

PRESIDENT A BUSY CITIZEN.

Suggested That He Be Given an Assistant.

SATURDAY ALWAYS 'FIELD DAY.'

Rush of People Continues to Break All White House Records—Roosevelt No Noice at the Business of Shaking Hands—Senator Hanna Calls Early and Remains Late.

If ex-Senator William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, now president of the Spanish Claims Commission, who recently wrote a newspaper article on the necessity of having an Assistant President of the United States, could have been at the White House Saturday morning he would have been convinced that his article was both timely and sensible. He would have been convinced, however, that Senator Lodge's bill for a new White House was not introduced a day too soon.

Chandler's bright idea is that one President should see people, and the other attend to business, as he thinks it is impossible for one President to do both. However popular this idea may be with those who have been President and those who hope to be, it is not likely to find favor with President Roosevelt, because he is successfully seeing people as well as attending to public business.

Saturday was a test of his good nature, and his powers of endurance, and of his ability to successfully meet the gauntlet and come up sound and smiling.

His doing on that day furnished a fair sample of how rules are ignored and the old adage observed, "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost."

Before the President had finished his breakfast the callers commenced to arrive, and the number of United States Senators on hand was much larger than usual, as the Senate had adjourned early on Monday, leaving its members free to make appointments for Saturday.

is Callers' Day. It is the habit of Senators to put their constituents and other callers off by saying, "Well, I'll go with you on Saturday, as it is the only day when the Members of the House are much given to this practice also, and on Saturday every one of the 400 stationers seemed to have brought two or three friends with him."

Just before 11 o'clock the President came bounding out of the Cabinet Room, up the little stairs to Mr. Cortelyou's workshop, and "made the rounds." That is, he took each of his visitors in turn by the hand, said he was very, very glad to see him, listened to what he had to say, and then passed on to the next.

Having disposed of the first relay, he folded back into the Cabinet Room. This was about 11:30, and Mr. Cortelyou, at that hour when the real trouble begins. First of all, there was Mr. Hanna of Ohio, who, according to general opinion, is to be "turned down" by the present Administration, and Dietrich of Nebraska, and Beveridge of Indiana, and Gallinger of New Hampshire, and Pritchard of North Carolina, and many more.

Michigan Filed a Protest. There was also Representative William A. Smith of Michigan, heading a delegation of Michigan Republicans, bearing typewritten copies of a statement, going to show that the Michigan Republicans demanded protection for their best sugar interests.

POOR LO AND HIS HAIR-CUT.

Indian Commissioner Jones Explains Order.

STRONGER THAN WAS INTENDED.

Will Be Applied Only to the "Blanket" Redskins—A Cake of Soap as a Civilizing Agency—Caused by the Personal Condition of the Aborigine Visitors to Washington at Their Visits.

Mr. William A. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, says that the order for all lo'os to abstain from the use of paint and football hair is a trifle harsh, and that, as an "order," it will not be enforced.

According to Commissioner Jones there was a mistake made in drafting the order, and incidentally he declares that it is not an order anyhow. It is merely a request. The poor aborigine is not going to be coerced, says Commissioner Jones. The Indian agents have merely been instructed to make it hard for him if he does not comply with the instructions recently sent out to all wielders of the tomahawk.

Stronger Than Intended. Commissioner Jones further declared last night that he hadn't scanned the order, which was prepared by a subordinate, with the proper care and consideration.

"For otherwise," said Commissioner Jones, "I would have made the order less misleading. Of course the Indian agents know what the order means. It is very simple, but the general public was very properly led to believe that the use of the word 'order' was intended to give the death penalty being inflicted, and that the order was continued to wear lo'os and having locks he would be drawn and quartered, and sent to the Happy Hunting Grounds with great dispatch."

"This was not the intention of the order. Oh, no! This was not the intention. Far from it."

Commissioner Jones, preserver of the poor red man's morals and physical well-being, has himself a generous growth of hair. His locks are flecked with grey and inclined to curl in graceful waves.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is a humane man above everything. In the talk with The Times reporter he told for the first time the inside facts concerning the order forcing Indians to shave their hair cut and keep their faces free from pigment.

Origin of the Order. During the past few months especially many of Uncle Sam's wards from the wigwams and teepees of the far West have visited the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his mosquito-carpeted private office. They brought with them all the physical possessions of their race. There was dirt upon some of them; that was healthy when the pilgrims landed. Many of them had not washed since Columbus discovered America, and even an Indian adorned the head of each would have a barber wish with desire to put the shears to it.

The savage visitors put many notions into the head of Mr. Jones, the Indian man, who is always on the alert for improvements in red man affairs. He consulted with his aids, and it was decided that the Indian must wash, and that he must wash often.

"A cake of soap," says Commissioner Jones, "is the surest road to civilization ever invented. But we can't do anything with the old Indians, and we won't try to. We will let the old fellows wear their hair long and daub their faces until they are out. That is all that is left for them."

HIS FIRST FRAUD ORDERS.

Postmaster General Payne Puts Several Companies on His List.

Mr. Payne, the new Postmaster General, signed his first fraud orders today. They apply to the following concerns:

The Equitable Redemption Company. The Jefferson Guaranty and Surety Company. The Phoenix Investment Company. The Globe Investment Company, at Lexington, Ky. The Webster Estate, H. D. Van Norden, trustee, 153 Milk Street, Boston.

It is charged that in an indirect way H. D. Van Norden represented himself to be the trustee of an estate named "The Webster Estate," and as such trustee had a large sum of money to loan; that he required prospective borrowers to advance him other fees for examining the titles to the properties offered as securities, and that he never made a loan and had no money to loan, but took this means of securing remittances from persons desiring to borrow money.

It is also alleged that there is no such concern as "The Webster Estate," but that this name is fictitious and was adopted simply to make people believe the false representation that he had money to loan.

PROMINENT BUSINESS MAN PASSES AWAY.

THE DEATH OF GEORGE T. BUDD. Engaged in the Confectionery Trade in Washington for Thirty Years—High Up in Masonic Circles.

Mr. George Thomas Budd, for many years a well-known confectioner of this city, died last night at his residence, 1400 Broadway Street, after a protracted illness of typhoid fever, which he contracted last week. He was born in Baltimore, Md., on July 17, 1852, and spent his youth in that city.

In Business Thirty Years. About thirty years ago he came to this city, establishing himself in the confectionery business in partnership with Mr. Hinke. He opened his business at 510 Ninth Street, where he remained ever since.

His partner died about eleven years ago, and Mr. Budd continued the business himself, being aided by his nephew. Four years ago Mr. Charles G. Muedon entered into partnership with him, although the business was managed under Mr. Budd's name. Shortly after Thanksgiving he was stricken with typhoid fever, and died.

PRINCE ADMITS DEBT.

Claim Against Young Korean Will Be Settled.

Prince Eulwha, the second son of the King of Korea, against whom suit was filed in the District Court on Saturday by Wolf Brothers, bankers and brokers, to recover \$30,000 claimed to be due on a promissory note, admits the indebtedness.

When the matter was first discussed by Minister Minoh and his secretary, Sangku Ye, on Saturday night, it was suggested that it was probable that the debt was incurred by the prince as the result of a deal in stocks. The prince, in discussing that matter, however, did not state the circumstances under which the indebtedness was created, further than to say that it was for money borrowed.

The prince, it is understood, will not return to Roonoke College at Salem, Va., but will in the future pursue his studies at some educational institution in the North.

CODE FAVORS INDUSTRIES.

Business Can Be Operated on 10 Per Cent Basis.

OLD LAW WAS PROHIBITORY.

Clause May Not Be Allowed to Remain—Amendments Have Been Added to the New Code Which Would Cause Its Repeal in the Very Near Future.

There is a clause in the District Code which, if allowed to remain, would seem to make Washington a manufacturing city. It provides that any stock corporation for business purposes shall be allowed to operate with 10 per cent of its capital stock in paid in. In this respect the code places Washington on the same basis as other cities in respect to the establishment of manufacturing plants.

Under the old laws the difficulties in the way of starting a manufacturing plant were such that they amounted to practical prohibition. For instance, there was a law that corporations seeking to do certain kinds of business must show a bona fide capital of \$100,000 all paid in. This in itself deterred many from attempting to start the industries which flourish in other cities.

Corporations Were Held at Bay. This law and the refusal of the District Building Department to issue permits for the erection of structures of the kind required for manufacturing purposes have in effect, until now, kept the manufacturers out of the District of Columbia.

This law and the practice of the Building Department have been justified in part by public opinion. The idea has had wide currency that the Capital City should be reserved from the smoke of the furnace and the rattle of the factory wheel. The present smoke law which the Commissioners are finding so much difficulty in enforcing had its inspiration in the same notion that the manufacturing of the public buildings must not be blackened by the grime of coal smoke.

All these prohibitory laws have been aimed at the realization of the idea that Washington is not and ought not to be a manufacturing city. During the first century of the city's existence they have been eminently successful in keeping the whirl of the engine wheel at a distance and commerce among the forgotten arts.

Of late, however, a change of view has found frequent expression in the trade organizations and in some of the citizens' associations of the District. Men like Mr. B. H. Warner have had the courage to oppose the notion that Washington should be without the manufacturing industries. They have said that the dignity is suffering from the want of proper means of employment.

The fact is cited that a Washington boy has a much poorer chance to make a living than a boy in New York, Chicago, or Baltimore. The fact is also cited that there are not enough conditions to go around, and that the best young men of the Capital, born and reared here, are obliged to go away for employment, or starve.

Factory Must Be Added. This condition of affairs, which is declared to be untenable and anomalous, is said to be the condition of affairs which is declared to be untenable and anomalous. It is said that the City of Washington has now reached a point where it must cease to grow in all that goes to make a great city unless the factory is added to the clerical and the Government employ and to the few professional positions in which the energies of the men of the city and of the city are expended.

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Lansburgh & Bro Dress Goods Greatly Sacrificed.

29c cents yard for All-Wool Whipcord and Cheviot Mixture. This price bids good for tomorrow only; 45c. values.

37c cents yard for All-Wool Henrietta Challies and Albatross; all colors; mixed quantity; 50c. values.

49c cents yard for 26-inch Imported Navy Blue Imperial Serge; Sic. value.

69c cents yard for soft, All-Wool Crepe de Chine; some good colors in this lot. These are 85c. values.

75c cents yard for 56-inch extra fine Cheviot All-Wool; all colors; splendid for early spring tailor suits; \$1 values.

89c cents yard for extra quality Whipcord; colors are gray, brown, helle, mode, tan, reseda, red, navy, &c. These are \$1.15 values.

Black All-Wool Pebble Cloth, a desirable fabric for shirts or dress, medium weight—pretty, neat design; special, 45 in. 48c
Black All-Wool Mystrel, the latest novelty; drapes nicely over colors or black; special, 46 in. yard. 60c
Black Mohair Sicilian, bright, high luster; this is an extra value; special, One Day Only. 9c. value, 54 in., yard. 75c

Lansburgh & Bro 420 to 426 Seventh Street.

Peter Grogan. Credit For All Washington. Crippled Prices. Ladies' Desks in Oak and Mahogany. Parlor Lamps. Gold-leaf Sofas and Chairs. Music Cabinets Reduced. Easiest Payments Ever Known. Peter Grogan, 817-819-821-823 7th St. Between H and I Sts.

WE HAVE JUST FINISHED OUR INVENTORY AND ARE NOW BEGINNING TO RECEIVE OUR NEW 1902 GOODS. BEFORE THEY ARE GOING TO CLOSE OUT.

FIVE BARGAINS IN NEW PIANOS AT SPECIAL PRICE, \$175. N. B.—These 5 Pianos are the last of our Xmas stock and must be sold at once. Sanders & Stayman Co. Pianos, Organs and Music, 1327 F Street. Percy S. Foster, 218-B MANAGER. \$5 Teeth that Fit, Including Painless Extraction. GR. PATTON'S Painless Dental Parlor, 910 F N. W. 2d Floor. Shaifer, 14th and I Sts. Headquarters for FLORAL DESIGNS of every description.

WE OFFER WOMEN'S HEAVY WINTER OUTERGARMENTS AT REDUCED PRICES, thus affording an opportunity for selection from a stock of strictly first-class garments at a decided saving and at a time when such goods are most needed. Long Cloaks of heavy Venetian cloth, the newest shape in a fitted back with the desirable empire yoke, felt graceful sleeves, with deep folded cuffs; velvet collar; silk lined to waist; sizes 32, 34, and 36. \$15.00 each. Were \$25.00. Very fine Venetian Cloth English-made Raglans, with full empire back, gathered at waist in graceful folds with buttoned strap of same cloth; lower full sleeves with folded cuffs; velvet collar; fine stitching used effectively as trimming—dark gray and tan; sizes 32 to 40. \$24.00 each. Were \$38.00. Tailor-made Walking Suits in the neat pin stripe cheviot, Norfolk jackets; plain lined three skirts, with the usual stitching on bottom; sizes 34, 35, and 36. \$15.00 each. Were \$25.00. Misses' Fine Tan and Black Kersey Coats, heavy weight; half-fitted back; large revers and storm collar; double-breasted; silk-lined throughout; sizes 14, 15, and 16. \$7.50 each. Were \$12.50. A special rack of little girls' three-quarter winter cloaks, comprising the leading shades and cuts, and including dainty half-fitting frocks and empire shapes. All are silk-lined throughout and rows of trimmings or less liberally used as trimmings. Fashionable shades of tan, brown, mahogany, and castor; sizes 8 to 14. \$9.75 each. Were \$15.00 and \$16.50. Third floor. WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

WOODWARD and Lothrop

New York—Washington—Paris

Until Further Notice Store Will Close at 5:30 P. M.

Clearance Sale

Of Our Remaining Stock of FURS. Every piece has been marked down from the original price. Included are handsome Persian Lamb and Near Seal Jackets, Scarfs of mink, sable fox, Isabella fox, Persian, marten, opossum, gray fox, blue fox, etc.

Muffs to match are proportionately reduced. Considering the extreme fashionableness of furs, and the high character of our present stock, which was marked very low originally, the opportunity now offered is especially worthy of consideration.

Persian Lamb Jackets. \$68.00. Were \$110.00. Persian Lamb Jackets. \$90.00. Were \$125.00. Fine Near Seal Jackets, with Persian revers and collars. \$34.00. Were \$48.00. Fine Near Seal Jackets, chin-chilla revers and collars. \$50.00. Were \$74.00. Black Astrakhan Capes, satin lined. \$15.00. Were \$24.00. Mink Scarfs, with long streamer tails. \$12.50. Were \$18.50. Mink Scarfs, with cluster streamers. \$11.50. Were \$15.50 and \$16.50. Persian Scarfs, with marten tails. \$12.50. Were \$18.50 and \$21.00. Fox Scarfs. \$25.00. Were \$35.00. Fox Scarfs. \$28.50. Were \$38.00. Third floor.

Clearance Sale of Winter Outergarments (Women's and Girls'). We offer Women's Heavy Winter Outergarments at reduced prices, thus affording an opportunity for selection from a stock of strictly first-class garments at a decided saving and at a time when such goods are most needed.

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