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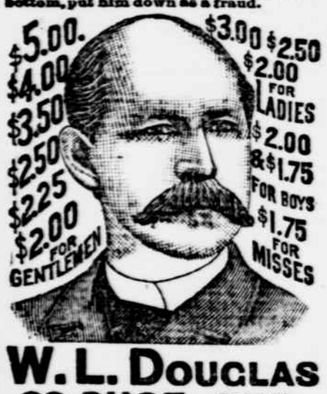

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THE USE OF BOOKS

The Free Circulating Library Plan for This City Indorsed.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF TRADE

Practical Suggestions Made to Accomplish This Great End.

DETAILS FULLY EXPLAINED

The report of the committee on libraries was read at the meeting last evening of the board of trade by the chairman, Mr. Theodore W. Noyes, and signed by the following members: James T. Du Bois, Daniel Murray, John G. Ames and Frederick B. McGuire. In connection with the report, a draft of a proposed bill, incorporating the suggestions of the committee, was read. The report was adopted and 2,000 copies were ordered to be printed for general distribution. The report is as follows:

"Why is there not a majesty's library in every county town? There is a majesty's jail and gallows in every one." The reproach of Carlyle's question of more than half a century ago has been in large measure removed in England through the series of public libraries acts; and in New England also, and in many states of other sections of the republic, majesty's libraries—libraries of the American majesty, the people—are far more numerous and conspicuous than the jails. The school and the library, twin agencies of education, lessen the need for the prison, and push it into the background.

Today there is general recognition of the important educational position of the free circulating library and reading room, accessible at hours when their treasures can be utilized by students, both from schools and colleges, and from among the working people, whose daylight hours are largely occupied in bread winning. Especially are such libraries appreciated in this land of free schools. In state after state, responding to the popular demand for these educating and civilizing agencies, has legislation been enacted to supply each little municipal subdivision at the taxpayer's expense. So notable has been this movement that it has been reasonably predicted that the last quarter of the nineteenth century will go down in history as the age of electricity and free libraries. The progressive community needs the public library as it does the telegraph and telephone. It is on the same footing with the common school; it is the free university of the people. In the public school a liking for books, a desire and thirst for knowledge may naturally be acquired. The library develops this liking and meets and gratifies this desire. The school imparts the ability to educate one's self by the intelligent use of books. The library supplements this instruction by providing the means and opportunity for such self-education. As Commissioner W. T. Harris of the bureau of education has aptly stated: "The school teaches how to read—how to use the printed page to get out of it all that it contains. The library furnishes what to read; it opens the storehouse of all human learning. These two are complementary functions in the great work of education."

Benefits of the Library.

The library is, then, a true university, both for the graduates of the public schools and for the whole people, without regard to class, or sex, or age, or wealth, or previous condition of servitude to ignorance. The people eagerly avail themselves of the educational opportunities offered by the public library. It raises the whole community to a higher intellectual plane. It is also not without its beneficent influence as a moral agent. In some of the small New England towns the record shows that as many as one out of every five inhabitants, counting men, women and children, is registered as a borrower of library books. More persons have there registered to read than have registered to vote. The statistics also show that at first fiction was most largely drawn upon by such readers, but that, as the taste for reading was developed, stronger food for the mind was demanded, and the ratio of serious reading steadily increased. The reading room has proved and will prove a strong rival to all demoralizing resorts in claims upon the evenings of many, especially the young, and has served and will serve more and more as a satisfactory substitute for nightly idleness in dreary lodgings or on the streets.

What Carlyle sought for each English county town, and what many English and American villages now enjoy, the national capital lacks and seeks to obtain. It is fast becoming the republic's educational center. Universities are founded in rapid succession within its limits. But the great, free library university, for those whom Lincoln lovingly called the common people, is yet to be created. According to the statistics there are much more than a million books in the semi-public libraries of Washington, about a twentieth of all in the republic; and when these have been apportioned among the citizens after the methods of statisticians it appears that the District workingman has fourteen times as many public books as the average American. And the only difficulty is that he cannot possibly make any use of them whatsoever.

Want Amidst Plenty.

The resident in the more elevated sections of Washington who could get no water on the upper floors of his house, and very little on any floor, saw countless gallons wasted in the departments, in fountains and otherwise, and learned from statistics that he and the other citizens were in per capita average of gallons daily used among the largest consumers of water in the country. The population of the capital, credited with fourteen times their due proportion of books, and without a single available lending library, with reading rooms open at night, without even the command of books enjoyed by the working people of little northern and western towns, detect a similar mockery in the library statistics. No satisfactory substitute either for actual water or actual books is furnished by complimentary statistics.

The departmental libraries at the capital contain nearly three hundred thousand volumes, accessible only to a few employes of the government, and closed to them early in the afternoon. The vast wealth of reading matter in the Congressional Library is practically out of the reach of working men and school children, owing to the hours of opening and closing and the conditions placed upon the enjoyment of its privileges. Not one of the great government collections is open in the evening, when alone the great mass of the people can use the books. There are fifty-two libraries in the District, each containing over one thousand volumes, and not one of them is a free lending library, with a reading room open at night for the benefit of the general public. Such an institution is the most urgent need of the national capital. Viewing this ocean of more than a million books, spread tantalizingly before them, the workingmen, the school children, the government clerks, the great mass of the citizens of Washington, thirsty for the knowledge which comes from reading, may well exclaim with the Ancient Mariner: "Water, water everywhere, nor any drop to drink!"

The Popular Need.

A great national reference library for the world's scholars does not prevent in other capitals the existence of numerous popular libraries, and should not in Washington. "In London, where the British Museum, with its vast library of over two million volumes, is still sacred to scholars, there are thirty local libraries, in addition to many special libraries, open to various classes of students. In Paris, where the great national library is only open to readers well armed with credentials, there are sixty-four popular libraries, while Berlin has twenty-five."

To meet the absolute necessity of books as working adjuncts in the public schools, small libraries have been formed in connection with the different buildings, and the High School has a very creditable collection. But to complete and perfect its educational system, already so admirable, by adding the people's free university to the free school, Washington absolutely needs the proposed public library, as an aid to the development of intelligent men and women, the good Americans of the future, the pillars of the republic. Its creation is demanded in the name of the 63,000 children of school age in the District, and especially in the name of the 33,000 of this number who are over twelve years of age.

Investigation of the departmental libraries shows that a very large percentage of their three hundred thousand volumes is composed of technical books and books of reference, which have a direct bearing on the work of the department which possesses them; that there are only between twenty thousand and thirty thousand volumes suitable for a general circulating library, and these are confined mainly to three departments. The Interior Department, with 10,000 volumes, and the War and Treasury departments, with 5,000 volumes each, possess nearly all these books. The clerks in the departments which have no libraries need and demand them, and the favored departments need a wider range of reading material than the small collection at the disposal of each provides. There are, in round numbers, about twenty thousand persons residing in Washington who draw salaries from the government. Many of these represent families, and the number of readers in this government constituency can therefore be estimated only by the customary multiplication of the number of government employes. In the name, also, of this numerous and book-loving element of the population the creation of the proposed local library is demanded.

An Appeal for the District Workingman.

Last, but not least, comes a powerful appeal from the District workingman. Sometimes, in view of the notable absence from the capital of dirty, noisy factories, which would tend to reduce the city's attractiveness as a place of residence, the question is raised, "Is there any such individual as the District workingman?" The census of 1890 discloses the fact that, while it is the policy of the capital to encourage only light and clean manufacturing, like that of Paris, over twenty-three thousand adults were engaged in the District in lines of work which are classed as manufactures, omitting from consideration entirely all the other numerous forms of labor. Nineteen thousand of these are engaged in purely local industries. Over four thousand are discovered to be in government employ, mainly in the government printing office and the bureau of engraving and printing. It appears from this report that there were in 1890 in the District twenty-three hundred manufacturing establishments, with a capital of $28,876,258, paying in wages $14,638,700, using materials costing $17,187,752 and with products of the value of $39,296,259.

To the census figures must be added the thousands of workingmen engaged in other lines of work not classed as manufactures, and then this number must be multiplied, since many are the heads of families, to ascertain the number of readers, and, in behalf of this great multitude of people, a free lending library and night reading room are now demanded.

While attention has been called to certain elements of the population as standing in special need of library facilities, it is to be remembered that only a small fraction of all the people in Washington have the leisure to utilize and enjoy a public library during daylight hours, so that practically a whole city of 250,000 inhabitants makes this appeal.

The Resources at Hand.

The first need of the free library—books—can easily be supplied. The librarian of Congress states that there are many thousands of duplicates in the Congressional Library suitable for the purposes of this circulating library, which can be spared for such use if Congress will consent, and he has formally approved the granting of such consent by Congress. The existing departmental circulating libraries might be added to these books from the Library of Congress and made into a general departmental library, to which the people of the District not employed by the government might also have access. The circulating books, numbering between twenty thousand and thirty thousand, accessible in the main only to the clerks in three of the departments, and accessible to them only so far as the fraction contained in their own library is concerned, would, if collected in a general departmental library, be opened to all the clerks in all the departments. A great body of government employes would enjoy privileges of which they are now entirely deprived. Those now having a departmental circulating library at hand instead of being limited to its five thousand or ten thousand volumes would have access to more than twenty thousand in the general library, augmented by large additions from the Congressional Library and by private contributions, which, if the library were once started, would undoubtedly be considerable.

The clerks in the particular buildings in which the circulating departmental libraries are now accommodated might suffer a trifling inconvenience from the removal of the books for a short distance, but catalogues of the library should be in all the departments and delivery branches established in different parts of the city. This inconvenience would thus be reduced to a minimum, and as an offset to it would be the finer library, to which these clerks would have access and the public benefit of a great expansion of the number of readers to whom the accumulated books would be available. Other departments and bureaus than those which now have circulating libraries have applied in some instances and intend to apply in others for like privileges. The establishment of a general departmental library, open also to the public, would save the government the expensive duplication of works in numerous small collections and would also economize in the room space devoted to departmental library purposes. Apparently the government and the clerks would profit by the project, as well as the population in general of the city.

When the nucleus of a library properly housed is once obtained, the collection will certainly grow rapidly through private donations of books and money, and when it has demonstrated its usefulness and the fact that it is appreciated by the public, some one of Washington's wealthy men may be moved by local pride or other good motive to endow it and attach to it his name. No citizen could erect to himself a nobler memorial.

A Location for the Library.

It is evident that the books can readily be obtained; the difficulty is in securing a habitation for the library. A location in the new city post office has been warmly urged. In Senate debate it has been stated that all the space in this building will be needed by the general government; but notwithstanding this announcement, the amount of available space in this vast structure will be so great, its location is so central and there is such fitness in housing the library in a government building which is primarily devoted, in name at least, to local uses, that your committee recommend that the first effort on the city's part be to obtain this location for its library.

If the library can be enabled with certainty to preserve its distinct existence while housed under the same roof with the great national library, contingencies might arise which would render a location in some unused portion of the new building for the library of Congress extremely desirable. There will be abundant room in that structure for at least a quarter of a century. An extensive reading room and every library facility will be available. The disadvantages of a location not sufficiently central may be overcome by the establishment of branches in different parts of the city, like those of the Boston public library.

The New Post Office Building.

Then the advantages of space in the proposed new municipal building, or in a structure to be donated by some public-spirited benefactor yet unknown, have been considered. Your committee have thought the wisest course to be to make every effort at first to obtain a location in a building already authorized or in course of erection, whose construction is assured. A municipal building, worthy of the city, when it is legislated into existence and actually erected, would be naturally the permanent home of a city library; but we must not wait for this event to occur, or for the wealthy benefactor aforesaid to appear or be discovered. Delays in securing the suggested nucleus of books are dangerous, and every month of the people's deprivation of needed library facilities is injurious. The free library of Washington should speedily come into being. It is, therefore, considered wise neither to commit the board to an unchangeable opinion concerning the library site nor to suggest postponement of action by seeking quarters at this time in some prospective building, whose existence is as yet only in our hopes.

Your committee ask authority to urge upon Congress legislation which shall create a library of the kind described as necessary in this report, with the suggested nucleus of books, and in that location which shall appear, after conference with the appropriate committees of Congress, to be most available. Your committee submit the draft of a bill as a suggestion of the general lines of the proposed legislation. If only a small fraction of the books in Washington can be made accessible to the mass of its people, the city will be well supplied. It will no longer starve in an overflowing grainary. The project of a public and departmental circulating library and reading room, open in the evening, is worthy of the strongest and most enthusiastic labors in its behalf. It will doubtless receive the hearty support of the board of trade, of every public-spirited citizen and of all friends of the capital and its people, who appreciate the fact that a city of a quarter million of inhabitants contains men to be considered, and not merely streets, buildings, trees, statues and monuments.

Nature's Remedies ofttimes poorly flattered by chemical and dangerous imitations. For five centuries CARLSBAD has stood in the role of strength and healthgiver, and millions have been cured by the Carlsban Waters of all sorts and manners of diseases. The genuine Carlsbad Sprudel Salts are the Carlsbad Water solidified, bottled and placed in every American Drug Store, to relieve the public of malassimilation of food, flatulent obesity, catarrh of the stomach, and gives to all a healthy appetite, strong, vigorous flesh, a perfect digestion. Take no imitations. Eisner & Mendelson Co., N. Y., Sole Agents.

Price, per bottle, $1; large size, $1.50.

IN HOTEL CORRIDORS.

"The woman's suffrage question is being violently agitated in Kansas just now," said Andrew F. Heiser of Kansas City, Mo., at the Metropolitan. "It will be put to a practical test at the municipal elections, which will be held in April at Kansas City, Kansas, and Rosedale. At the latter place an independent convention nominated a ticket containing the names of two women for members of the city council. In Kansas City, however, the straight-out democrats at their primaries placed the names of two women—Mrs. Frame and Mrs. Scharff—on the regular ticket for members of the board of education. Woman's suffrage will be the issue in the campaign in both municipalities. The Kansas democrats are not very enthusiastic in behalf of the reform, but they nominated the two ladies in order to practically ascertain just how the people stand on the question. Consequently, as no possible objection can be made against the female nominees, the leaders assert that only party prejudice and opposition to woman's suffrage can cause their defeat. I believe the cause is gaining hundreds of friends every day all over the west, despite the object lesson of Mary Ellen Lease, and I won't be surprised to see many states extend the voting privilege to women before very long."

"To secure a proper idea of the optical expression of injured innocence, silent indignation, outraged sensibilities or any similar sentiment the artist should go west and punch cows," said Charles R. Miller of St. Joseph, Mo., to a party of story tellers at Wormley's last night. "In following this occupation he will at the proper time run across a very young calf lying in the bushes or in a little hollow, where the grass grows high. Then he can have just dead loads of fun with the animal and forget all his woes for a whole hour. Muley cows, be it understood, have a way of hiding or of thinking they are hiding their offspring in some retired spot while they go off to graze. They just dump the animated veal down under a bush or a bunch of grass, talk with it in the cow language for a minute or two and assure it that it is safe from all harm and absolutely concealed from sight and scurry off to secure a supply of cud. Like every other infant, a calf has absolute faith and unquestioning confidence in its mother, so it lays there, nine times out of ten, as prominent as a white ball on a drab background well could be, never moving tail or limb and firmly believing that nothing with eyes can see it. That is the reason one can have so much fun with it. When you come across a calf that believes you don't see it and stop the expression of the animal's eyes is one of surpreme disgust. It knows, of course, that you can't see it and wonders what you want to loaf just in that particular neighborhood for. Then you can tantalize it into a thousand different feelings by making motions and grimaces toward it. I have seen a calf's eyes express more emotions in a minute than those of a sensitive woman would in a week. Scorn, pity, anger, everything, but it never moves. But you'd better have your horse close by you if you touch it. Such an agonied howl of surprise and rage will go up as you never listened to before, and mother and herd will be there in short order to wreak vengeance on the disturber. Then you want to have a saddle between your legs, for a man on foot in a bunch of western cattle has just about as much chance for his white alley as a snow ball does in the place Bob Ingersoll don't believe in."

"We are going to have a great revival of trotting at Charter Oak Park during the last week in August," said Jared Butterick of Hartford at the Ebbitt this morning. "The directors held a meeting on Saturday night, at which ex-Gov. Bulkeley was elected president, and it was decided to have grand racing on the last four days of August, the stakes for which will foot up $60,000. There will be a $15,000 purse for four-year-olds; one of $20,000 for three-year-olds, called the Nutmeg stakes, and the Charter Oak stake of $10,000 will also be trotted for. Then the National Breeders' Association will have its colts' stakes trotted at this meeting, making altogether a four days' program never before rivaled. I believe that no pool selling will be allowed. I know that many people say that trotting races have fallen into disrepute, but up in my state you can easily see from what I have told you how the sport holds its own high place."

"I don't think Corbett will ever meet Jackson," said Arthur Richards, the St. Louis sporting man, at the National, on his way north from Florida. "He has been keeping shy of the coon for over two years. Every sporting man knows that Corbett did the baby act when he met Jackson out in San Francisco. He said his hands were broken and quit the fight instead of going in and trying to make the scrap interesting. He knew he was going up against a broken-down drunkard when he went against Sullivan, and that he overmatched Mitchell in height, reach and everything else when he got up against that fellow. Mitchell had lushed himself pretty near to death, so far as his prize-fighting qualities were concerned, also, and Corbett didn't have to fight a little bit to make a chopping block of him. But he's afraid to run the risk of losing to Black Peter. I don't mean that he is physically afraid of taking punishment, but that he hasn't the courage to stake his easily won reputation on a go with a man who has half a chance to take it away from him."

"I have seen the Toltec tunnel and the Royal gorge, and all those other wonderful creations that nature has compressed within the boundaries of Colorado," said Fred. Babcock at La Normandie yesterday, "but when it comes to Royal gorges I saw a fellow a couple of weeks ago at the Gaston Hotel in Memphis who put all other freaks of old Mrs. Nature in a deep, dark shadow. I was attracted to him at breakfast. He sat at the table next to mine, and was nearly through his meal when I sat down, but he sent back three times for ham omelette and had his coffee cup twice refilled. At dinner I started in even with him, so far as time is concerned, but he outfooted me in a jiffy when it came to performance, so I just nibbled away and watched him. He squared himself, tucked a napkin under his chin and ambled away with four plates of soup, into each of which he fairly crammed water crackers. The fish was pompano, and he ate three of them to show, I presume, a proper appreciation of Lent. When his dinner came on the waiter's tray was piled high with dishes, and he cleaned up their contents with voracious speed and kept the darkey going on a trot to replenish those that tickled his palate mostly. His appetite was positively appalling. When he had finished the solids he ordered his dessert, and I declare that he called for at least half a dozen things, including ice cream, chocolate eclaire, bread pudding and baked custard. I imagine that if a dozen fellows like him would favor any hotel with their steady patronage they would drive the owners to hang out a red flag and start a nigger walking up and down in front of the premises ringing a great big bell."

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TREASURY FINANCES.

Exceptionally Heavy Payments to Be Made in April.

The aggregate receipts of the treasury from all sources so far this month are $21,639,236, and the aggregate expenditures, $28,810,000, showing a deficiency to this date of $7,170,763. The fact, however, that nearly all of the large amounts to be met during March already have been paid makes it a safe prediction that the net deficit for the whole month will not exceed $6,000,000. A warrant for $200,000, to pay pensions in New York, was sent forward yesterday. At the beginning of April the payments on interest account will be exceptionally heavy. On Monday next the quarterly interest on the registered bonds of the four per cent loan of 1907 becomes due, and amounts to $5,596,154. Of this amount $44,185 will be paid to foreign holders; $1,759,010 to national banks as interest on these bonds deposited to secure circulation; $3,088,960 to domestic holders, and $703,999 on the coupons of this issue. While the entire amount of $5,596,154 must be paid in gold if demanded, it is not expected, judging from past payments, that more than a small percentage of the whole will be asked for in gold. Except in New York and San Francisco, where United States notes and treasury notes are always demanded, there has been no difficulty in paying out silver certificates to meet these interest obligations. This payment will likely be the heaviest during the remainder of the fiscal year. Its effect, however, will be distributed over two or three months, and in consequence the cash balance will on no one day show any great falling off, either in gold or curency.

COXEY CHEERED AND JEERED.

Arrival of the Army at Alliance, Where Camp is Pitched.

Crowds of spectators jeered and cheered as Coxey's army of peace marched into Alliance, Ohio, at 12:45 yesterday and under the escort of twenty mounted men, which met it on the outskirts of the town, proceeded to Rock Hill Park for the night's encampment. The woman who claimed to be the wife of the mysterious Marshal "Smith" left for Cleveland, while the others pitched tent and prepared for rest.

Of the 100 recruits promised only ten were added to the roll. A citizens' meeting was held in the Opera House at 4:30. The army was not admitted, but the hall was crowded with a respectable class of people, who listened attentively to the speeches of Coxey and Browne. Coxey made a tirade against the newspapers in general and said much of the difficulty he is experiencing is directly due to the press scandalizing him. Browne, after a harangue of about three-fourths of an hour, made an appeal for money, saying Coxey had not a dollar in his pocket to defray his expenses on the proposed Chicago trip. The sum realized was $10.19.

After Coxey made his speech he left for Chicago to attend the horse sale. He must sell some horses today to get money to make payments on what he owes, hence his desertion of the army.

The camp of the commonweal was situated in a muddy field and was two miles from town. The weather was so chilly that the men were driven around the fires.

At 6:30 o'clock "Unknown" Smith drilled the men. They do not like this anarchistic commander and do not hesitate to say so when he is not around. He is instilling into their minds a something which may result in riot.

There was a good deal of liquor about the camp last night, but all was quiet. The men told stories and cracked jokes with each other. Not a dozen of them ever saw a bond or know what one is, and the question whether they bear interest or not has never occurred to them.

A wagon load of supplies was sent up to camp, and the bill of fare was quite extensive. The Independent Church, a nonsectarian congregation, offered the church as a lodging place for the men, but the offer was declined. A leading merchant offered a store room with the same result.

The route today is through Columbiana to Salem, where a witchcraft trial has just been concluded.

Coxey will join his forces tonight and with good weather insists that he will yet make a success of the project.

The weather has not been conducive to the longevity of the movement and even "Unknown" Smith is unable to keep all the men in camp.

Civil Service Investigations.

Official investigations will soon be made of various charges of violation of the civil service law recently filed at the civil service commission. Examiner George W. Leadley of the commission left yesterday for several western and southern cities, where he will examine into charges of partisanship and other alleged irregularities at the post offices. His trip will include Newport, Ky., Logansport, Ind., and Portsmouth, Ohio.

Yesterday Alice Walker, colored, had her clothing take fire at 935 25th street northwest, and she was badly burned. She was taken to the Freedman's Hospital.

YOUR GOOD HEALTH, if you're a suffering woman, demands Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. There's no other medicine like it, for women's peculiar ills. No matter how distressing your symptoms, it relieves your aches and pains, and if faithfully used will bring a permanent *cure* in every chronic weakness or derangement, in catarrhal inflammation, and in the displacements of women.

West Liberty, O.

DR. R. V. PIERCE: *Dear Sir*—I can cheerfully recommend your valuable medicine, the "Favorite Prescription," to suffering females. Three years ago my health became so poor that I was scarcely able to help with the household duties. I was persuaded to try your medicine, and I purchased six bottles. That, with the local treatment you advised, made me strong and well.

My sister has used it in the family with like results.

L. E. Johnson

Hints That Are Better Than Gold.

If you have bad breath, sluggish bowels, pain in the small of your back, nervousness or giddiness, your vital organs are sadly out of condition. A mere "dose of physic" will not help you. Your only wise course is to take Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy of Rondout, N. Y., and cleanse your system of the impurities. It regulates the liver and kidneys. It's the physicians' spring medicine.

Everybody Delighted

With our delicious Boston BROWN BREAD. Families that try it wouldn't be without it. Puny children get fat on it. Everybody should eat

Boston Brown Bread

because it's more WHOLESOME, more NUTRITIOUS and more DELICIOUS than any other. Served to homes FRESH as often per week as desired. Only 5, 10 and 15c. loaf. ☞Write or telephone 235.

Krafft's Bakery,
Cor. 18th St. & Pa. Ave.
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Fascinating.

Our newest styles in Ladies' Oxfords and Shoes are very fascinating in appearance and prices.

The following few items will give you an idea of what we are offering, viz:

$2.00 Quality for $1.85.
$2.50 Quality for $1.65.
$3.00 Quality for $2.00.
$3.50 Quality for $2.50.

We also have the newest styles in Men's Yellow and French Patent Calf Shoes.

$2.95 buys a good $5 Russia Calf.
$3.75 buys a $6 French Patent Calf.

The Warren Shoe House,
Geo. W. Rich, 919 F St.

The People's Favorite Pedal Studio.
mh16

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The system of selling everything at a small profit and of a thoroughly reliable quality is strictly maintained at the BON MARCHE.

Our CATALOGUE of Novelties for the Summer Season is now out and is sent FREE ON DEMAND.

The BON MARCHE also sends FREE ON DEMAND assorted patterns of their materials and Albums of their Models of Made Up Goods.

The Establishment of the BON MARCHE holds in stock the RICHEST, most ELEGANT and MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT in all branches of its business; it is acknowledged that GREAT ADVANTAGES are offered both in the QUALITY and prices of all goods.

The BON MARCHE forwards its goods to any part of the Globe and corresponds in all languages.

The BON MARCHE has no BRANCH BUSINESS or AGENT for the sale of its goods, and begs to caution its customers against all tradespeople making use of its name.

The BON MARCHE premises are the largest and the best organized in the World and form one of the most remarkable SIGHTS IN PARIS.

mh28,ap4

Ruptures

POSITIVELY CURED

Without Operations, Pain or Detention from Business.

The discomfort from wearing a truss is one of the smallest objections to its use, since paralysis, nervous debility, constipation, piles, tumors, abscesses, inflammations, dyspepsia, Bright's disease, varicocele, loss of vitality and death are the penalties frequently paid by the ruptured who rely upon the truss for help. The life of a ruptured person is not secure for an hour, with or without a truss. A sudden cough or strain may send the intestine through the ruptured abdomen, when, if it is not at once replaced, strangulation and death follow.

If you have been made miserable from wearing a truss, or if you have tried alleged Rupture cures and have been disappointed in the results, call and see me. You will discover that I know what a Rupture is, and that I know how to cure it.

25,000

Ruptured people die yearly in America alone from the diseases entailed by the unnatural and severe pressure and constriction of the truss. The moral of which is, don't wear a truss when you can be cured without danger or pain, and at small sacrifice of time and expense.

FREE EXAMINATIONS.

Week Days from 10 a. m. to 5, and from 6 to 7:30 p. m.

Sundays from 10 to 3 O'clock.

Dr. Parker,
1114 G St. N. W.
mh28-2t

The Terrible Varicocele!

Occasionally varicocele will fasten itself upon a man and progress to a serious stage without pain, dragging down, or debility to warn him of the insidious nature of the terrible foe that has him in its relentless grasp. It is, however, more frequently accompanied with one or more danger signals, such as pouchy, sore, distended veins, nervousness, mental depression, tired feelings, enlargements in lower part of abdomen, failing ambition, and memory, with impairment of sensibility and power. The alleged "scientific methods" for the treatment of varicocele are injecting, looping, cauterizing, or cutting the prolapsed and distended veins (all painful operations). But these "scientific methods" have brought injury or total ruin to the patient in nine cases out of ten. Physicians have no cure for Varicocele in either operations or medicine. As proof of my entire good faith in the declarations herein made, I hereby offer $500 for any well-authenticated case of Varicocele, in its aggravated form, that has been permanently cured by any regular or irregular physician in Washington. Scores of unfortunates call upon me every week who have been injured or ruined by these alleged "scientific methods." I have any amount of money to back up my claim that I am the only physician on earth that can cure Varicocele, and I do it without operations, pain, medicine, or detention from business.

Free examinations by

Dr. Parker,
1114 G St. N. W.

Week Days from 10 to 5, and 6 to 7:30.

Sundays, 10 to 3 o'clock.

Millinery,

THE LATEST NOVELTIES AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

IMPORTED BONNETS AND HATS,

ALSO

A large assortment of copies from our own work rooms, showing the latest effects in colors and trimmings.

A large assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Untrimmed Hats,

In all the new and leading shapes, in Fancy and Mixed Braids, Chips, Milan, &c., &c.

Also the Largest Assortment of Fine Millinery, Novelties, Jets, Ribbons, Laces, Veiling, Hosiery, &c.

To Milliners at wholesale prices.

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Eye Glasses of Best Lenses, $1.

To meet a popular demand we are now fitting our FINEST LENSES in hard rubber framed Eye Glasses and polished steel framed Spectacles for only $1—In gold frames, $5 up.

☞No better glasses in the world at any price. No charge for examining eyes and fitting.

McAllister & Co.,
OPTICIANS,
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N.Y. Women are Noted for Beautiful Complexions.

When you see a fine-looking woman, with a clear, transparent complexion, on the street HERE the chances are she is either from New York or else takes TURKISH BATHS, which counteract the evil effects of our climate—make the figure athletic and willowy. A great luxury as well. Ever tried them? Call.

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KNOX'S Hats have scored a "big hit" this spring. Everything is a Knox! A Knox! My kingdom for a Knox! You can't blame the boys for wanting something elegant and becoming.

Right prices for small pocket books.

The famous Kossuth Soft Hats are in—brown and pearl colors—something new and dressy.

Full line of Brown Derbies just in.

Stinemetz & Son,
1237 Pa. ave. mh27

Ladies: Do You Know That Skin Diseases

And all unsightly eruptions on the face, nine times out of ten, are results of INDIGESTION?

Columbia Natural Lithia Water

Is a guaranteed cure and preventive for indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Diseases, stone in the bladder and ALL stomach and urinary troubles.

☞Highly recommended by physicians.

Price within reach of all. Only 25c. gallon; 5 gallons, $1. Delivered at your home. At all Druggists. Write or telephone 1776.

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16-qt. Ham Boilers, 29C.

Another consignment just received. The last two lots we had, 200 in each lot, remained on our hands but three days each time. 'Nough said.

"Washington Variety,"
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