LANSBURGH & BRO.,
Washington's Favorite Store.

Great Clearing
—OF—
White and Colored.... PK

Lot No. 1.
Your choice of 25c, 37 1-2c, and 50c Plain Colored French Piques, shades red, light, and medium blues, light and dark pink, Nile green and olive green. To close—
12½c yd.

Lot No. 2.
Choice of 50 styles of White Piques, in all size cords, dots, and figures. Some of these sold as high as 30c yard, and none less than 25c. To close—
17c yd.

Lot No. 3.
Any 45, 50, and 62 1-2c White French Pique in our house can be bought for ridiculous low price of
39c yd.

Lot No. 4.
25 pieces White Ground Pique, with dots of red, blue, pink, and black, strictly fast color, and actual value, 25c yard. To close—
15c yd.

SPECIAL:
One lot of Black Dotted Swiss. To Close
12½c yd.

Lansburgh & Bro
420 to 426 Seventh Street.

Credit Bargains
—IN—
Summer Furniture.

July is the month of reduction sales, and we are celebrating it here with a will. Baby Carriages, Go-carts, Porch Rockers, and Lawn Settees are offered this week at a great sacrifice, and on easy weekly or monthly payments, arranged to suit the buyer's convenience. All Mattings tacked down free.

GROGAN'S Mammoth Credit House,
817, 819, 821, 823 7th St. N. W.,
Bet. H and I Sts.

Suburban Baggage
AND
Express Delivery.
Trunks, Valises, Bicycles, Sewing Machines, Refrigerators, Tables, Boxes, Parcels, etc., PROMPTLY and REASONABLY delivered to the following points:
Alexandria,
Takoma Park,
Chevy Chase,
Hyattsville,
Tenleytown,
Soldiers' Home,
Brightwood,
Benning,
Bladensburg,
Petworth,
Ivy City,
Conduit Road,
Anacostia,
Mount Pleasant, &c.
Special rates to stores.
Merchants' Parcel Delivery Co.,
929-931 D Street. 'Phone 659.
jy6-3m

KNABE
Pianos
Other Make Uprights at All Prices.
PIANOS FOR RENT.
Wm. Knabe & Co.,
1209 Pa. Ave. N. W.

DENTISTRY.

NO CHARGE for Painless Extracting when teeth are ordered.
FULL SET, $5.
WE GUARANTEE A FIT OR NO PAY.
Gold Fillings, $1 up; Silver Fillings, 50c up. Gold Crowns, $3 to $5.
Washington Dental Parlors, 7th and E sts.

WE DEMONSTRATE

our skill by the beautiful contour we give our gold fillings, and the natural look of our gold crowns and bridges. Positively painless extraction of teeth. Reduced rates for summer months. Cleaning, extracting, examination, and estimation free.
VERO DENTISTS,
Over Davis' Hat Store, 12th and Pa. Ave.
ENTRANCE ON 12TH ST.
Opposite Raleigh Hotel.
Hours, 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 4 p. m.

PRESENTS ELEGANT **For PREMIUM STAMPS**
KING'S PALACE,
812-814 7th St. 715 Market Space.

CANCER is not incurable. S. S. S. makes some wonderful cures of this horrible disease. It antidotes and drives out the deadly poison. **SSS**

MINISTER WU AN ORATOR

Notable Addresses Made by the Chinese Diplomat in America.

Conservative and Dignified, He Has Made Many Friends and Admirers. Criticisms of the Work of the Missionaries in China—Application of the Monroe Doctrine to Asia.

Whatever may be the outcome of the troubles in China, it is generally conceded that the conservative and dignified manner in which Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister in Washington, has conducted himself, has won for the diplomat many friends and admirers in this country. Minister Wu, during his residence in this country, has also achieved renown as an eloquent orator. Some of his addresses before and since the Boxer uprising are of interest at this time.

He made his first important public address at the dinner of the Southern Society, in New York city, on Washington's Birthday last year, when he responded to the toast, "Our Newest Neighbors on Our Western Border." On this occasion, as on all others, Mr. Wu spoke perfect English without a trace of foreign accent. Among other things he said:

"You have had, gentlemen, the Philippines ceded to you, and I see now that you are hesitating whether you will keep them or not. I express no opinion as to whether you should or should not keep them. That, of course, is a matter for you to decide, and one upon which I have no right to say a word for or against; but I feel confident that when the question has been thoroughly thrashed out you will come to a right decision. But I will say this—that we must have a neighbor, whether you take the Philippines or not. Whoever occupies those islands will be a neighbor of our country, and in my humble opinion it is better to have a good neighbor than an indifferent one. Gentlemen, if you should ever decide to keep the Philippines—mind you, I am expressing no opinion—what would be the consequences? There has been a large trade carried on between those islands and China for centuries; our countrymen have gone there for trade, and they to us; in fact, there has been a constant intercourse between the two places. Therefore, if you should decide to keep the Philippines your trade would undoubtedly be greatly increased, and you would be benefited thereby.

"Apart from this the American trade in China is considerable, and for the last few years it has steadily increased. A question I have been often asked is whether we Chinese are well disposed toward Americans. Now, it is unnecessary for me to give you a direct answer; but I will do so in illustration. Do you know what we call your nation in Chinese? We call your nation 'a flowery flag nation.' And do you know what we call your people? We call them 'the handsome people.' I do not know who is responsible for the origin of this last term, but perhaps it came from seeing your women.

"But, gentlemen, seriously, that clearly shows that we are favorably disposed toward you. If we did not like you we should not give you such nice sounding descriptions. From this you will understand that the officials of China as well as the people generally like America, and our relations, both commercial and political, are very cordial.

One Disturbing Element.

"Gentlemen, I am bound to say that there is one disturbing element but for which there would be no question of unqualified cordiality.

"That is the Chinese immigration question. That question has not been clearly studied here. Our people have not been thoroughly understood by your people. Your people judge of my countrymen from what they saw of them in San Francisco, and hence the Chinese Exclusion acts have been enacted. Those acts have been in force about fifteen or sixteen years, but I am bound to say that the acts have not been very satisfactory to either country. Those acts were intended to keep Chinese laborers from this country, but since the measures have been in operation they have been interfering not only with laborers, but also with respectable classes of people to whom they were not intended to apply, and to prohibit them from coming here. In saying this I do not say it in any blame of those officials who are engaged in carrying this law into effect.

"They have been doing their duty, perhaps overzealously, but I do not throw any blame on them. But what I would point out to you is that those laws do not work satisfactorily and do not bring about results aimed at by your Legislature. Hence there is an idea in China that your people dislike our people. I know that that is not the case, but yet such an impression exists in China, and I think it is worthy of your consideration whether it should not be removed. Your people have such high notions of fairness and justness that, once the true facts are brought before you, you will see whether it is worth your while to modify them. Once the objectionable law is modified, then our people will embrace you with open arms, and then there will be no doubt of our real friendship and cordial relations.

"As to the character of our people, I can refer you only to those who have been in China. I will refer you to the opinion of a man who for a great many years was in China at the head of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. After twenty-five years' service he resigned, and on the eve of his departure he was given a banquet by foreigners, not by Chinese, mind; and in the course of his speech he went out of his way to speak of his relations with Chinese merchants. As I remember, the substance of his speech was that during all those years in China he had had dealings with Chinese merchants aggregating hundreds of millions of dollars, and he said that large as were those dealings he had never lost a cent through any Chinese merchant. That testimony was given unsolicited by a man long resident in China, and shows undisputably the character of our merchants.

"Now that you have become our neighbor, and if you want to deal with China, here is the class of people you have to deal with, and if you see your way clear to modify the only obstacle that now stands in the way of respectable Chinese coming here and doing away with the false impression in the minds of our people, I have no doubt that such a step would redound to the benefit and advantage of both parties. If you look at the returns furnished by your consuls or by our customs returns, you will find that your trade in China has increased to a remarkable degree. China is constructing a railway from north to south, and she is practically an open door to you for your trade purposes. There is a great field for you there, and with all our people favorably disposed toward you, I am sure you will receive further benefits through the means of still further increased trade."

China's Civilizaiton.

The next notable address of Minister Wu was delivered at the closing session of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, held in Philadelphia on April 8, 1899, his subject being "China's Relations With the West." Among his utterances on that occasion were the following:

"The different nations in the West have within the present century advanced so much in science, knowledge, and wealth that it has become the fashion to speak of them as the most civilized nations on the face of the earth, and to consider the nations in the East as much below them in civilization—in fact, as barbarous or semi-civilized. It has been too much the habit to ignore the good points the Eastern nations possess and to leave out of account what they have done. This is hardly just. The East also has a civilization of its own. Of that civilization China is the chief exponent. Among its achievements may be mentioned the invention of the mariner's compass, gunpowder, and printing. It is not a civilization of mushroom growth. There is not a nation standing today that can trace its history as far back as China. She has witnessed the rise and fall of the ancient Egyptian dynasties, the expansion of the Persian Empire, the conquests of Alexander, the irresistible advance of the Roman legion, the deluge of Teutonic hordes from the north, the dissolution of the empire of Charlemagne, and the birth of all the modern nations of Europe.

"During the forty centuries of her existence there have gradually grown up institutions and laws adapted to the needs and character of the people; a literature as extensive and varied as that of ancient and modern Europe; a system of morality that can challenge comparison with any other the world has ever produced, and those useful arts that have never ceased to excite the wonder and admiration of the world. You may ask why Egypt, Persia, Greece, and even mighty Rome have successively succumbed to the ravages of time, while China alone has survived. The answer is not far to seek. It is the survival of the fittest. The working of this inexorable law of nature constantly weeds out those nations that cannot adapt themselves to the ever-changing conditions of life, and the fact that China is standing today shows conclusively that she has not outlived her usefulness to the cause of civilization.

Changed Conditions in China.

"Thus Chinese civilization has been weighed in the balance of time and not found wanting. But the conditions that have fostered that civilization have in recent years been greatly modified by steam and electricity. With the Himalayas on the west, vast deserts on the north and large bodies of water on the east and south, China was a country extremely difficult to approach from all sides in days not very long ago. There she was left for centuries to work out her destiny practically free from outside influence and foreign molestation.

"But the steamboat and telegraph have changed the whole situation of things, and rendered it impossible for her to lead such a national life as she could before. It has taken her some time to awake to this fact. On this account she has been called an unprogressive nation. This sentiment is voiced by Tennyson when he says, 'Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.'"

"But it is a mistake to think that China has been stationary. Compare China of the present day with China of fifty years ago, and the progress she has made will be at once apparent. It is unreasonable to expect China to break away from the long-established sway of custom in a moment. The inertia of centuries must first be overcome. The meetings of the Chinese and Western civilizations is a meeting of two social forces. We must look for the result not in the complete neutralization of one force by the other, but in the union of the two forces. It is the recovery from the shock of the collision that requires time. After the union of the forces is effected movement in the resultant direction may be expected to be rapid.

"Now, the population of the United States is estimated at 76,000,000 and the population of China is estimated at from 350,000,000 to 400,000,000, or about five times as large. We should expect, therefore, that a social or political movement which would stir up the whole people of the United States would, other conditions being equal, produce only one-fifth as much effect upon the people of China. But in order to obtain the same effect in China as in the United States, the force must be five times as great, or, if the force be the same, the time it is allowed to act must be five times as long. Thus for the apparently slow progress of the Chinese nation we have a scientific explanation.

"Suppose that Confucian missionaries were sent by the Chinese to foreign lands with the avowed purpose of gaining proselytes, and that these missionaries established themselves in New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and other cities, and that they built temples, held public meetings and opened schools. It would not be strange if they should gather around them a crowd of men, women, and children of all classes and conditions. If they were to begin their work by making vehement attacks on the doctrines of Christianity, denouncing the cherished institutions of the country, or going out of their way to ridicule the fashions of the day, and perhaps giving a learned discourse on the evil effects of corsets upon the general health of American women, it is most likely that they would be pelted with stones, dirt and rotten eggs for their pains.

"What would be the consequence, if instead of taking hostile demonstrations of this character philosophically, they should lose their temper, call in the aid of the police, and report the case to the Government at Washington for official interference. I verily believe that such action would render the missionaries so obnoxious to the American people as to put an end to their usefulness, and that the American Government would cause a law to be enacted against them as public nuisances. Can it be wondered at, then, that now and then we hear of riots occurring against missionaries in China, notwithstanding the precautionary measures taken by the local authorities to protect them? It must not be understood that I wish to justify or extenuate the lawless acts committed by ignorant mobs, nor do I underestimate the noble and unselfish efforts of Christian missionaries in general who spend the best part of their lives in China. What I desire to point out is that the preaching of the Gospel of Christ in the interior of China (except with great tact and discretion) will, in the nature of things, now and then run counter to popular prejudice and lead to some disturbance."

The World's Greatest Market.

In the course of an address at the American-Asiatic Dinner on the evening of January 26, this year, on the subject of "The Greatest Potential Market In the World," Mr. Wu said, in part:

"My sole object is to draw closer and cement the bonds of friendship that bind us. We are on a common ground. I am here to give encouragement to your work. While I am here I feel as though I were in the East.

"My country is called the greatest potential market of the world. You all know that China is a great market with her 400,000,000 population, which has to be fed, and provided with all the necessaries of life. She wants the wheat of the Platte, the cotton of the Carolinas, the steel of Pennsylvania and Alabama.

"She is building railroads, and she must have rails and steel and electric power and hundreds of other things. Until she is able to develop her natural resources she must get these things abroad. There is a fine field for you. It is for you to realize it.

"With your Pacific a fine highway and the Philippines at our door, you have great opportunities. If you don't come up it is your fault. China wants these things. You must go to her. China is like the mountain, she doesn't go to Mahomet. You must go to the mountain. You must be on the alert. If you don't look out, others will go, and you will lose your opportunity. That will not be our fault."

The Asiatic Question.

Perhaps one of the most significant addresses made by the Chinese diplomat was that delivered at the dinner of the Silk Association of America in New York on February 9, 1900. His toast was "The Asiatic Question." He said, among other things:

"When any disturbance or trouble has ocurred in China or elsewhere in the East, not only does the Government aggrieved demand compensation for the outrage, but beyond that they demand and obtain concession not pertaining to the matter in hand. In fact, they often make a pretext of a trouble, such as a missionary trouble, to exact advantages and concessions which may have no reference to the matter in point. In saying this I do not condemn the missionaries as a class in China. There are a good many pious and noble missionaries in China, and they have been and are still doing good work in every country in the East; but there is a black sheep in every flock, you know.

"So if a disturbance should occur to them, if a riot should happen, what is the consequence? Their Government would demand justice, and not only that, but, in addition to that, they obtain something else. That being the case, gentlemen, can you wonder that the Chinese and the other Asiatic people are at a loss to understand your policy and the policy of the nations in Europe? Nations who profess Christianity, nations who send missionaries to China and to other countries in the Far East, teaching lowliness of heart, one of whose doctrines is that if a man smite you on your right cheek you should turn to him the left, and who, instead of doing that, demand more than the right cheek—they want double cheek.

"Therefore, if those nations want to solve this Asiatic question one of the solutions is to make an open declaration of their policy. They should declare to China and the other Asiatic countries what their policy is, what they mean; they should tell them that if anything should befall any of the missionaries or merchants they will demand this or that. Then if this is all explained to them openly, why, we can understand better what you mean. But if, instead of doing that, under the cloak of sending missionaries to preach the Gospel, and if anything should happen to the missionaries (which in any nation you cannot help; sometimes my countrymen here have been murdered or assaulted by a low class of people), what can we do? What can you do? It is often done. So if anything should happen in China or Japan of that sort is it very strange for the rabble to do something without the knowledge of the authorities? And why should you not treat us the same way as you treat us here? All we want is an open declaration of your policy, fairness, and justice."

Monroe Doctrine for Asia.

In an address at the dedication of the new law school of the University of Pennsylvania Mr. Wu said:

"The United States has now become an important factor in the Far East, not only on account of her newly acquired possessions there, but also on account of her steadily increasing commerce with the nations in Asia. It behooves her to adopt a line of policy commensurate with the importance of the situation. Last December I attended one of the numerous exercises in commemoration of the death of Washington. The orator strongly advised the audience to read Washington's Farewell Address, remarking that he thought that not 10 per cent of that audience had ever seen that document. I took the hint, and on my return from that meeting availed myself of the first opportunity to peruse the address. What struck me most was the foresight and transcendent wisdom exhibited in every line of that address. For a foreign policy what can be grander than these words: 'Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all.'

"These should be written in gold and serve as a guide to every nation in the world. It corresponds in effect to what Confucius inculcate when he said: 'Let your words be sincere and truthful and your policy honorable and just.' This good counsel of Washington has been a potent factor in shaping the policy of this country and warding off foreign encroachments. When it became universally known that the policy of this young Republic, as foreshadowed by its founder, was that of keeping good faith and cultivating peace and harmony with all nations, a favorable impression was naturally created far and wide.

"All nations perceived that this country was pursuing a just policy, and did not dare to give the American people any cause of offence. And twenty-seven years afterward, when President Monroe issued his caveat against foreign aggressions on the American continents, it was tacitly acquiesced in by all foreign powers. Why? Because it was founded on principles of justice and self-protection. It was not entirely a new doctrine, but a liberal interpretation of the sound principles laid down by Washington. So, to secure the recognition of the 'open door' in China by the great powers, which has recently been brought about by your Government through the able Secretary of State, is not a departure from, but a continuation of, your traditional history.

"The question now arises whether it is not time for this country to extend the Monroe Doctrine to Asia. The Philippine islands are situated on the outskirts of Asia, and may be said to be at the very door of that continent. If it was necessary for President Monroe to declare any attempt to encroach upon any porton of the American continents, extending over 6,000 miles from Alaska to Patagonia, as dangerous to your peace and safety, what shall you say to this when you find that the mainland of Asia is not more than 600 hundred miles distant from the Philippines? If it was thought proper not to allow Porto Rico or any of the islands on this side of the Atlantic to pass into the possession of any foreign power, would it be advisable to look with indifference upon any encroachment on the mainland of Asia, especially the eastern portion, which is nearer to Manila than Porto Rco to Florida? I do not apprehend that any encroachment will take place. But the Monroe Doctrine, being the fixed policy of your Government, the natural logic is that it should be applied to that part of the world where this country has possessions. This policy is by no means a selfish one, but, as I have already remarked, is founded on justice and self-protection, and if persistently carried out, it will tend greatly to the preservation of peace wherever it is enforced."

MIDSUMMER YACHTING GOWNS.

In these two jaunty yachting frocks we have contrasting types of the styles for yachting and seaside gowns. The one to the right is of white flannel with its collarless double-breasted blouse and inverted pleats of the skirt strapped and released a short space below the knee. The other is of white duck, with strappings above the hem of the skirt, and a reefer jacket, almost short enough to suggest the bolero.

TOWED BY A SWORDFISH.

Dory Crew's Experience With a Monster of the Sea.

BOSTON, Mass., July 10.—A remarkable tale of a struggle with an enormous swordfish is told by Captain Daly and his dory mate, John Baker, of the fishing schooner Belle J. Neal. Captain Daly thus described the battle:

"On the morning of the Fourth we were in the south channel, and all that night it was calm and swordfish were so plenty that they rubbed the sides of our vessel. We went away in the dories before dawn and set trawls to each dory, and it was after we began to haul the gear the battle began. Baker felt the trawl go tug, tug, and said: 'Daly, I am fast to a prize.' Well, when the fish found that he was fast for good he began to kick up a terrible rumpus and no towboat ever dragged a dory through the water as fast as that gent which is lying on deck."

"Yes," said Baker, "we had as much foam under our boat as an ocean racer. The fellow was a monster of strength and towed us at a terrific speed for three hours before he got tired. Then Daly put the big bait knife into his most vital part, the gills. The fish weighed 548 pounds."

URGENT APPEAL FOR AID.

"Christian Herald" Cables $100,000 to India in Response to Request.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The "Christian Herald" has cabled a further remittance to India of $100,000 from the famine relief fund to be raised by the Interdenominational Relief Committee in the district where it is most needed. The money was sent in response to this cable message from the Rev. M. Frease, treasurer of the committee:

Baroda, India, July 9, 1900.

Louis Klopsch, New York:

No rain has yet fallen in the Gujarat and Rajputana provinces, and the rainfall has been inadequate elsewhere, absolutely destroying the hopes that were maintained of a favorable harvest. The prospects now are adverse to any improvement in the suffering and the situation has become a terrible one.

There are many thousands of orphans, utterly destitute, now thrown upon our hands, who must be cared for. In their behalf, we appeal to you to cable relief quick. FREASE.

She Wanted a License.

(From the Chicago News.)

"Is this the place to get a license for a dog?"
"Yes, miss!"
"Well, he is a little white poodle."
"That is immaterial, miss."
"And he is scarcely larger than a kitten. I do not think the dog-catchers would take him, but it is best to be on the safe side."
"Yes, miss, and do you wish a license?"
"I call him Tupper and he is a present from a friend."
"Here is——"
"You see, I wanted to make sure he was a genuine poodle; so I took him around to the bird store. The man said he was genuine."
"Miss, if you will only——"
"But Tupper's hair ruins his eyes. Yes, indeed. I must have it trimmed."
"There are people——"
"And he is sick so often. But the bird man told me that a genuine poodle is always sick."
"Miss——"
"I just wish you could see how intelligent he is."
"This gentleman is waiting——"
"You ought to see how cunning he looks when he eats."
"Miss, do you wish a license?"
"Well, er—how much is it?"
"Two dollars."
"Two dollars?"
"Yes, miss, and please hurry; there is a gentleman behind you waiting to procure a license for a mastiff."
"How much will he have to pay?"
"Two dollars, miss. All dogs are the same."
"It is an imposition. The idea of charging the same for a harmless poodle as you do for a horrid mastiff. I'll not pay it. I'll keep Tupper in the house," and then she gathered up her skirts and brushed out.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll at their villa in Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Washington, who are now at Bedford Springs, will sail for Europe next month.

Mrs. Ross Browne, widow of Captain Browne, U. S. N., is occupying her picturesque cottage at Vineyard Haven. The house is on a wide street, surrounded by a grove of oak trees, and bears the appropriate name "Summer Rest."

Gen. A. B. Carey and family are also spending the summer at Vineyard Haven. Their cottage is situated on a terraced slope, overlooking the bay. In memory of an ancient wind mill that once formed a part of the place, the Carey home is known as "Mill Terrace."

General Rochester and family, who also have a charming summer place, "Villa Soleil," at the Haven, now have as their guest Miss Alma Ruggles, daughter of General Ruggles, U. S. A. Mr. and Mrs. Francis were recent visitors of Miss Alice Rochester. They were en route to Bar Harbor in their handsome new yacht. Other cottagers at the famous old resort are Mrs. Woods, widow of the late Judge Woods, of the Supreme Court, and Mrs. S. P. Lee, Dr. Bright, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Bright have recently bought a spacious house, and are spending their first summer as cottagers at the Haven.

Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, of the Marine Hospital Service, at Washington, and Miss Myra B. Frank, daughter of Mrs. Bertha Frank, of Allegheny, Pa., will be married this evening at the Concordia Club, in Allegheny. Rev. Dr. M. Mayer, of the Temple, will officiate. Dr. Rosenau graduated at the Western University with the class of 1889, and was immediately afterward appointed to the marine service in this city. The bride has just graduated from Bryn Mawr. The young couple will travel extensively abroad.

Among the foreign contingent at Bedford Springs just now are M. de Wollant, Acting Charge d'Affaires of the Russian Embassy, and Mme. de Wollant, and Mr. Zelenoy, Second Secretary of the embassy.

Miss Gertrude Hartsock, daughter of Capt. J. S. B. Hartsock, will spend the remainder of the summer with her brother, Dr. Frederick M. Hartsock, U. S. A., at Fort Warren, Mass.

Mrs. N. S. Lincoln and Miss Natalie Lincoln are visiting Colonel Tyler's family at the Elms, their summer home at New London.

Rev. G. E. Maydwell, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, Alice and Grace, left the city today for Summit Grove, Pa., where they will remain for about two months.

Mr. Prynel W. Cavendish, of England, who is now at Newport, is the guest of Mr. Crackenthorpe, of the British Embassy.

Prof. Hans. Meyer has ascertained that the glaciers of Kilimanjaro are receding, like those on the Swiss mountains. The sonwfall on the African mountain takes place chiefly from March to July.

DO YOUR FEET ACHE AND BURN?
Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cools the feet and makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Cures corns, bunions, swollen, smarting, hot, callous, sore, and sweating feet. Allen's Foot-Ease relieves all pain and gives rest and comfort. We have over 30,000 testimonials. It cures while you walk. Try it today. All druggists and shoe stores sell it, 25 cents. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Keep Your Blood Cool
In hot weather, and make it pure, rich and healthy with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has a toning, invigorating effect on the whole system. It creates a good appetite, strengthens the nerves, overcomes that tired feeling, and braces you up to resist the effects of the heat and the danger of serious illness. Remember
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Best Medicine Money Can Buy.
HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation. Price 25 cents.

BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $4.
Twenty-two-carat gold crown, $3.50 up. Gold fillings, 75c up. Teeth extracted without pain, 25c. My prices lower, because of less office expense.
DR. PATTON, Dentist, 1213 Twelfth St. N. W.

When you **Leave Town** take with you a box of delightfully soft toilet powder.
TALCUTINE
Takes away objectionable features of perspiration. Sold and guaranteed at all drug and department stores.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHESAPEAKE BEACH
ON-THE-BAY.
ONE HOUR'S RIDE.
Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Crabbing, Dancing.
Sailing, Scenic Railway, Merry-go-round, Haley's Band, Parlor Cars.
EVERY AMUSEMENT FOR OLD AND YOUNG AND A BOARD WALK ONE MILE LONG

Week Day Trains.		Sunday Trains.	
Going.	Returning.	Going.	Returning.
10:00 a. m.	12:00 m.	10:00 a. m.	12:00 p. m.
11:00 a. m.	2:30 p. m.	11:00 a. m.	3:00 p. m.
2:00 p. m.	3:30 p. m.	2:00 p. m.	5:30 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	8:00 p. m.	3:00 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
6:00 p. m.	10:00 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	9:00 p. m.
		6:00 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
		7:00 p. m	

Take Columbia electric cars to District Line Depot—35 minutes' ride.
FARE, 50c. CHILDREN, 25c.
The elegantly equipped private car "San Juan" can be rented by parties for excursions to Chesapeake Beach. Sleeping accommodations for ten persons. Porter and cook furnished.
General offices, 1426 N. Y. ave.

Glen Echo Park
LAWN CONCERTS, 7. VAUDEVILLE, 8:30 to 10.
Dancing, two pavilions, 9 to 11.
HALEY'S WASHINGTON BAND.
AMPHITHEATRE, AEL SEATS, 10 CENTS.
DE BIERE CO., Magic and Illusions.
ALICE GILMORE, Vivacious Comedienne.
MEEKER-BAKER TRIO, Fun with Clowns.
A. C. LAWRENCE, Mimic and Ventriloquist.
FARLEY AND CONNORS, "New York Life."
No liquors. Nothing objectionable. jy9-tf

The Season's Success!
BEAUTIFUL
"WILDWOOD."
Polite Vaudeville and Dancing Every Evening at 8:15. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
NO CHARGE FOR ADMISSION.
Special arrangements made to picnics and family gatherings on the Old Mill Roof Garden.
Acres of ground—Picturesque surroundings.

Chevy Chase Lake.
GRAND NAVAL BATTLE AND WATER FIRE WORKS, evenings, beginning at 9 o'clock. ADMISSION FREE!
jy5-tf

FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS,
CHRIS. XANDER'S
BLACKBERRY CORDIALS.
You need to keep these cordials in the house. $2 and $3 gallon; 60c and 75c quart.
909 Seventh St. 'Phone 1425. No Branches.

EXCURSIONS.

RIVER VIEW The Favorite Family Resort.
More Amusements Than Any Other Resort About Washington.

STEAMER SAMUEL J. PENTZ
Daily at 10 a. m., 2:15 and 6:45 p. m. Sundays, 11 a. m., 2:45 and 6:15 p. m.
PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TRIPS EVERY SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY.
TICKETS, 25c. CHILDREN, 15c.
Saturday—Family Day Trips—10 a. m., 2:15 p. m. Tickets, 10c to every one.

Chautauqua (She-Talk-A-Way) Beach
(Formerly Bay Ridge). Special attractions for the weeks 9th to 23d. Concerts afternoon and night by National Guard Band, Washington, Keyes' Ladies' Band, New York; soloists, illustrated songs, lectures, etc. Finest bathing, crabbing, boating. Many amusements. Trains from B. & O. station. jy9-tf

Marshall Hall and Indian Head Trips
Steamer Charles Macalester.
Every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday at 8:30 p. m. Summer schedule, daily, 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sundays, 11 a. m., 2:30, and 6:30 p. m.
Prof Schroeder's Band. All amusements.
Fare Round Trip.....25 CENTS.
je9-tf

MOTHER'S BREAD.
Give the Children Mother's Bread
When the children ask for "a piece of bread and butter" it's your duty to give them CORBY'S MOTHER'S BREAD. It's the bread with nourishment in it. It's healthy bread; it's bread that makes beautiful, rosy cheeked children. Delivered to grocers fresh three times a day—so you can always get it fresh.
5 Cents a Loaf.
Corby's Modern Bakery,
2335 Brightwood Ave.
ap11-tf

PLAITING Pinking, Ruffling, and all kinds of fine stitching. Sewing Machines repaired and warranted, $1.00.
At OPPENHEIMER'S, 514 9th St. N. W.

$400 Symphony
The best of all self-playing Organs—Wilcox & White make—latest style and design—12 rolls of music included—
$190 Cash,
or $215 on easy time payments.
Droop's Music House,
925 Penna. Ave.
Steinway and other leading pianos.

ROYAL Baking Powder.
Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Haines' Washington Store,
Penna. Ave. and 8th St. S. E.
Open Until 11 o'Clock Saturday Nights,
But Closed All Day Sundays.