

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

Medieval Splendor Marks the King's First Public Function.

The Address From the Throne Delivered by the Monarch Herein—England's Policy in South Africa to Be One of Vigorous Warfare—Sovereign and His Queen Cheered.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—There is always a large crowd of Londoners able, willing, and eager to witness a gratuitous show and great throngs were to be observed in the early hours this morning on their way to Westminster to see the King open Parliament in person. The morning was gloriously fine, but intensely cold, just the kind of weather that would be likely to chill the ardor of the waiting multitude.

The people of London in past years have witnessed nothing of the kind, the annual coronation being the only public function of the monarch which remains one of a circus procession, being the nearest approach to today's function that has been seen by almost the oldest inhabitant.

A PRECEDENT ESTABLISHED. A new precedent in regard to the King's speech was set up today. Heretofore advance copies of the royal address have been given to the press. This was not done today, and the speech was not given out until after it had been delivered.

The multitudes who had been waiting so long saw the first display of royal equipages between 1 and 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when, at short intervals, six carriages with past pages of the route leading to the House of Lords, where they were to be in readiness to receive the King and Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princesses Louise and Frederika of Hanover, the Duke of Cambridge, and the respective suites.

These drove in closed carriages known as town coaches and each was drawn by a pair of horses. The coachmen and footmen were clad in voluminous scarlet cloaks with great scarlet capes and wore cocked hats. The only signs of mourning were the black gloves worn by the coachmen and footmen and large black rosettes below the horses' ears.

As each carriage bearing royal personages passed, the soldiers who lined the route presented arms, but the crowds, whether they were unaware who were in the carriages or were observing all the demonstration for the King and Queen, did not raise a cheer. Even the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York passed in silence.

The Lord Mayor, in a gorgeous coach and a company of thirty Beefeaters, dressed in red and black medieval garb, with their breasts covered with war medals, were practically the only ones in this part of the procession who were universally recognized.

But it was not for this that the thousands lining the mile between the Palace and Parliament had been waiting for hours in the frosty sunshine.

AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE. Outside of Buckingham Palace there was an imposing scene. A dense mass of people stretched in front of the palace to the right and left. On either side of the entrance the First Life Guards, in their brilliant red cloaks and with their white plumed helmets glittering in the sun, were drawn up.

Within the lines was the detachment of giant grenadiers mentioned as attracting so much attention in the Queen's funeral procession, while next to the gates were the Second Life Guards, in glittering breastplates, with drawn swords.

About 1 o'clock the lines of police and soldiers near Buckingham Palace were pierced by a file of men wearing wide-brimmed khaki hats, dark overcoats, and puttees. These were the members of Strathcona's Horse, who have just arrived from South Africa, and they now fell into line with the regulars, who were guarding the route of the procession. Another special honor to the Canadians was the placing of an officer of the Montreal Artillery in position at the entrance gate of Buckingham Palace.

Shortly after 1:30 o'clock the Guards' Band within the courtyard struck up "God Save the King," and by 1:40 o'clock the whole procession was in motion.

First came a scarlet-coated mounted groom and two horse guards, followed at a short interval by a company of the Guards. Then came the first royal carriage drawn by six bay horses ridden by postillions, with the walking men all richly clad in the royal scarlet gold-laced livery. Three similar carriages followed. All these bore the high officers of the King's household, the ushers, silver stick porters, etc. The carriage was magnificently caparisoned and their manes were fantastically intertwined with silk of the peculiar color so often mentioned in connection with the Queen's funeral trappings.

After the fourth carriage the band of the Life Guards in the fore court of the palace struck up "God Save the King," and the fifth carriage appeared drawn by the six famous royal black stallions. These great horses were even more picturesque than the more famous cream-colored ones. They were almost covered with dull, black leather trappings richly adorned with gold. In this coach rode the Duke of Portland, Master of the Horse; the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Steward; the Duchess of Devonshire, Mistress of the Robes, and Lady Suffield, Lady of the Bedchamber.

Then came the cloud of the cortège. First there was a glittering escort of the Life Guards, followed by the King's marshals, walking two and two, and the King's footmen in state liveries walking in the same manner.

CHEERS FOR THE KING AND QUEEN. Then came a roar of welcome from the crowd. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved and there was cheer after cheer, which finally merged into a continuous shout as the cream-colored stallions, decked in red and gold trappings, with blue rosettes and ridden by gorgeously liveried postillions, appeared. Behind them came the wonderful state coach built 140 years ago and which has not been used since 1862, when Queen Victoria rode in it.

As the brilliant sunshine poured on it, the huge vehicle seemed one mass of gold and for the moment it attracted and dazzled every eye. But then the King and Queen, sitting side by side, were recognized through the great glass sides and the shouts of welcome were redoubled.

The King who was seated on the right side looked well and happy and bowed constantly to the right and left, smiling almost merrily upon his loyal subjects. Never has the Queen of late years looked younger or more beautiful and one could not imagine that she was a day more than forty as in the full glare of the bright sunlight she bowed gracefully and continuously.

She was pale, and seldom smiled, but her air of graciousness, combined with dignity, seemed to fill and to lift half the welcome so heartily given by the huge multitude banded to Alexandra.

Behind the royal coach came another detachment of the Life Guards, and in this order and, proceeding at a foot pace, the brilliant procession went down the Mall, passed the Duke of York's steps, through the Horse Guards' gateway, into Whitehall, through Parliament Street, and up to the palace at Westminster. Never for a moment was the sun obscured and never while the royal coach was in view did the prolonged shouts and cheers cease.

One change was made in the programme. The King and Queen rode alone, the Princess Victoria preceding them in one of the first royal equipages.

AT THE HOUSE OF PEERS. At 2:15 the blast of trumpets announced the approach of the royal procession to the House of Peers. From the robing room under Victoria Tower, where the great officers of state awaited the King, the way lay through a wide, handsome gallery.

About a thousand spectators lined the sides. The majority of them were ladies, attired strictly in mourning, only relieved by lilies of the valley and violets.

Prime Minister Salisbury and the Duke of Devonshire were the only two men of real eminence in the King's courtly following today, and both are hereditary legislators. The other persons, such as the Marquis of Winchester, who bore the cap of maintenance—a quaint, small crimson velvet and ermine cap—on a white wand, represented an ancestral privilege dating centuries back.

The Marquis of Londonderry carried the gorgeously jeweled sword of state, while the Duke of Devonshire held the crown, glittering with diamonds, sapphires, emeralds, and rubies, on a cushion.

The King's robe was gorgeous, but its color was outshone by the rest of the assemblage.

Everyone was on the tip-toe of expectancy and all eyes were turned to the doors as the royal personages, preceded by the court officials, entered.

The procession moved forward at a leisurely pace, the members of the household advancing backwards, facing the King and Queen and bowing to them every few paces. The entire assemblage in the gallery courted deeply as the sovereigns passed.

The King was smiling happily. The Queen, who was somewhat pale, was very graceful and returned the bows of the people continuously. She wore a small diamond crown which was clasped to a veil which fell backward.

Her face was quite uncovered. An ermine cloak hung from her shoulders and ended in a long train. Three ladies walked in plain mourning followed her. They were the Lady of the Bedchamber, the Mistress of the Robes, and the Woman of the Bedchamber.

Lord Salisbury was conspicuous, walking alone. He moved heavily under the great crimson ermine peav's robe. His head dropped on his chest and his whole attitude was marked by an air of pre-occupation.

The brief procession maintained a stately pace through the chief door of the House of Lords when immediately every Peer and Peeress and every Bishop rose and bowed again and again as King Edward approached the throne.

The Queen was seated on his left hand upon a similar throne. Both responded to the bows and the silence was unbroken until the King rose and stepped forward a pace and delivered his speech in a strong, even voice, with few inflections but a noticeable guttural enunciation.

KING EDWARD'S SPEECH. The King's speech follows: "My Lords and Gentlemen: I address you for the first time at a moment of national sorrow when the whole country is in mourning for the irreparable loss which we so recently sustained and which has fallen with peculiar severity on myself. My beloved mother during her long and glorious reign has set an example before the world of what a monarch should be and it is my earnest desire to walk in her footsteps."

"Amid this public and private grief it is satisfactory to me to be able to assure you that my relations with other powers continue to be friendly. "The war in South Africa has not entirely terminated, but the capitulation of the enemy and his principal lines of communication are in my possession, and measures have been taken which will, I trust, enable my troops to deal effectively with the Boer guerrillas in the former territories of the two Republics. Their early submission is much to be desired in their own interests, as until it takes place it will be impossible for me to establish in those colonies institutions which will secure equal rights to all the white inhabitants and protection and justice to the native population."

"The capture of Pekin by the allied forces and the happy release of those who were besieged in the legations, results to which my Indian troops and my naval forces largely contributed, have been followed by the submission of the Chinese Government to the demands insisted upon by the Powers. Negotiations are proceeding as to the manner in which compliance with these conditions is to be effected."

"The establishment of the Australasian Commonwealth was proclaimed at Sydney on the 1st of January with many manifestations of popular enthusiasm and rejoicing. My deeply beloved and lamented mother had assented to the visit of the Duke of Cornwall and York to open the first Parliament of the new Commonwealth in her name. A separation from my son, especially at such a moment, cannot be otherwise than deeply painful, but I still desire to give effect to her late Majesty's wishes and as an evidence of her interest as well as of my own, in all that concerns the welfare of my subjects beyond the seas I have decided that the visit to Australasia shall not be abandoned and shall be extended to New Zealand and to the Dominion of Canada."

"The prolongation of hostilities in South Africa has led me to make a further call upon the patriotism and devotion of Canada and Australia. I rejoice that my request has met with a prompt and loyal response and that large contingents from those colonies will embark for the seat of war at an early date."

"The expedition organized for the suppression of the rebellion in Ashanti has met with every success. The endurance and gallantry of my native troops, ably commanded by Sir James Willcocks and led by British officers, have overcome both the stubborn resistance of the most warlike tribes in West Africa and the exceptional difficulties of the climate, the season, and the country in which the operations have been conducted."

"The Garrison of Kumasi, which was besieged by the enemy, has been relieved, after a prolonged and gallant defence, the principal lines have surrendered, and the chief impediment to the progress and development of this rich portion of my West African possessions has now, I hope, been finally removed."

"The suffering and mortality caused by a prolonged drought over a large portion of my Indian Empire have been greatly alleviated by a seasonable rainfall, but I regret to add that in parts of the Bombay Presidency distress of a serious character still continues which my officers are using every endeavor to mitigate."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, the estimate for the year will be laid before you. Every care has been taken to limit their amount, but the naval and military requirements of the country, and especially the outlay consequent on the South African war, have involved an inevitable increase."

"The demise of the Crown renders it necessary that renewed provision shall be made for the civil list. I place unreservedly at your disposal those hereditary revenues which were so placed by my predecessor, and I have commanded that the papers necessary for full consideration of the subject shall be laid before you."

"My Lords and Gentlemen, proposals will be submitted to your judgment for increasing the efficiency of my military forces. Certain changes in the constitutional court of final appeal are rendered necessary in consequence of the increasing expansion of the Empire during the last two generations. Legislation will be proposed to you for the amendment of the law relating to education. Legislation has been prepared and if the time at my disposal proves to be adequate, will be laid before you for the purpose of regulating voluntary sale by a landlord to occupying tenants in Ireland, for amending and consolidating the factory and workshop acts, for the better administration of the law respecting lunatics; for amending the public health acts in regard to the water supply; for the prevention of drunkenness in licensed houses or public places; and for amending the law of literary copyright."

"I pray that the Almighty God may continue to guide you in the conduct of your deliberations and may bless them with success."

A MAJESTIC ENSEMBLE. Every person in the house stood during the King's speech and the ensemble was a majestic one.

Lord Halsbury, Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Duke of Norfolk, hereditary Earl Marshal, stood at the King's right, and the Marquis of Salisbury and the Earl of Devonshire on his left. The judges, arrayed in their robes, were seated around the woodwork bench and the Bishops on the bench adjoining.

Lord Waterford moved and Lord Mansfield seconded the address in reply to the King's speech. Both laid particular stress on the need of army reorganization.

The debate in the House of Lords on the address in reply to the King's speech was brief. The Earl of Kimberley, leader of the Opposition, attacked the conduct of the war in South Africa.

Prime Minister Salisbury cited the Indian mutiny, the American War of the Rebellion, and the Bosnian rising, as showing there was nothing unreasonable in the length of the present campaign in such a country as South Africa. He contended that British methods of war were made complete or otherwise there would be no hope of an abiding peace.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, leader of the Liberal opposition, led the attack on the Government in the House of Commons. He accused the Government of mismanaging the country and mismanaging the whole campaign. He contended that the sending of re-enforcements ought to be accompanied by a definite proposal of terms of peace.

Mr. Arthur Balfour, Government leader in the House, replying to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, said he thought it desirable to declare with the utmost emphasis that the war would not end until Great Britain was in absolute and complete conquest and control of the territory of the two belligerent States. He added that it would be absolute insanity to give them immediately, as has been suggested, self-governing institutions, while the effect of the war and the memory thereof still existed. The result would only be an interminable conflict.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, replying to a criticism of the Right Hon. James Bryce, said that unconditional surrender only applied to the Boer Governments. Terms were always offered to individuals who gave up their arms.

Referring to the civil list, Mr. Balfour recalled that there had been times when his discussion had led to party wrangling. That was when the proposals not only referred to the dignity of the throne, but to the past debts of the monarch. In this instance, he said, there were no debts. [Cheers.]

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said he was sure the House would cheerfully make the necessary provision.

The method of amending the House of Commons was as follows: The King commanded his Lord Chamberlain to send an official call the Black Rod to command the immediate attendance of Mr. Speaker and my faithful Commons at the bar of the House to hear the speech from the throne."

The entire ceremony was over at 2:40 and the King and Queen again entered their carriage and were driven to Buckingham Palace through shouting crowds.

One of the brightest spots along the route of the procession was the house of Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador, facing the Mall. It was lavishly draped with stars and stripes, and a large party of the Ambassador's friends were assembled there.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS. Distressing kidney and bladder disease relieved in six hours by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It is a great remedy on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys, and bowels. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is the remedy. Sold by all druggists. Dr. J. C. Williams, 181 N. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ROBSON'S EARLY DAYS

The Noted Actor Once a Page in the House of Representatives.

He Ventures the Belief That the Capital Boys Receive Too Much Money for Their Own Good—Puts a Target for the Messengers' Glib-Interesting Reminiscences.

Stuart Robson, the comedian who is filling a very successful engagement at the Columbia Theatre this week, was a page in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Congresses. In view of his own experiences as a "goat" in the Capitol, he has written a book, "The House of Representatives," which is now being published by the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church for several days past.

"I have tried to keep track of most of the boys who were pages with me in Congress and I am very sorry to say that most of them have turned out rather badly. One in particular I now have in mind. A few years ago I was visiting the Mary-land legislature with Manager Charles Fox of Ford Theatre, Baltimore. The prisoners were being taken to dinner, we stood and watched them as they passed. One strapping big fellow attracted my attention by winking at me as he walked by."

"Hello, Robson," he said, "how are you? Remember me? I'm Leonard Gray."

"I instantly recalled him as one of the lads who used to answer calls from Congressmen in the Capitol. He was a member of the Hill. Mr. Ford enquired about him and was told that he was a life prisoner. The cause was a murdered wife."

"The occasion of the congressional pages, in my humble opinion, is that they are paid too much money. We used to get \$2 a day, and in my own case I had to work for it. The extra money is what does the mischief. It was nothing uncommon for me to make on an average of three or four dollars a day. I recall particularly well I made \$10."

"The Clay compromise bill was up before the House, and each side was doing everything in its power to get out a full party representation. Mr. Douglas was among the missing, and was nowhere to be seen. I was very quiet, but each brought back the same answer. Mr. Douglas was not there. Finally I heard a ringing voice, and a man came in, who Douglas he was."

"That \$10 was very alluring to my youthful mind. On several occasions I had carried notes for Mr. Douglas to a hotel, and he would give me a quiet word, and he would suddenly occur to me that he might be there. I mounted one of the horses that were formerly kept for the use of the members, and galloping up the Avenue, was at the hotel in a few minutes. I went up to the room to which I had carried the notes, and I saw a man sitting at a table. He answered my knock. 'Is Mr. Douglas here?'"

"'Deed he isn't,' replied the porter; 'what made you think he was here?'"

"I know that the Clay compromise bill was about to be passed, and he was to be within the room, for instantly there was a shuffling of feet and a shouting back of chairs, and I heard Mr. Douglas exclaim: 'The denuce you say! let me get out of here!'"

"Five minutes afterward Mr. Douglas was in his seat and I was claiming the ten dollars."

"I suppose they have the same number of 'cranks' about the Capitol nowadays that they used to have years ago," continued Mr. Robson. "I will never forget one occasion when I was to hunt the corridors during my Capitol days. The boys had a vast amount of fun calling him names and being chased by him. He was a dignified gentleman, neatly dressed, and he carried a cane. He was the only one that so regarded him—he was a typical crank with a claim or something like that before the House. The number of cranks has given me and the other pages their best feature, and I have a memory. You can imagine my great surprise when I saw the same man some years after in Chickering Hall, New York. He was a member of the House of Representatives, and he was the greatest man of the hour. What I couldn't understand at first was the reason for the deference with which they all treated my 'Capitol' crank."

"The occasion of the celebration in honor of Prof. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph. Speaking to a gentleman at my side, I enquired: 'That's Mr. Morse?'"

"You can guess what my feelings were. Still, I was not the only one around Congress who regarded Morse as a crank, during his work in getting a bill through Congress to establish the telegraph."

Mr. Robson secured his first employment as a servant of Uncle Sam through sheer persistence. He came to Washington with a letter of introduction from Rev. J. Johnson, a distant relative of his mother.

"Says the actor: 'I managed to secure the assistance of several of our colleagues, and after waiting several hours, and left loaded down with trinkets purchased for them by Colonel Plunkett's friends, or presented by the managers of the booths and dancing began early. Today in Alexandria, Va. at the fair, and a large delegation of Virginia Knights is expected this evening, when Representative Champ Clark of Missouri will deliver an address."

The Pool Tournament. Fred A. Stewart, the champion pool player of Maryland, last night defeated Neuland, at 1239 Pennsylvania Avenue north-west, in the tournament for the championship of the District of Columbia. The game was the second of the series won by Stewart, who now leads in the race for the championship.

Indian Chiefs at the Fair. Four big Indians, chiefs of the Osage tribe, accompanied by their attorney, Col. Dick Plunkett, of Oklahoma, were centres of attraction at the Knight of Columbus fair, last night. They stayed several hours, and left loaded down with trinkets purchased for them by Colonel Plunkett's friends, or presented by the managers of the booths and dancing began early. Today in Alexandria, Va. at the fair, and a large delegation of Virginia Knights is expected this evening, when Representative Champ Clark of Missouri will deliver an address."

"I met him after the lecture and the acquaintance formed in Peoria ripened into an intimate friendship. I have in my possession ninety-four letters from him, which I value as treasures. To my mind his writings prove him a greater—certainly a broader—man than even Voltaire. His field seemed to be limitless. Everything he touched was treated with a wonderful amount of words and an intelligence that was simply phenomenal."

"I first heard of Mr. Ingersoll in Peoria one Sunday night many years ago," he said. "I was in the hotel and he was in the hotel clerk if there was anything of interest going on in the town, was told that a man named Ingersoll, who was a great lecturer, was to lecture here, but to quote the hotel man, 'you won't care for him much—he pitches into God too much.' Anyway, I thought I would go. I went, and he was a great lecturer. The lecture I was simply enraptured in listening to."

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would undoubtedly have been made then. The season would last but four weeks and most cities would have but one performance. The idea is still uppermost in Mr. Robson's mind and if it can be satisfactorily arranged he would be delighted. As goes as "The Henrietta," "Another Henrietta," only his judgment invariably happens to be wrong, for nothing has been seen on the native stage since it was first shown that has equaled the famous comedy of Bronson Howard.

CREED COMMITTEE DIVIDED.

A Minority Report to Be Submitted to the General Assembly. With the preparation of a definite statement to be presented at the next General Assembly the committee on revision of the Presbyterian creed adjourned sine die yesterday afternoon. This body has been working at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church for several days past.

Announcement was made through the secretary that the committee had agreed to submit the "positive change in the creed statement" was necessary, and that by a majority vote it was decided to recommend that such change should take the form of an explanatory supplementary statement to cover all the points in dispute or that have given rise to misapprehension or misunderstanding, and that these new chapters should be added to cover the doctrines of the Holy Spirit, missions, and the love of God for all men.

It is said unofficially that Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Chicago, and one or two others may submit a minority report recommending a restatement of the creed.

The next General Assembly, when the action of the whole church will be taken upon, will be held in Philadelphia in May. Should the recommendations indicated be approved the assembly will probably approve a new statement of the faith as is contemplated in the above report.

THE CZAR'S CORONATION.

Pictures of the Event Sent to Mr. McKinley by the Russian Ambassador.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, accompanied by his secretary, called at the White House yesterday and presented the President with a large and handsome album containing photographic views of the coronation of the Czar in 1882. The gift was from the Czar, who sent with it his best wishes to the President. The book is a fine specimen of workmanship as regards both the pictures and the accompanying text. It contains a series of views of the procession and other features attending the coronation as well as portraits of the Czar and Cassini. Count Cassini delivered a brief speech in presenting the gift and the President responded appropriately, requesting the Ambassador to return thanks for the present to his sovereign.

THE FUNERAL OF DR. BUSEY.

Simple Services Held With Interment at Rock Creek Cemetery. Services over the remains of the late Dr. Samuel C. Busey were held yesterday afternoon at his late residence, 501 Sixteenth Street, north-west. The funeral was largely attended by various societies of which the deceased had been an active member. Simplicity marked the services and the remains were interred in Rock Creek Cemetery.

For the purpose of taking action in regard to the death of Dr. Busey, a special meeting of the board of managers of the Columbia Hospital was held and resolutions of sorrow over the death of one of their officers were adopted, a copy of which was ordered sent to the family.

A memorial meeting will be held under the auspices of the Washington Academy of Science, the Columbia Historical Society, and the Anthropological Society, in all of which organizations Dr. Busey was a prominent member.

FUNERAL OF J. G. THOMAS.

The Remains Shipped to Frederick, Md., for Interment. The funeral of J. G. Thomas, who died at his home, 512 Third Street northwest, on Monday, took place at the residence yesterday. After the services were concluded the body was taken to Frederick, Md., where interment occurred.

Mr. Thomas, who died at the time of his death acting general freight agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was one of the best known men in railroad circles in the East. He was stationmaster of that road with the Long Branch and Railroad. Afterward he went South and assisted in the construction of a railroad, and several years later returned to the Baltimore and Ohio. He was stationmaster of that road in Washington from 1887 until he was promoted to acting general freight agent. Mr. Thomas is survived by his wife, a daughter, and a son.

ART FURNITURE.

1 Leather Turkish Arm Chair. Reduced from \$50.00 to \$35.00. 1 Richly Carved Italian Chair, upholstered seat. Reduced from \$45.00 to \$40.00. 1 Sofa, upholstered in Beauveau tapestry. Reduced from \$100.00 to \$75.00. 1 Arm Chair, upholstered in Beauveau tapestry. Reduced from \$25.00 to \$20.00. 1 Side Chair upholstered in Beauveau tapestry. Reduced from \$15.00 to \$10.00. 1 Gilt Reception Chair upholstered in damask. Reduced from \$10.00 to \$6.00. 1 Gilt Reception Chair upholstered in damask. Reduced from \$12.00 to \$8.00. 1 Carved Finnish Oak Arm Chair upholstered in muslin. Reduced from \$20.00 to \$15.00. 1 Finnish Oak Side Chair upholstered in muslin. Reduced from \$15.00 to \$10.00. 1 Mahogany-finish Window Seat upholstered in damask. Reduced from \$15.00 to \$10.00.

COUCHES.

1 Adjustable Head Couch, upholstered in velour, hair filled. Was \$45. Now \$30. 1 Mahogany Box Couch, cedar lined, upholstered in tufted corduroy, hair filled. Was \$28. Now \$20.

A Grand Piano Bargain.

A 7 1/2-octave slightly used Steinway & Sons Grand Piano, Rosewood Case, and fully warranted, \$300.

Drop's Music House, 925 Pa. Ave.

Woodward & Lothrop,

10th, 11th and F Streets N. W.

During the winter months store closes at 5:30 p. m.

Friday's Our Remnant Day.

This weekly occurring event is important to economical buyers, because seasonable articles of merchandise for both personal and home uses—just such things as are needed from day to day—may be secured at a half, a third, frequently as low as a quarter of former prices.

New Woolen and Cotton Dress Fabrics, in lengths varying from one to twelve yards, are marked at low remnant prices.

Old bits of Italian, French, and Domestic Furniture; useful lengths in Upholstery Fabrics; odd pairs of Lace Curtains, etc., are offered at specially low prices to close.

Scores of other articles of use, comfort, convenience and ornament, for home and the person, are in the list and everything is plainly marked and so arranged that you may know at a glance whether it will or will not meet your need.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Remainder of stock of 25c. Unlaundered Shirts, about 75 in all; sizes 14, 14 1/2, 15 1/2, and 16 1/2. 3 for \$1. 20 Colored Silk Hosiery, 1/2. Reduced from 25c and 50c to 2 for 25c. 45 men's White Laundered Shirts, linen bosoms, open back; sizes 13-12, 13-12, 17, and 18. Reduced from \$1.00 to 50c each. 25 pairs Grey Undressed Kid Gloves; sizes 7-15, 7-14, 8, 8 1/4, and 8 1/2. Reduced from \$1.00 to 75c. 28 pairs Men's Colored Merino Half Hose; sizes 9-12, 10-12, 11, and 11-12. Reduced from 50c to 25c; 3 pairs for \$1.00. 45 pairs Men's Fancy French Half Hose, heavy weight. Reduced from 50c to 25c; 3 pairs for \$1.00. 12 pairs Fancy Scotch Wool Golf Hose. Reduced from \$1.50 and \$2.00 to \$1.00 each. 49 Silk-fleeced Undershirts and Drawers. Shirt sizes, 24, 26, 28, 44, and 46. Drawers sizes, 20 to 42. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 garment.

2 "Crayons" Rain Coats; sizes 40 and 42. Reduced from \$25.00 to \$10.00 each. 14 Men's Smoking Jackets; sizes 25 to 44. Reduced from \$5.00 to \$2.50 each. 6 Boys' Plaid-back Dressing Gowns, for 10, 12, and 14-year-old boys. Reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.75 each. First floor.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

15 All-wool Double-breasted Suits, navy blue and fancy mixtures; sizes 6 to 15, each. Reduced from \$6.75, \$7.50, and \$10 to \$4 each. 12 All-wool Cheviot Suits, fancy mixtures, good qualities; sizes 7, 7 1/2, 12, and 15. Reduced from \$5 to \$3.75 each. 15 Tuxedo and Double-breasted Fancy Cheviot Suits, sizes 5 to 15. Reduced from \$3.75 to \$2.50 each. 11 Double-breasted Suits, grey mixtures, nearly all wool. Reduced from \$3.75 to \$2.50 each. 8 pairs Wash Pants; sizes 3 and 4. Reduced from 25c to 12 1/2-cents each. 10 pairs Fine White Pants; sizes 3 and 4. Reduced from 50c to 25c pair. 12 Winter Caps, made to come down over the ears; all sizes. Reduced from 50c to 25c each. 25 Toggles and Stocking Caps. Reduced from 50c to 25c each. 25 India Linen and Duck Blues; sizes 5, 6, 7 and 8. Reduced from 60c to 25c each. Third floor.

MISSES' DEPARTMENT.

2 Girls' Navy Blue Cheviot Long Coats, silk lining, sizes 6 and 8. Reduced from \$10.00 to \$5.00. 5 Girls' Navy Blue Kersey Long Coats, silk lining; sizes 6, 8, and 10. Reduced from \$12.50 to \$7.50 each. 4 Girls' Heavy Water Jackets, lined with tulle; sizes 14 and 16. Reduced from \$12.50 to \$6.00 each. 3 Misses' Black Cheviot Suits, silk-lined jackets, peraline-lined skirts; sizes 14 and 18. Reduced from \$10.00 to \$6.00 each. 1 Girls' Blue Cheviot Dress,