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CLOSED TODAY.

Sale of the estate of H. King, jr., continues on Tuesday.

KING'S PALACE,

812-814 7th st. 715 Market Space.

## SOCIETY NOTES.

Among the autumn weddings will be that of Miss Marie Davis, the daughter of Mrs. M. E. Davis, of this city, to Mr. Dowling Ware, of Richmond, Va. The honeymoon trip will include a winter of European travel, after which Mr. and Mrs. Ware will reside in New York.

The Misses Newton, who have been absent in Europe the past two years, have returned to their K street home.

Dr. and Mrs. Lincoln, who have been spending a portion of September at Deer Park, are again at home.

Col. and Mrs. Cushing and Miss Sadie Cushing have returned from Ohio, but will not open their new home on Connecticut avenue until after October 1.

Mr. Edward D. Corcoran has sent out cards announcing the marriage of his daughter, Miss Anna Elizabeth Corcoran, to Dr. Jay Seltzer, of Philadelphia. At home cards are inclosed for Thursdays after October 1, at No. 1410 Walnut street.

The engagement is announced of Miss Juliana Stevens Baker to Mr. John Potter Cuyler, of Baltimore. Miss Baker is a granddaughter of the late Commodore T. A. Conover, U. S. N., and a great-granddaughter of Col. John Stevens. Mr. Potter is a son of the late Lieut. R. R. Cuyler, U. S. N., of Georgia.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bickerman have returned from Newport, and are spending these late September days with relatives at Laurel.

Miss Fannie Donaldson, of New Hampshire avenue, who has been at Narragansett and Bar Harbor during the summer, has returned to the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Gottlieb Spitzer announce the betrothal of their daughter, Rosa, to Mr. Elias Blandheim. At home this evening from 8 to 10 p. m., 442 H street northwest.

Dr. J. E. Cox, of Iowa, is visiting Mr. J. M. Hiatt and family, of Capitol Hill.

Wimodaughsis will hold its annual rally Wednesday evening at headquarters, 1425 New York avenue. A program of musical and literary excellence will be an attractive feature of the occasion.

### Police Looking for a Policeman.

The Washington police have been asked to look out for and arrest John E. Reidy, a brother officer, from St. Louis, who is wanted for embezzlement. Reidy had charge of the police fund in St. Louis, though a private in the ranks, and is accused of appropriating the sum of $8,290 to his own use. On the day he left that city, a short time ago, he drew from the bank which held the police fund $4,000 in notes of the denomination of $100 each.

### Zed Tayman Is Laid to Rest.

Mr. Zed Tayman, brother of James H. Tayman, of this city, died suddenly Friday morning, at his home near Nottingham, Prince George county, Md. The deceased was fifty-eight years of age. The funeral was held Saturday afternoon at his late home, and interment was made in the family burying ground at Linden, Md.

### It Saves the Croupy Children.

Seaview, Va.—We have a splendid sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and our customers coming from far and near speak of it in the highest terms. Many have said that their children would have died of croup if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given.—Kellam & Curren. The 25 and 50-cent sizes for sale by Henry Evans, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, 938 F street, and Connecticut avenue and S street northwest, and 1428 Maryland avenue northeast.

# DR. KENT ANSWERS WRIGHT

## Takes Direct Issue With the Commissioner of Labor.

## DO THE POOR GROW POORER?

### The Reverend Gentleman Declares They Do, Notwithstanding the Statistics Furnished by the Commissioner—His Reasons Clearly Defined for This Position.

Rev. Alexander Kent based his discourse at yesterday's service at the People's Church on the article contributed recently to a magazine by Carroll D. Wright in which article the Commissioner of Labor contraverts the assertion commonly heard and generally believed that while the rich are growing richer the poor are growing poorer.

Dr. Kent said: "It seeks to show that while the poor are not getting their fair share of the increasing wealth of the country, they are, after all, getting more than formerly, and with a fair prospect of increasing their percentage of gain as they grow in mental and moral power."

Dr. Kent proceeded to consider the evidence presented by Commissioner Wright in support of his contention. He said: "It may be that we have magnified the evils of the present and minimized those of the past, and so it may do us good to look for a little while from the standpoint of one whose business is to study such questions in the light of all the facts that the general census of the Government and the special machinery of the Bureau of Labor have enabled him to gather."

Dr. Kent quoted Commissioner Wright as saying that the industrial situation has more to do with social conditions than any other factor, and agreed with him. Dr. Kent maintained that whether the poor are growing poorer or not there is no shadow of doubt as to the serious inequity, the radical injustice of the present distribution of wealth, and it was this he said, which lies at the real root of the popular feeling.

Dr. Kent said: "I have confidence enough in human nature to believe that if poor people generally got all they earned they would recognize the fact, and it wouldn't disturb them if others earned more. It is the feeling that they do not get all they earn; that they are regularly and legally robbed of a large part of their earnings, and that it is this part of their earnings unjustly and wrongfully taken that goes to make the vast accumulations of the rich and creates such serious disparity of conditions between rich and poor.

"It is this feeling, I say, that breeds resentment and keeps alive the social unrest we all observe. Even if we grant Mr. Wright all that he claims in this matter, we would not concede that the demand of the masses for a just distribution of the common product is in any degree weakened. The ground of feeling against the enormously rich is not that they are growing rich while others are growing poorer, but that they are growing rich unjustly; growing rich by gains that are disharmonious; growing rich by gettings that are other people's earnings. And, so far as this feeling is grounded in fact, it must continue to increase in power until it compels the establishment of ethical relations."

"Commissioner Wright holds that the average annual earnings of each employe engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits were $247 in 1859, and $445 in 1890. But there is one point which he failed to cover, and that is proof of decrease in the number of the unemployed. I have sought in vain for accurate statistics upon this subject. I have not found any on which the Bureau of Labor has put its stamp.

"Perhaps it is impossible to obtain such statistics, but I think they might be had with as near an approach to accuracy as many others which the Bureau of Labor has seen fit to gather. The failure to present these has in my mind worked a little injury to the standing of the bureau in the thought of working men.

"It looks to me as if it were a subject which the bureau feared to face—a matter which the Congress of the country thinks it best should remain unrevealed. If it could be shown that the number of the unemployed is decreasing, then the facts respecting increase of wages and increase of earnings would be conclusive evidence of improved industrial conditions. But we know that the increase in wages has not taken place through a scarcity of men. We know that it is not due to any spirit of humanity on the part of the average employer.

"Wages have been forced up through the power of labor organizations, and through the policy which they have pursued in limiting the number of apprentices and keeping down the number of skilled men in their several crafts. When the Homestead strike occurred there were thousands of men, according to the testimony of Carnegie, ready to go to work if the State would give them protection.

"So in the recent strike of the coal miners, there was no fear on the part of operators that they would not be able to get other men. Their only fear was that the strikers would not allow other men to work. There are no doubt thousands of men who have learned to prefer idleness, and who do not want to work, but there are enough men eager and willing to work even at present wages to man every mine, furnace, shop and factory in the land, and still leave a surplus. All that Mr. Wright says about increase of wages in the ranks of organized labor may be true, and still there may be a larger number of men and women dependent upon the charity of others than in the earlier years of our history.

"Certainly industrial conditions are not ideal. There is immense room for improvement. If we have the gains alleged, so much the better. It will be all the easier to make others.

"Commissioner Wright assures us," continued Dr. Kent, "that while in 1850 there were in the almshouses of the land 2,171 paupers for every 1,000,000 inhabitants, there were in 1890 only 1,166 to each 1,000,000. This statement is remarkable when taken in connection with the rapid growth of crime. Perhaps this offers the explanation.

"In eight years, beginning with 1886, the number of murders and homicides increased from 1,449 to 7,747. If the decrease of pauperism is to be taken as an indication of improved industrial conditions, what are we to infer from this tremendous increase in the number of criminals of the most dangerous sort? The greatest percentage of increase was among native born whites.

"It appears that statistics of pauperism in this country apply only to inmates of almshouses. The many who are supported by or who support themselves by begging are not counted. Statistics show 73,045 in almshouses in 1890. We know that many thousands here in Washington have had to be supported for several winters who never saw the inside of an almshouse.

"Is it possible that justice between each man and society has been secured when 99 out of every 100 are in the power of the other one and must inevitably remain there so long as the existing industrial arrangements continue? Mr. Wright admits that the poor are being robbed of their rightful earnings to a large extent. All that he attempts to prove is that, despite this fact, their condition is still improving.

"The gulf then between the rich and the poor is widening and there is nothing in the present system that tends to bridge over or contract it. Mr. Wright maintains that when wealth is used productively there can be little difference whether it be contributed by thousands to the common stock, or manipulated by a small association owning the bulk of it.

"It certainly makes a difference to the community whether the power which this wealth represents is so widely diffused that it cannot be easily centered and used to defeat their will, or whether it is concentrated in the hands of a few so that they can use it to carry an election, buy a legislature, or influence a court.

"Society can never settle down into ethical activities, and move along the lines of a normal development, until justice has practical recognition in the general industrial organization."

### A SERMON ON PRAYER.

#### Dr Hugh Johnston Talks of Man's Need for It.

Rev. Hugh Johnston, D. D., preached the sermon at the Metropolitan Church yesterday.

Dr. Johnston alluded to his return from Europe in his opening remarks and to the fact that the church is beginning its fall work. "It seems fitting, at this time," he said, "that we choose the subject of prayer.

"There is the broad biblical meaning and the narrow popular meaning of the term prayer. Many think of prayer as only the asking for specific gifts, health, fair weather, good harvests, temporal welfare. But there is much more in the true meaning. Prayer is communion with God, the offering of our hearts to Him, the pouring out of our souls to a true friend."

Dr. Johnston said that belief in God necessitates prayer. The two are one, and if a man does not pray he cannot believe. He stated that wherever man is found, in no matter what state of civilization or barbarism, no matter what his belief, he prays to his God. This, said the speaker, shows that it is in our very nature to pray.

He defined prayer as the expression of our needs, the plea of our guilt and contrition, and the meditation on God, what He is, His Goodness.

When we pray we should feel the presence of God with us; we should be sincere, we should resolve to forsake our sins, and we should pray in Jesus' name.

If we supplicate of God in this way, God is ready to hear us and to answer our prayers.

There is a sweet reasonableness in the belief in the efficacy of prayer. We believe that our friends among men will heed our requests and give us gifts. Men are masters of the elements. They are able to help us to command circumstances to our aid—partially, at least. It is a strained idea that God may do as much and even infinitely more, as He is infinitely powerful.

### TAKE THE CHILD TO CHURCH.

#### A Thoughtful Discourse by Rev. S. Reese Murray

The Rev. S. Reese Murray, pastor of the Fifteenth Street M. E. Church, preached a sermon there yesterday on the timely topic of "Childless Pews." The general discussion was suggested by the text from Isaiah: "Behold, I and the children whom God hath given me."

The preacher discussed first the family as the social unit and the consequent inseparability from it of children in the religious life. The earliest form of Christian church worship, he said, was the family. It was to the family that the apostles talked. Then came the church building, by reason of which the family feeling was lost, and this continued for some centuries, until a new spirit was infused into the social spirit by the Reformation. Then came the introduction of the pew for the family, a rather uncomfortable institution for the children, who could see nothing except what was above them. These childless pews presage a powerless church in the future. They mean no successors in the work, and the destruction of the family idea.

The sermon was a powerful plea for a return to the beauty and importance of making the child an integral part of the family at church.

### REV. J. W. DUFFY'S RETURN.

#### Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church Crowded by His Friends.

The pulpit of Mount Vernon Place M. E. Church was filled yesterday morning by Rev. J. A. Boyd, the presiding elder, who preached on the subject of the Trinity. In the evening, Rev. J. W. Duffy, pastor of the church, preached his first sermon since his vacation. His text was:

"When I consider Thy heavens, the work of Thy fingers and the stars which Thou hast ordained, what is man that Thou art mindful of him? And the son of man, that Thou visitest him? Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honor."

The discourse was devoted to a consideration of the relative position which man occupies as a part of God's plan of creation.

"If you are looking only from the material point of view," he said, "man is, indeed, but a small part of creation. But there is something about man more than matter. If God made the stars to wheel and shine in space for a million years, and then made his crowning work, man, to be here for three-score years and ten, and that was to be the end of him, it would be to reverse the very order of creation.

"If he is only to experience the sufferings and disappointments of this life, his creation would be a cruelty as well as a failure.

"There is implanted in man a capability and desire to reach out for something better. The space of six feet by three was never intended to hold his splendid powers. A John Newton, a John Wesley or a John Knox can never have those powers limited to the grave, nor can you."

### McKendree Sunday School Reunion.

McKendree Sunday School held its autumn reunion yesterday morning, with a specially arranged program by its superintendent, R. W. Belt. The scripture lesson was read by Miss Burton.

Five-minute addresses were made on inspiration gathered for the service of God, "From the mountains," by Miss Gertrude Phillips; "From the ocean," by the pastor, Dr. Naylor; "From the stay-at-homes," A. O. Latham. Prof. Chase, with an orchestra, furnished the music.

At night Dr. Naylor, with an address to the Epworth League, installed the officers-elect, who were: President, Albert Harris; vice presidents, S. S. Culbertson, Miss Alice Fulmer, Dr. W. B. Beebe, Mrs. F. J. Mackenzie; secretary, George Todd; treasurer, Archie W. Davis; superintendent of junior league, Miss Josephine Burton.

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# PRAISES TO GOD IN SONG

## Doctor Talmage Discourses o Melody in the Churches.

## TRIUMPHS OF SACRED MUSIC

### To Stand Up in the Pews and Throw Voice Into Acclamations of Victory Is the Prerogative of Worshippers—No Sleep at the Divine Coronation.

Dr. Talmage, prefacing his sermon at the First Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, gave notice that he would next Sunday resume preaching in the evening as in the morning.

The subject of Dr. Talmage's discourse yesterday morning was "Music in Churches," the text being from second Chronicles, fifth and thirteenth verses—"It came even to pass, as the trumpeters and singers were as one, to make one sound to be heard in praising and thanking the Lord."

To an overflowing audience the preacher said:

There has been much discussion as to where music was born. I think that at the beginning, "when the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy," the earth heard the echo. The cloud on which the angels stood to celebrate the creation was the birthplace of song. The stars that glitter at night are only so many keys of celestial pearl on which God's fingers play the music of the spheres. Inanimate nature is full of God's stringed and wind instruments. Silence itself—perfect silence—is only a musical rest in God's great anthem of worship. Wind among the leaves, insect humming in the summer air, the rush of tallow upon beach, the ocean far out sounding its everlasting psalm, the bobolink on the edge of the forest, the quail whistling up from the grass, are music.

I propose to speak about sacred music, first showing you its importance and then stating some of the obstacles to its advancement.

I draw the first argument for the importance of sacred music from the fact that God commanded it. Through Paul he tells us to admonish one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, through David he cries out: "Sing ye to God, all ye kingdoms of the earth." And there are many other passages I might name proving that it is as much a man's duty to sing as it is his duty to pray. Indeed, I think there are more commands in the Bible to sing than there are to pray.

I draw another argument for the importance of this exercise from the impressiveness of the exercise. You know something of what secular music has achieved. You know it has made its impression upon governments, upon laws, upon literature, upon whole generations. One inspiring national air is worth 30,000 men as a standing army. There comes a time in the battle when one bugle is worth a thousand muskets. In the earlier part of our civil war the Government proposed to economize in bands of music, and many of them were sent home; but the generals in the army sent word to Washington: "You are making a very great mistake. We are falling back and falling back. We have not enough music." I have to tell you that no nation or church can afford to severely economize in music.

Why should we rob the programs of worldly gaiety when we have so many appropriate songs and tunes composed in our own day, as well as that magnificent inheritance of church psalmody, which has come down fragrant with the devotions of other generations—tunes no more worn out than when our great-grandfathers climbed up on them from the church pew to glory? Dear old souls, how they used to sing! And in those days there were certain tunes married to certain hymns, and they have lived in peace a great while, these two old people, and we have no right to divorce them. Born as we have been amid this great wealth of church music, augmented by the compositions of artists in our day, we ought not to be tempted out of the sphere of Christian harmony, and try to seek unconsecrated sounds.

Do you not know that a singing church is always a triumphant church? If a congregation is silent during the exercise or partially silent, it is the silence of death. If when the hymn is given out you hear the faint hum of here and there a father and mother in Israel, while the vast majority are silent, that minister of Christ who is presiding needs to have a very strong constitution if he does not get the chills. He needs not only the grace of God, but nerves like whalebone. It is amazing how some people with voice enough to discharge all their duties in the world, when they come into the house of God have no voice to discharge this duty. I really believe that if the Church of Christ could rise up and sing as it ought to sing, where we have a hundred souls brought into the kingdom of Christ there would be a thousand.

There is nothing makes me so nervous as to sit in a pulpit and look off on an audience with their eyes three-fourths closed and their lips almost shut, mumbling the praises of God. During my recent absence I preached to a vast audience, and all the music they made together did not equal one skylark. People do not sleep at a coronation. Do not let us sleep when we come to a Saviour's crowning. In order to a proper discharge of this duty, let us stand up, save as age or weakness or fatigue excuses us. Seated in an easy pew we cannot do this duty half so well as when, upright, we throw our whole body into it. Let our song be like an acclamation of victory. You have a right to sing. Do not surrender your prerogative.

We want to rouse all our families upon this subject. We want each family of our congregation to be a singing school. Childish petulance, obduracy and intractability would be soothed if we had more singing in the household, and then our little ones would be prepared for the great congregation on Sabbath day, their voices uniting with our voices in the praises of the Lord. After a shower there are scores of streams that come down the mountain side with voices rippling and silvery, pouring into one river, and then rolling in united strength to the sea. So I would have all the families in our church send forth the voice of prayer and praise, pouring it into the great tide of public worship that rolls on and on to empty into the great, wide heart of God. Never can we have our churches sing as they ought until our families sing as they ought.

There will be a great revolution on this subject in all our churches. God will come down by his Spirit and rouse up the old hymns and tunes that have not been more than half awake since the time of our grandfathers.

My Christian friends, if we have no taste for this service on earth, what will we do in heaven, where they all sing, and sing forever? I would that our singing today might be like the Saturday night rehearsal for the Sabbath morning in the skies, and we might begin now, by the strength and by the help of God, to discharge a duty which none of us has fully performed. And now what more appropriate thing can I do than to give out the Doxology of the heavens, "Unto Him who hath loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood, to Him be glory forever!"

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### A SEVEN-MONTHS' VOYAGE.

#### Hardship Endured by the Crew of the British Ship Hahnemann.

San Francisco, Sept. 26.—One of the longest voyages on record was that of the British ship Hahnemann, which arrived late last night, 214 days from New Castle, England, having suffered the death of Capt. Bindon, the illness of several seamen from scurvy and grave danger of starvation. A hoodoo seemed to be over the ship from the outset, as it took her a month to get out of the English Channel and head winds and gales near Cape Horn disabled her. She was four months rounding the cape, when she fell into the doldrums. Capt. Bindon was taken sick of erysipelas and died, and nine seamen were stricken with scurvy. For two months they lay becalmed under a tropical sun. Then a breeze came up and they reached the track of the Honolulu traders. By this time all the food except salt meat and biscuits was exhausted. The mate sent up rockets to attract attention, but no vessels were sighted. Finally, when they began to lose hope, the United States training ship Adams appeared and supplied them with potatoes, rice, lemon juice and medicines.

This was Capt. Bindon's first voyage in the Hahnemann, as for years he ran on steamers between New York and Halifax.

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The next session of the school will open on MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1897, AT 6:30 P. M., at the School Building, 818 Thirteenth street northwest, when the particulars of the course of instruction for the ensuing year will be explained and all necessary announcements made. All persons desiring to study law and others interested in the welfare of the school are requested to be present. The Secretary of the Law School may be seen at any time during the day at the office of the District Title Insurance Company, 610 Thirteenth street, and prior to the opening of the school between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening at the Law School Building. He will furnish all needed information as to terms, &c. It is earnestly requested that those desiring to enter the school shall enroll themselves at the earliest convenient date. The Law School catalogues may be obtained from the Secretary, and also from Lowdermilk & Co., 1424 F street; John Byrne & Co., 1322 F street; W. H. Morrison & Co., 1326 F street.

EUGENE D. CARUSI, LL. M., Secretary,
610 Thirteenth street northwest.
se22-21t-em

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SAMUEL M. YEATMAN, A. M., Secretary and Treasurer.
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The twenty-eighth annual session of the School of Law opens on Wednesday, October 6, 1897, at 6:30 p. m., in the Law School building, Nos. 506 and 508 E street northwest, at which time the introductory lecture will be delivered and announcements made for the ensuing term. Present and prospective students, alumni and all others interested are cordially invited to be present. The secretary can be seen at his office in the law building, daily from 6 to 7 p. m., for information, enrollment, payment of fees, etc. Those proposing to connect themselves with the school for the ensuing term are requested to enroll their names before the opening night.

As announced at the annual commencement in June last, the undergraduate course will be extended to three years, beginning with the session of 1898-99. Students entering this year can graduate in two years, as heretofore.

Circulars giving course of study, terms, etc., can be obtained at the book store of W. H. Morrison's Sons, 1326 F street northwest, Lowdermilk & Co., 1424 F street, and John Byrne & Co., 1322 F street northwest, and at W. S. Thompson's drug store, 903 15th street northwest, or on application personally or by letter to the undersigned. S. M. YEATMAN.
se20-3w

School of Medicine.

Georgetown University.

Lectures will be commenced MONDAY, October 4. Day classes at 2 p. m. Evening classes at 5:30 p. m.

For further particulars address the dean, G. L. MAGRUDER, M. D., 815 Vermont ave.

Office hours until 10 a. m., 3:30 to 5 p. m. se17-18t-em

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Entrance examinations will be held at the University September 27 and 28.

The Dean of the College will be in his office in the University Building daily, from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., for the purpose of giving information.

The Corcoran Scientific School.

Charles E. Munroe, Ph D., Dean.

This school offers to men and women the following four-year courses of study, each of which leads to the degree of S. S.: General Science, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry, Analytical Chemistry, Mathematical-physical, Mathematics, Meteorology, Geography, Geology and Mineralogy, Architecture, Finance and Economics, Language and Literature. There are twenty-five departments in the school, in which 156 different topics for study are offered, and special students are permitted to register for any of these topics that they are qualified to pursue. The instruction is given between 6 and 10 p. m. The Dean will be in his office at the University from 4 to 5:30 p. m., daily, to meet students.

The School of Graduate Studies.

Charles E. Munroe, Ph. D., Dean.

Men and women holding suitable degrees from institutions of repute can pursue in this school courses of study leading to the degrees of Master of Arts, Master of Science, Civil Engineer, Electrical Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, and Doctor of Philosophy, two years' study being required to accomplish the work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and one year's study being required for each of the other degrees.

Application blanks may be obtained from the Dean of the School, and when filled, they must be submitted, through the Dean, to the Board of Directors of University Studies for inspection and action.

The Law School

The Hon. Walter S. Cox, LL. D., Dean.

This school offers to men courses of study leading to the following degrees: Bachelor of Law, Master of Law, Master of Patent Law.

The entire course of study in the undergraduate department embraces two years, beginning with the session 1898-'99, the undergraduate course will be raised to three years; this change will not affect students entering this year.

The exercises of the school begin daily at 6 p. m., which enables the University to profit by the services of eminent jurists engaged in the public service at Washington, and gives to students the entire day for study, besides permitting young men engaged in office duties to enjoy the facilities of the school.

The Dean will be present in the reception-room at the University building from 4:30 to 6 p. m. daily, after September 15.

Medical School,

1325 H St. nw., Washington, D. C.

The 76th session begins September 29, 1897. The introductory lecture will be delivered by Dr. W. P. Carr, September 29, at 8 p. m. Regular daily lectures at 5:30 p. m. Every facility is afforded for laboratory and clinical work.

The office will be open for further information from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 2 to 5 p. m. Fall and scholarship examinations on September 25, at 7:30 p. m. DR. E. A. DE SCHWEINITZ, Dean.

Catalogues, giving the courses of study, terms, etc., can be obtained on application personally or by letter, to

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