

Lansburgh & Bro

Store open Saturdays until 9 o'clock.

Saturday Specials.

Children's Reefers. Odds and ends in Children's Reefers, suitable for fall wear...

Corsets.

An excellent Corset, made of jean-extra long waist-high and low bust-short and long hip...

Ribbon Specials.

One lot No. 1 Satin-back Velvet Ribbon, in all the new light and dark shades...

Lansburgh & Bro

420 to 426 Seventh St.

Furniture and Carpets on Credit.

If you buy here you cannot make any mistake as to quality-for we guarantee the durability of everything we sell...

GROGAN'S Credit House.

817, 819, 821, 823 7th St. N. W.

\$5 Painless Extraction Free

When Teeth Are Ordered. With the re-enforced suction our plates fit more accurately...

SPECIAL SALE OF SQUARE PIANOS.

DROOP'S MUSIC HOUSE, 925 Pa. Ave.

Don't Foolishly

Have your teeth extracted by dentists that pain you, we guarantee to extract any number without pain...

USE THE CELEBRATED KIB BUTTER

GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TRADING CO. Sole Importers of KIB Butter.

For PREMIUM STAMPS, KING'S PALACE.

1112-1114 7th St. N. W.

Automatic Pistols Sent.

Advices Received of the Shipment of Small Arms from Berlin.

Given Charge of an Indian School.

William S. Campbell, for some time a resident of this city, has been appointed Superintendent of the Riverside Indian School, Oklahoma Territory.

GASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

FOR AN ACTING EXECUTIVE

Suggestion to Make the Vice President a Useful Official.

Samuel B. Archer Urges That "His Supreme Superintendence" Should Have Actual Duties to Perform

Why should not the Vice President of the United States be an active officer of the Government? Why should he not be an actual Vice President, dividing the duties of a Vice President, dividing with the President the duties of a Vice President...

This question is asked by Samuel B. Archer, Secretary and Treasurer of the Tariff Commission League, of New York, who is in the city in the interests of his league and its tariff reform bill...

Mr. Archer answers his question with the statement that there is nothing in law or common sense to prevent the second officer of the Government from developing into a useful executive at any time, and every reason why he should do so at present.

In discussing his somewhat startling proposition, starting in its simplicity, Mr. Archer said last night: "The office of Vice President has always been a sort of a joke in this country to everyone except its occupant. The man who takes the position is forgotten by the world. His one duty is to act as President of the Senate, and this duty is delegated to the President pro tempore of the Senate. When he performs this duty himself he does very little. The President of the Senate does not appoint his committees or exercise any important power. He is simply a presiding officer. His name is not mentioned once a week. The results of this are several. One is that the Vice Presidency, being a political graveyard, it is frequently difficult to find good men to take the place. President Roosevelt did not want the position, but it was practically forced upon him. Some of the men that have held the office have been extremely second-rate timber. If one of these men had been thrust into the Presidency by the death of the President, the result might have been disastrous, and it might have been avoidable. The Constitution provides broadly and generally that the Vice President shall become Acting President during the inability of the President to perform the duties of the office. The Constitution does not state anything that the Vice President shall not do. The duties of the President of this country are becoming more and more every year. It has been said of more than one President in recent years that his life was being shortened by his work and worries. As a matter of fact, whether this is the reason or not, there is no living but one ex-President. A part of this vast work and responsibility should be delegated to the Vice President. The Constitution does not prohibit it. Moreover the President should have the opportunity to name a man now and then as the President of a bank does, without taking his office and his duties with him. The Constitution should be construed to allow this. When Secretary Hay leaves Washington one of the Assistant Secretaries becomes Acting Secretary, with power to perform any and all the duties of Secretary. Secretary Hay is unable to perform his duties when away from them. The same inability should be construed to exist in the case of the President. The White House should remain in Washington and not follow the President on his vacations or trans-continental trips. It is perhaps a question as to what the framers of the Constitution exactly intended the position of the Vice President to be. The ordinary use of the word carries with it the presumption of duties to be performed. The vice president of a corporation or a bank, or any other business concern, has well-defined duties. If it is supposed, notwithstanding this, that a new meaning for the word was created by the framers of the Constitution, and that they intended the Vice President of the United States to be, as Benjamin Franklin called him, 'His Supreme Superintendence' there is still no reason why the old order of things should not be changed. A hundred years ago the President of the United States did not have so much to do as he does now. Perhaps it was not asking too much of him to perform all the duties of Executive, all the time, without intermission. Conditions have changed since then, and the duties of Vice President may well be changed, too. The matter will be a very simple one. The President will suggest to the Vice President the portion of his present duties he desires to give up. He will request the Vice President to take charge of them. The Vice President will be very glad to accept the change. No one can doubt that he will have an office in the White House or in some other building in Washington and will be ready to become the Acting President at any time that the President is ill or out of the city. No change in the law will be required. As it is to do nothing in the Constitution prohibits the Vice President performing some useful work. The advantages of this change, in addition to the fact that it would relieve the President of that which would give the Vice President the best of training for the always possible contingency that the President may die, and that it would make the office more attractive and secure for it, a better average class of men. Both of these facts are obvious. The same man having had two or three years of training in the duties of the office is better fitted to fill it than he would be without any training. And it is not to be doubted that with the prospect of important duties to perform that will make him quite as conspicuous as a Cabinet officer, and probably more so, it would never be difficult to find a good man to accept the office of Vice President that could not be persuaded to do so now. It is even possible that parties might find it advisable frequently to put prominent Presidential candidates in training as Vice President before elevating them to the higher office. Mr. Archer also has a proposition for the amendment of the present immigration laws so that desirable elements may be kept out of this country. He believes that his plan would make it almost if not wholly impossible for an anarchist to get into the country. Immigration should be regulated and it should be regulated in a very different way from the present one. Every foreigner intending to come to America should be required to notify the American consul at the port where he will embark, at least thirty days in advance, furnishing him with his name, occupation, and such other information as may be considered necessary for the use of the consul. With this information the consul should be required to make an investigation of the applicant. Sufficient clerks should be furnished for this new branch of the service. If the intending emigrant is found to be desirable for citizenship in the United States, he should be given a passport or certificate. No foreigner should be allowed to land in this country without a passport. Any found without a passport should be shipped back to the country from which they came at the expense of the steamship company. If the consul finds an applicant to have a bad record in any way, as an anarchist or an ex-convict, he should be refused a passport. The present system of dealing with the immigration question is a bad one. The money the government receives from the money the require to admittance to the country. Many potentially good citizens are kept out of the country by the laws and many others that are dangerous are not excluded. The ex-convict may have a bank account and the anarchist may be supplied with funds by his society."

HIS FIRST APPOINTMENT.

The President Makes Colonel Bell a Brigadier General. A commission as brigadier general was yesterday signed by the President, promoting Col. James M. Bell, Eighth Cavalry. This was the first official appointment made by the President since he took office.

Brigadier General Bell will succeed to the vacancy created by the death of Gen. William Ludlow. He commanded the Eighth Cavalry during the Spanish campaign, and was seriously wounded at the battle of Guantamo. Upon his recovery he was assigned to active duty again at his own request and was ordered to the Philippines.

In recognition of his Cuban services, he held at this time the commission of brigadier general in the volunteer army. He also distinguished himself in the field during the Philippine campaign. General Bell is a native of Pennsylvania and resided in that State as a volunteer during the war of the rebellion. He was brevetted four times for gallant services at the battle of the Wilderness and at the battle of Gettysburg. He also served in action against the Indians at Camp Creek, Mont. in 1870. He succeeded General Chaffee, the present military commander in the Philippines, as colonel of the Eighth Cavalry.

For several months past General Bell has been stationed in this city as President of the Board of Associated Secretaries in the cases of officers designated for appointment as first and second lieutenants in the army. He will retire for good about October 1, which will afford the President an opportunity to promote another field officer in the army.

GENERAL MILES' RETURN.

The Head of the Army Back Again at His Desk. Lieutenant General Miles, commanding the United States Army, returned yesterday from the final obsequies of the dead President at Canton, Ohio. General Miles has not been in Washington for some time, having been engaged on a tour in the Northwest, where he has been inspecting army posts. He has now resumed his duties at the War Department.

During his trip General Miles visited the post at Fort Snelling, near Minneapolis, Minn., the posts in Montana, and made his way on the Pacific Coast as far as Portland, Ore., when the news of the President's death reached him. He took a train from Portland and hastened across the continent, hoping to be present at the ceremonies in Canton. The alterations in the program, changing the day for the holding of the funeral ceremonies from Wednesday to Thursday, prevented him from arriving in time. General Miles changed his destination to Canton, arriving there to attend the final obsequies.

It is expected that General Miles will remain in Canton for some time, and will be accompanied by a detachment of artillery. He is stationed at Fort Snelling. The Philippine Service is Now Thoroughly Established. Cable communication has been established between Manila and Legaspi, in the Philippine Islands. The cable was inaugurated by General Chaffee to the War Department yesterday.

This completes the last link of cable and land line communication in the Philippines and gives an interrupted service to the extreme southern part of the archipelago, to Aparri, in Luzon, the extreme northern point. The last cable to complete this communication has just been laid from Legaspi to Zamboanga, U. S. Army, making connection with Zamboanga, on Masbate Island.

One feature of importance in connection with the completion of this work is that the Government will now be able to control its own lines and will not be dependent upon the cable line for any inter-island or land communication, as connection is now established with all the islands of the Philippines.

COAST ARTILLERY ORDERS.

Their Permanent Location Fixed by Secretary Root. The distribution of 126 companies of coast artillery was directed in a general order issued yesterday by the Secretary of War. The various posts of the department have been directed to make the necessary provisions at the posts for the permanent occupancy by the companies. The companies are distributed as follows: Fort Williams, Maine; 2 Fort Levee, Maine; 1 Fort Preble, Maine; 2 Great Diamond Island, Maine; 4 Fort Porter, New Hampshire; 2 Fort Warren, Massachusetts; 1 Fort Warren, Massachusetts; 2 Fort Sigsbee, Massachusetts; 1 Fort Banks, Massachusetts; 1 Fort Warren, Massachusetts; 1 Fort Andrews, Massachusetts; 1 Fort Rodman, Massachusetts; 1 Fort Adams, Rhode Island; 2 Fort Wetherill, Rhode Island; 2 Fort H. G. Wright, New York; 2 Fort Terry, New York; 2 Fort Michie, New York; 1 Fort Schuyler, New York; 1 Fort Mifflin, New York; 4 Fort Slocum, New York; 4 Fort Wadsworth, New York; 4 Fort Hamilton, New York; 4 Fort Hancock, New Jersey; 4 Fort Mott, New Jersey; 2 Fort Duane, Delaware; 2 Fort Armstrong, Maryland; 2 Fort Detrick, Maryland; 2 Fort Washington, Maryland; 2 Fort Hunt, Virginia; 1 Fort Monroe, Virginia; 1 Fort Caswell, North Carolina; 1 Fort Mifflin, North Carolina; 1 Fort Preble, South Carolina; 1 Fort Screven, Georgia; 2 Fort Taylor, Florida; 2 Fort Greble, Florida; 1 Fort De Soto, Florida; 1 Fort Pickens, Florida; 2 Fort McRee, Florida; 2 Fort Morgan, Alabama; 2 Fort Mifflin, Louisiana; 2 Galveston, Tex.; 2 Fort Rosecrans, Texas; 2 Fort Slocum, Texas; 2 Fort Baker, California; 2 Fort Columbia, Washington; 2 Fort Stevens, Oregon; 2 Fort Casey, Washington; 2 Fort Flagler, Washington; 2 Fort Worden, Washington; 2 Fort Stevens, Washington; 2 Fort Hawaiian Islands; 2 Philippine Islands; 4 making a total of 126 companies.

Until such time as accommodations can be provided at the above-named stations the following distribution of coast artillery companies will prevail: Forts Williams, 2; Preble, 2; Revere, Standish, Andrews, 1; Warren, 2; Strong, 2; Bates, 2; Adams, 2; Greble, Wetherill, Rodman, 2; Trumbull, H. G. Wright, Mansfield, Terry, Michie, 2; Schuyler, 1; Totten, Slocum, 2; Hamilton, 2; Hunt, 2; Henry, 2; Washington, 2; Hunt, 1; Monroe, 2; Caswell, 2; Screven, 2; Fremont, 1; Tucke, Dade, 2; Slocum, 2; Forts Mifflin, 2; Morgan, 2; St. Philip, Jackson, Jackson barracks, 2; Fort Rosecrans, 2; Preble, Fort Winfield Scott, Forts Canby, 1; Stevens, 2; Plager, 2; Lawton, 2; Sullivan's Island, 2; Key West barracks, 2; San Juan, 2; Honolulu, 2; Philippine Islands, 12; Cuba, 8; making a total of 126.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN DRAPER.

A Marine Corps Officer Expires at Hongkong. The death of Capt. Herbert L. Draper, of the United States Marine Corps, at Hongkong, from heart disease, is reported by cablegram from Rear Admiral Kemper to the Navy Department. The message is dated September 20, and does not state the time of Captain Draper's death. Captain Draper was an officer of pronounced ability and had an excellent record for service in China.

The Secretary of the Navy has directed Commander Franklin J. Drake, now at Hongkong, to send the remains of Captain Draper by the first steamer to the United States. Captain Draper was born in 1862, and was appointed to the Naval Academy September 6, 1883. On July 1, 1889, he received a commission as second lieutenant in the Marine Corps. His promotion to captain in the Marine Corps is dated March 2, 1899. He was at Samoa during the great hurricane of 1889, and as a result of his conduct on that occasion was tendered the commendation of Congress.

For some time previous to November 1, 1897, Captain Draper was on duty at the Marine Barracks in this city. He was assigned to duty at the Marine Barracks in this city during Captain Draper's service in this city that an incident, still fresh in the memory of local residents, occurred. This was Captain Draper's dispute with Lieutenant Fanchull, then the leader of the Marine Band, which led to the appointment of a court-martial at which the latter was tried for disobedience of orders.

The difficulty occurred on Decoration Day, 1897, Fanchull, at the head of the Marine Band, leading the parade through the barracks, in the procession that was held that day, was playing music of a patriotic character which he had selected as appropriate to the day. Lieutenant Draper, in command of the Marines, found that his men had difficulty in following the march-step to this music, and ordered the band to perform lively selections. This Lieutenant Fanchull refused to do, and Lieutenant Draper preferred a court-martial was convened and the band leader tried. Lieutenant Fanchull defended in his defense that as leader of the band he was in full control of its musical programme, and had an absolute right to arrange the music without interference, such music as he saw fit. While the court-martial did not pronounce Lieutenant Fanchull guilty, and he was permitted to serve out the period of his enlistment, at the expiration of that time he failed of the anticipated reappointment.

MR. WU BECOMES FACETIOUS.

While on Official Business He Drifts Into Politics. Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister, was a caller yesterday at the office of A. T. Taylor, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and endeavored to convince Mr. Taylor that two young Chinese private students who arrived at San Francisco accompanied by missionaries, and who were detained at that port, should be admitted into this country. Respective of the regulation of the Chinese immigration service, the names of the students are Kung Hsiao, Tsai and Yeh Chi No. The refusal of their admission is because the country is not prepared to receive certificates signed by the United States Consul at the port from which they sailed. The Chinese held passports from L. Hung Chang, and Mr. Wu thought that they should be admitted on that account.

Mr. Taylor informed Mr. Wu that the Solicitor of the Treasury had decided that in order for any Chinaman to be admitted to the United States he must produce his passport issued by a United States Consul in China. Any other mode of gaining admission was illegal, Mr. Taylor explained. The alterations in the immigration laws provide for the exclusion of anarchists and other undesirable persons, and Mr. Wu laughingly said that his sensible people were in favor of the Chinese being admitted to this country. He thought the United States should be more liberal in its immigration laws and pass laws making it high treason to attempt the life of the President, the Vice President, all Cabinet officers, and Senators and Congressmen. If you include Congressmen in this provision, Mr. Wu said, smilingly, "you won't find any trouble in passing the law."

MAIL ADVICES FROM PANAMA.

The Consul General Reports on Phases of the Revolution. The Consul General of the United States at Panama, reported to the Department of State, under date of the 20th inst., as follows: "Within the past week there has been no advance movement either by the Government or the Liberals on the Isthmus. A few nights ago the Liberals entered Empire and looted the Chinese stores at that place. At Boca Chica, the Liberals are on a small island almost within gunshot of the city. There appears to be about 200 of them."

ARMY ORDERS.

The following transfers are made in the Fourth Cavalry, amending a recent order: Capt. Floyd W. Harris, from Troop B to Troop D; First Lieut. George W. Moses, from Troop C to Troop A; First Lieut. George T. Summerlin, from Troop A to Troop G; First Lieut. Lanning Parsons, from Troop I to Troop 21.

The following assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps have been made: First Lieut. Philip S. Golderman, to the 11th Company, Coast Artillery; Second Lieut. Jean S. Oakes, to the Fifty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery. Contract Surgeon Herbert I. Harris is relieved from duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., and assigned to duty at Fort Trumbull, Conn. Contract Surgeon Harry D. Belt, is relieved from duty at Fort Trumbull, Conn., and is ordered to Havana.

The Treasury Statement.

The receipts of the Government yesterday, according to the Treasury statement, reached the sum of \$2,461,156.25, in contrast of customs, \$2,461,156.25, internal revenue, \$2,790,576.35; miscellaneous, \$47,228.92. The expenditures amounted to \$2,461,156.25, in contrast of disbursements amounting to \$2,461,156.25.

General Debility

Day in and out there is that feeling of weakness that makes a burden of itself. Food does not strengthen. Sleep does not refresh. It is hard to do, hard to bear, what should be easy, - vitality is on the ebb, and the whole system suffers. For this condition take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It vitalizes the blood, gives vigor and tone to all the organs and functions, and is positively unequalled for all run-down or debilitated conditions.

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MESSRS. HARPER & BROTHERS beg to announce that Gilbert Parker's great novel THE RIGHT OF WAY is just issued to the public. They beg to say that in their judgment, from every point of view, strength of motive, spiritual sweetness, dominant affection, and emotional and intellectual analysis, it equals any romance they have issued in a decade.

AMUSEMENTS. COLUMBIA--Next Week--Seats Are on Sale. Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours, in Harry B. Smith's UNIQUE MUSICAL COMEDY, The LIBERTY BELLES, A Phenomenal Cast of Players and the Pick of the Country's Beauties.

AMUSEMENTS. Spend Sunday at Chesapeake Beach. TRAINS LEAVE DISTRICT LATION 10:30 a. m., 1:30 and 5:15 p. m. RETURNING LEAVE THE BEACH 9:30, 5:30, and 9:30 p. m. FISHING AND CRABBING FINE. FRESHEST OF OYSTERS SERVED ALL STYLES. HALEY'S FULL CONCERT BAND (Weather Permitting).

AMUSEMENTS. Only 50 Cts. Round Trip. Chesapeake Beach. Trains Leave District Lation Week Days 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sundays, 10:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:15, and 7 p. m. Returning Leave the Beach Week Days, 12:30, 2:30, and 7 p. m. Sundays, 3, 5:30, and 9 p. m. Only 50c Round Trip.

AMUSEMENTS. ANOTHER BIG SURPRISE FROM GALLISHER'S FOR SATURDAY ONLY. This heavy solid gold Belger style setting, containing a brilliant diamond. Worth elsewhere \$40. Our price, \$25. Lowest Prices for Diamonds. Diamond Rings from \$3 up. Callisher, the Jeweler, 917 Penna. Ave.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL. Mr. Charles Watson Metzger, of this city, and Miss Bessie Smyser, of York, Pa., were married Thursday at the residence of the latter's father, Mr. Lewis E. Smyser, before a company limited to intimate friends. Rev. Ernest C. Hagen, the bride's cousin, officiated, and her father gave her away. The wedding gown was of white silk brought from Manila by Lieut. Randolph Smyser, brother of the bride, who is the youngest officer of his rank in the service and has but recently returned from duty in the Philippines.

BASEBALL. TWO GAMES TODAY. CLEVELAND VS. WASHINGTON. FIRST GAME CALLED AT 2:30 P. M. Admission, 25c. Grandstand, 50c. Take H Street Cars direct to American League Park. NEXT--Cleveland, September 22.

CALIFORNIA WINES. 34 Varieties representing ten large vineyards. Largest stock south of New York. Quality Home, Phone 1412. CHRIS XANDER, 413 Tenth Street N. W.

No Doctors. Wanted when Warner's Cure is used for Liver or Kidney disease. Directions on Label. Sold by all Druggists.

Woodward and Lothrop

New York--Washington--Paris.

Our Business Hours are 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Saturday is Children's Day,

and we shall give special attention to the selling of School Supplies,

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Hosiery and other Dress Requisites and the various "fixings" for the desk so necessary or helpful to the boy or girl.

School Supplies.

We are now ready for the preliminaries incident to the opening of the school--you can secure here all the necessary school supplies in great variety, highest quality and at exceptionally low prices.

Following are details--prices won't mean much until you examine the quality that goes with them:

Ink and Pencil Erasers.

Rubber erasers, 1c. 2c. and 3c. Ink and Pencil Erasers, combined, 5c. 10c. and 15c. W. Erasers, oblong and circular, 5c. and 10c. Pencil Erasers, spear and knife shapes, 2c. 5c. and 10c.

Pencils and Penholders.

Complete assortment of Faber's, Dixon's, Eagle, and American Lead Pencils; hard or soft lead, with and without rubber tips. Best quality Cedar Pencils, 10c. dozen. Faber Pencils, red and black wood, 10c. dozen. Trible Pencils, inserted rubber, 15c. dozen. Progress Pencils, inserted rubber, 3c. dozen. Highly Polished Penholders, with nickel, hard rubber or cork tips; also a large assortment of rubber penholders.

Inks.

The best makes represented, including Carter's, Stafford's, Caw's, Davis's, etc. Blue, green, violet, and black. 5c. bottle.

Composition Books and Pads.

These books are made of a good quality paper and the covers are both durable and attractive. Press Covers, 188 pages, 5c. each. Cloth Covers, 24 pages, 5c. each. Board covers, 30 pages, 5c. each. Flexible Leatherette Covers, assorted colors, 10c. each. Staff Boards, 120 pages, 10c. each. Large size Books, bound in cloth, leather or canvas, and padded for High School use, 25c. each.

Tablets and Pads.

Tablets and Pads in all sizes from 2x4 inches to 8x12 inches, in white and smaller papers, with ruling, including faint, legible, quadrule; also without ruling, 2c. to 5c. each. Students' Memorandum Note Books, 1c. to 2c. each. Blank books of all descriptions, 10c. up.

Pencil Boxes.

Twenty different styles to select from, including cedar, oak, Japanese, paper, and other Natural wood, containing pen, pencil, and ruler, 5c. each. Combination Oak Pencil Boxes, with the P. P. Pencil Box and a lightening calculator; the result of multiplying any two numbers from 1 to 100 in a second; also has a measure for American inches and French metre--a decided novelty, 15c. each.

School Bags.

Tan leather, embossed leather, Sea Island cotton and cloth; double and single, 15c. to 25c. each.

School Satchels.

Made of English waterproof cloth, with leather shoulder straps and gussets; some outside pockets. Box and cover in a leather known for school bags--25c, 50c, 75c, and \$1.00 each.

Book Straps.

Single, 40 inches long, 5c. each. Single, 46 inches long, extra heavy, 10c. each. Double, with handle, 10c. each.

Rulers.

Natural wood, 12 inches long, 1c. each. Brass-edge and Flexible Rubber Rulers of all descriptions at little prices.

Paste.