by the Trust.

As most tobacco users know, practically all of the smoking tobacco and popular cigarettes were made by the tobacco trust. Finding its cigarette industry dying, the trust gave with each small package of smoking tobacco a book of cigarette papers, and the cigarette smoker learned what was expected of him. Not only in the cities where the manufactured cigarette was not to be bought did the smoker roll his own cigarette, but in cities like Kansas City, where the little rolls were always for any one with 5 cents, men and boys began to be their own cigarette makers. The 5-cent packages of cigarettes have been forgotten for the 5-cent package of tobacco with the paper free, and the once all-popular brand rests in the cases, growing dry and dusty, waiting for the occasional customer.

"Six years ago we sold fifty packages of that cigarette where we sell one now," said a dealer the other day. "Men who smoked them are rolling their own now and many others who used pipes or cigars have become their own cigarette factory. Some who smoked that package cigarette for years say it has grown offensive to them since they took to making their own."

Began With the Spaniard.

The Spaniard taught the Mexican and the Mexican taught the cowboy. The man on the ranch never knew the "store cigarette" because the average merchant in the cattle country wouldn't trouble himself with the profitless things. Besides, a couple of hundred boxes wouldn't supply a cowboy in the intervals between three and six month visits to town. So it came that the cowboy would buy a few pounds of granulated tobacco and a bale of paper and be supplied for several months. To them cigarette rolling became an art. Always in the open and in a country where the wind never dies, they can roll a cigarette under difficulties that would seem insurmountable to the messenger boy of the city.

On "round up" in the spring or on the "beef hunt" in the fall every man carries his three months' supply of paper and tobacco. He may be galloping in the face of the prairie breeze when the cigarette appetite seizes him. He slips to one side in his saddle, riding on one foot and clamping the other to the horse, so as to ride more evenly than ever. A piece of crumpled paper is smoothed, just enough tobacco is dropped into it and a motion or two of the fingers, a scratching of a match and the cowboy is bending far over catching a light. The cowpuncher seldom dampens the paper, the ends are crimped only, and the little roll is firm enough for his use. In a prairie wind there is no toying with the cigarette, as on the stage in a society play. It's five or six puffs and the end, and the horse has not changed his gait from the first.

True Womanhood's Error.

From the Chicago Post.

Womanhood, that is to say, true womanhood, continues to advance. The latest inspiring news comes from Saratoga, where Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Duryea have started a racing stable, with the colors "carried by the horses of the first Lord Chesterfield." There is only one objection to the enterprise; the ladies have adopted the stable name of "Mr. Roslyn"—a good name, but equivocal. This shows a lack of moral courage and fiber which must be sternly reproved. The cause of true womanhood prohibits sailing under false colors, and Mr. Roslyn should not be permitted to rob the progressive sex of the glory and reputation which will accrue to it through the efforts of Mrs. Duryea and Mrs. Whitney. In this respect Mrs. Langtry was braver and truer than her American sisters. We hope that women's clubs everywhere will remonstrate with the ladies for their unwomanly timidity, and that the presidents of the federation and the mothers' congress will make a personal appeal to them to stand firm for woman and the home on the race track, as well as in the pool room.

It matters little what it is that you want—whether a situation or a servant—a "want" ad. in The Star will reach the person who can fill your need.

Saks and Company,

Leaders Since 1867.

A public demonstration of the Eastman Developing Machine of Films for day-light developing will be given in our Photographic Department on Tuesday and Wednesday from 2 to 6 p.m. by a demonstrator of the Eastman Kodak Company.

Special Sale of Boys' Short Pants.

Every season we take the short lengths that accumulate in our Tailoring Department and have them made up into Knee Pants, in the full assortment of sizes. You can understand how the fabrics are vastly superior to those that are usually used in Boys' Pants—and the prices at which we mark these are as much lower as the Pants themselves are better.

Now is when the Boys will need extra Pants—and now is when we have these Special Pants and what are left of regular lines ready for special selling.

The sale will consist of three lots:

Pants that would sell at 75c. are in one lot for— **45c.**

Pants that would sell for $1 and $1.25 are in a lot for **75c.**

Pants that would sell up to $2 are in a lot for **95c.**

They'll give the jacket to the present suit a new lease of life. All sizes 4 to 16 years.

Saks and Company,
Penna. Avenue and Seventh Street.

"DO TIME" BY PROXY

SOME WHO HAVE GONE TO JAIL FOR A LIVING.

Schemes by Which the Real Criminals Escape Punishment by the Use of Money.

From Tit Bits.

There are few things one man is not prepared to do for another, said a prison official to the writer, and going to prison for him is certainly not among those at which he draws a line.

Why, it is not many days since, as you would read in the papers, after a man had been sentenced at a London police court to six months' imprisonment for a brutal assault, his brother begged the magistrate, with tears in his eyes, to be allowed to serve the sentence, an appeal which was, of course, refused. In this case the man who proposed to be his brother's proxy as a jail bird was probably actuated by the highest motives, although I am bound to admit that most of these prison substitutes have nothing more noble than money to inspire their self-sacrifice.

Tired of Jail.

In another recent case a man who had been arrested on his own confession on a charge of housebreaking received quite a nominal sentence, as it was his first offense and he professed penitence and a determination to reform. Before he had served a week of his sentence, however, he found prison life so little to his taste that he sought an interview with the governor and told him that the real culprit was not himself, but a "pal" of his.

It appeared that the latter, finding that the police were uncomfortably hot on his track, offered the prisoner a certain sum of money if he would take his place and confess his guilt. He knew well that if he himself were caught, with his long list of previous convictions, he would not get off with less than "seven or fourteen stretch," whereas his substitute, who had no conviction recorded against him, would be much more leniently treated.

There are many cases, too, in which one convict personates another and gets his freedom long before he is entitled to it. Only a few weeks ago I noticed among the prisoners who were about to be liberated on the expiry of their sentences a man whose term I thought was far from having expired. I detained him so that the matter could be investigated, and the convict, finding the "game was up," confessed that he had changed places with another prisoner, remarkably like him in appearance, who had consented to serve the balance of his sentence on certain terms.

Of course, this amiable arrangement could not be permitted, and my artful friend is still "doing time," while his proxy is tasting the sweets of freedom.

Found a Double.

It is not an uncommon thing for a man out on bail to escape punishment in this way. Last year a cashier who was charged with embezzlement was released on heavy bail. He used his freedom to such advantage that he procured a substitute so like himself in appearance that even his friends might have found it difficult to distinguish one from the other, and, after installing him in his rooms and coaching him in all the facts of the case, he disappeared.

The proxy was duly tried and sentenced to a long term of penal servitude—much, no doubt, to his amazement; and it was only by an accident that he did not serve every day of it. As luck would have it, the real criminal, who was all the time lying low in Whitechapel, was run over and was taken to a hospital in a dying condition. Here, probably overcome by remorse, he confessed his identity and his guilt, and before his death left a sworn statement declaring the entire innocence of the man who had taken his place.

In another case the artifice failed to work. A certain well-known criminal was suspected of having committed a series of burglaries in a western suburb of London, and he was on the point of being run to earth when, to the astonishment of the detectives engaged in the pursuit, he voluntarily gave himself into custody. There seemed to be no doubt that he was the very man they were in search of; but one of the detectives was not altogether satisfied and decided to continue the search on his own account.

The result was that the real burglar, thinking himself safe and being off his guard, was literally caught "napping" early one morning in his bed room, and if any doubt of his identity had remained in his captor's mind it would have been dissipated by finding some of the "swag" of the burgled houses under the bed on which he was lying.

A Successful Case.

But the most remarkable case I know of was that of a convict who successfully personated another man who was very much "wanted by the police," and actually served a sentence of five years' penal servitude in his place. Just as his sentence was on the point of expiring he received news that a legacy of £5,000 had been left to him by a well-known bookmaker of a shady reputation, and before he was released he confessed to me that the man who had left him the legacy was the real committer of the crime for which he had suffered, and that the £5,000 was the exact sum for which he had consented to go to prison as his proxy.

FIRST DINNER COAT

KING EDWARD CREATED THE USEFUL GARMENT FOR MEN.

Other Customs of Modern Times Which He Introduced—Sponsor for Five O'Clock Tea.

From Pearson's Magazine.

When King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, made his famous tour of Egypt and the Holy Land, some forty years ago, he found the usual form of dress coat too warm for comfort. He thereupon hit upon a compromise in the shape of a dark blue, loose jacket with silk facings and gold buttons. All his suite adopted the same attire for informal dinners and when the royal tourist returned to Sandringham he did not give up this comfortable garment. It was from this beginning there sprang the dinner jacket to today, which, as all its wearers admit, is a great improvement upon the ordinary swallow-tail.

To the king's sound common sense in matters of every-day life his subjects, and, indeed, the world in general, owe more than most of us imagine. The soft Homburg hat, which is such a pleasant contrast to the hard felt, was brought to England from Germany by the king. He noticed a hat of this description in a Homburg shop, bought it and found it so comfortable and becoming that it received the seal of his royal approval and he has seldom since then been seen in the black bowler.

The present generation can hardly realize to what lengths the jewelry craze was carried less than half a century ago. Men wore yards of watch chain, huge and conspicuous tie pins and diamond studs. Lord Beaconsfield, as a young man, is said to have sometimes had £1,000 worth of gold and precious stones displayed upon his person. The practice led young men into extravagances they could ill afford, and was a direct incentive to thieves. We owe the better ways of today entirely to the king, who always sternly discountenanced such foolish extravagances.

Shortened Dinners.

Another practice of the middle of the nineteenth century was to sit over dinner for at least two hours, while the men usually remained in the dining room for a still longer period and frequently drank more port wine than was good for them. The king, though he was always blessed with an excellent appetite and enjoys a good dinner as well as any one else, showed his disapproval of these ways as soon as he was settled at Sandringham. He has always liked to smoke immediately after dinner, and so the long sitting over the meal soon became a thing of the past. Then, too, his preference has always been for claret and light wines, so heavy and unwholesome port has been generally reduced from a bottle to a glass a head.

Speaking of smoking, it was the king who popularized cigarettes. He was almost the first person to smoke them regularly. He took to them in Egypt, and to this day smokes Egyptian ones only, which are specially made for him by a west end firm.

Rough tweed Norfolks and knickerbockers for shooting are among the boons for which we have to thank the king. A portrait was taken of him in this costume, with rough worsted stockings and with gun in hand, about twenty-five years ago. Sportsmen were not slow to follow an example which combined fashion with comfort.

It is well known that his majesty would like to see a change in the fashion of men's evening dress, but he shrank from setting a new style, because the velvet coat and breeches and silk stockings which he prefers would probably start an era of ruinous extravagance among the young men of the day. But one pretty innovation in men's evening attire we have to thank his majesty for, besides the dinner jacket. This is the embroidered or silk dress waistcoat, which is steadily gaining favor in society.

Other Inventions.

Another sensible garment which the king was the first to wear is the single-breasted frock coat, in which his majesty first appeared two summers ago. This coat, which is at least as smart as the usual double-breasted coat, has the advantage of being immensely lighter and cooler. The coat is cut to just meet across the chest and the silk facings reach the extreme edge of the lapels.

One can hardly imagine how people existed in the days before 5 o'clock tea. It is a dainty little break and refreshment in the long afternoon which men are nowadays just as fond of as women. Here again we have to thank the monarch for the example set by him, and followed not only in England, but everywhere else in the civilized world. Sandringham teas, with their wealth of dainty sandwiches and cakes, have effected this pleasant innovation.

For Lack of Time.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Attorney—"Now, then, sir, what is your name?"

Greek Witness—"Nolos Palatsalagaagarolatuopolisguilleranopo——"

The Court (interrupting)—"That will do, sir, for the purposes of identification. Proceed with the examination, Mr. Sharpe. We have other cases to try."