A CELESTIAL CATILINE

Charlie Lee, Released From Jail, Returns to His Bailiwick.

The Former Mayor of Philadelphia's Chinatown Welcomed Back by His Friends—Says He Will Make It Warm for His Enemies—Well Treated While in Durance Vile.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—Some of the choicest spirits of the Chinese colony celebrated last night the release from Moyamensing prison of Charlie Lee, formerly Mayor of Chinatown and one of its wealthiest merchants. Prior to the advent of Lee Toy, Charlie Lee was the ruling power among the Race Street Celestials. He owned tea shops, merchandise shops, and laundries. His word went among his countrymen as second only to the dictum of the Chinese Union, the august tribunal that sits as a court of arbitration to adjust the disputes of the local descendants of Confucius. But according to Charlie's own story, he ran up against an influential coterie of the Rev. Frederick Poole's Chinese Mission and the contact resulted in his undoing.

In March of last year all Chinatown was thrown into consternation by the arrest of their leader at his own headquarters, at 920 Race Street. He was charged with conducting a gambling joint. Before Judge Sulzberger he was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for one year. It was the first conviction for gambling in Chinatown in a period of ten years.

Charlie Lee was released yesterday morning, having received a commutation of one month for good behavior. He went immediately to the City Hall, where he called first upon Superintendent of Police Quirk and then upon Captain of Detectives Miller. His object was to assure them of his innocence and his future good intentions, and to talk with them concerning the alleged wickedness of his enemies.

His return to the Race Street colony was in the nature of a triumph. His imprisonment had evidently elevated him in the consideration of his people. Hereafter it will be nip and tuck between Charlie Lee and Lee Toy, for there cannot be two mayors in the same block.

The "gohen," or reception, given in honor of the persecuted leader, was started early in the evening, in the merchandise shop of Quong Yuen Hong, at 922 Race Street. There many of the leading Chinese merchants and laundry owners of the city gathered about the released prisoner, smoking and drinking tea and offering protestations of renewed fealty. From the shop the party went to the restaurant of Mie Hong Low, a cousin of Lee's, at No. 943. The plebelan dishes of yock-a-min and chop-suee would not do for this occasion. Li-wo-opp and yow-wo-gung, at a dollar a throw, genuine importations from China, were the features of the menu.

In talking of his case, Charlie Lee claimed that the whole trouble arose over the question of proprietorship of a house on Race Street where he wished to open a merchandise shop. The Chinese Union decided in his favor, but the other contestants were not satisfied. One of them, Charlie claimed, was a member of the mission, and so the influence of that body was enlisted against him. Rev. Mr. Poole himself appeared for the prosecution at his trial, and his evidence apparently convinced the judge.

"But I was innocent," protested Charlie, who speaks excellent English, "and Mr. Poole never met me until he saw me in court. I met him on the street this afternoon and he did not recognize me. I have been in business here in Race Street for twenty years, and before I have been here much longer my enemies will be sorry for what they have done."

Charlie Lee liked his treatment in prison. He even spoke well of the American soup and the American coffee upon which he was regaled. The keepers, he said, treated him with marked consideration. Otherwise he did not think he could have survived the ignominious ordeal. He has now taken up his abode at 938 Race Street, which bids fair to be the centre of interest in the internecine affairs of Chinatown for some time to come.

THE AGE OF CONSENT.

In Maryland the Woman Must Be Eighteen Years Old.

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 11.—The new marriage license law has gone into effect in Allegany county. Under the old law, license to marry could be obtained if the man was twenty-one and the women sixteen years of age on the affidavit of the man. The new law says the age of the woman must be eighteen years before she can obtain license on her own responsibility and then she, too, with the man, must swear and sign the application. The law will cut down the fees at the clerk's office somewhat, but it is not thought the difference will be material. Both bride and groom now appear at the Court House. If the bride herself does not come the groom must be armed with her affidavit before the license is obtainable. If the woman is under eighteen the consent of her parents or guardian, sworn to, must be presented.

Very few marriage licenses are issued here where the woman is under eighteen years. Of 150 names promiscuously examined, there were but three where the bride was seventeen years old and none sixteen years old. The object of the new law is to prevent false swearing. The Pennsylvania brides and grooms that now arrive must all go to the Court House and make oath.

COAL MINES SUSPEND.

A General Strike Suddenly Ordered at Frostburg, Md.

FROSTBURG, Md., April 11.—The situation in the George's Creek coal fields took a sudden and unexpected change, when a general suspension was ordered for 12 o'clock tonight. It was not generally believed that a general suspension was so near at hand. In fact, the impression was abroad that the proposed meeting between President C. K. Lord and the committee of Consolidation employes and business men would have the effect of deferring any definite action by the delegation which was to meet in Frostburg today. It was not known that the strike was so near at hand until Organizer Warner left the hall at the end of the session, when it was announced that he had ordered the call for a general suspension to be placed upon a bulletin board.

Some forty delegates, representing the miners of the George's Creek and Meyersdale regions, came to Frostburg and assebled in Nickel's Hall at 10 o'clock and again at 1 o'clock, and finished their work early in the afternoon. These delegates were chosen in accordance with the instructions given at the Lonaconing mass meeting for the purpose of conferring with the coal operators if the operators should consent to the joint meeting. No reply was received from the operators and the fellowing was announced as the result of the action of the delegates:

We, the delegates, assembled in Nickel's Hall, Frostburg, April 10, acting by the authority vested in us by the resolution adopted by the mass meeting of the George's Creek coal miners in Lonaconing March 31, have resolved, inasmuch as our operators have refused to meet in joint convention in response to the sixth call April 2, we therefore now declare a general suspension of all the mines in District No. 16, United Mine Workers of America, until 60 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds is granted. Be it further resolved, we endorse the stand of the employes of the Consolidation Coal Company in defence of themselves and fellow-craftsmen.

President ALLAN BARBER
Secretary W. H. COCHRANE,
Vice President JAMES M. CONRAD,
District Officers.

Executive Board: Daniel Young, Robert Simpson, George May, and Andrew McManus.

This call will close down all the mines in the George's Creek region employing over 4,000 hands.

Frederick Dilcher, of Nelsonville, Ohio, a member of the National Executive Board, said he expected the strike to procure for the miners of the region their demands. In order to do this, he says, they will have the aid of 300,000 members of the United Mine Workers, as well as the help of the Federation of Labor, which will enable the men of this region to fight to a finish for victory. He claims that had the operators consented to meet the miners, as requested, the agitation would have ended without a call for suspension, and the companies are to blame for the strike.

Organizer Warner also asserts that the present strike could have been averted had the operators agreed to meet the miners. He is of the opinion that the suspension will not continue a great length of time, as the companies will concede the demands of the miners.

The miners in general claim that they can win their strike. They say that there is $15,000 in the treasury of the United Mine Workers for the aid of the region, and that other strong backing will be forthcoming. They believe that they are better equipped today to gain their demand than ever before. They hold that in order to make a great profit while there is a strong demand for coal the operators will shortly come to terms with them. In order to save a great deal of coal from being lost by the idleness of the miners is another reason advanced by the miners as in their favor for a capitulation on the part of the operators. The miners are strong in their belief that the operators will not be long in making advances for a settlement. The miners also say that the companies brought on the present trouble by failing to consent to a meeting with their employes. It is claimed by many of the miners that the suspension and discharging of Consolidation employes brought on the strike. Some of the miners think the strike will be very short, while some of them are of the opinion that it will last three months.

Superintendent B. S. Randolph is of the opinion that the strike will last two months. In the meantime no effort will be made to opreate the mines. If this state of affairs prevails throughout the region the battle will be one of silence.

The miners say the operators are not justified in ignoring the rights of the men to organize. On the other hand, the operators claim that this is the great point of contention—whether the owners of a property or an organization of employes is to have control of its management. It is claimed by some that the suspension of the Consolidation men by Mr. Randolph would not alone be sufficient cause on the part of the operators to permit a general strike to come, and that it is a question of control rather than wages that is being fought for.

A FIGHT FOR RECOGNITION.

The Real Issue in the Maryland Coal Mine Strike.

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 11.—The action of the miners' committee at Frostburg yesterday in ordering a general strike was received with general regret here and is almost the sole topic of conversation. One gentleman familiar with the region said he believed it would end in the miners going back to work at 45 cents instead of 55, which they have been receiving since April 1. Another George's Creek man said the miners would win.

All concede that it is not so much being granted 5 cents a ton extra as it is the recognition of the organization, which all along the operators have stoutly refused to do. It is said that at one time a majority of the companies were bent on recognition, but one company held out, saying that never would they confer with the organizers. This made impossible a conference. Recognition would quickly end the strike, it is generally conceded. The men are earning big money under the 55-cent rate. One hundred dollars a month for a miner is said to be common. It is not so much "wage advance" as "recognition," it is claimed. District President Allen Barber said that the men felt that they were treated badly after having their sixth appeal for a conference ignored.

It is believed the miners are in position to hold out for a long period. A Lonaconing man here said the average financial worth of each miner of the region was about $1,000, and that nearly all own their own homes. It was stated that during a strike the organization allows each married man $7 a week and each single man $3 for sustenance. President Barber stated that almost the entire region has been unionized.

Organizer Warner said that of the 4,400 miners not more than 500 were non-union men. Reports have reached this city of large amounts being deposited in banks to the credit of the organization, but no one is found to authenticate them. Mr. Warner is confident that no men will be at work Thursday except those whose labor is absolutely necessary to keep mine property from suffering. Mr. Warrer says the miners will have the backing of the American Federation of Labor, as well as the United Mine Workers. Mr. Warner, in response to a question whether sympathy strikes would be inaugurated in other regions, said: "No, contracts have been made with operators in other States for a period of one year from April 1 and they must be kept, and it is a part of their contract with other operators that this region shall, if possible, pay 60 cents." It is said that some of the operators have made Mr. Warner the issue. He is a Pennsylvania organizer and is responsible for the present organization in this region. He has been conspicuous in all conferences of the miners since the present troubles and the operators are said to regard him as a disturbing element. It is said the miners demanded that Mr. Warner be one of the committee to confer with the operators and the latter would not listen to it. It is generally believed that the mines will be closed and that no attempt will be made to import outside labor. Coal will likely be purchased in outside territory to fill a few compulsory contracts.

"HECHTS' GREATER STORES,"
513-515 Seventh Street.

Entirely without precedent—this millinery trade.

The best millinery "season" of any former year will not compare at all with this. Understanding YOUR IDEAS and tastes, and knowing how to work them out—knowing fashion and showing exclusive creations that appeal at once to your fancy—is the reason for it.

Exclusively stylish hats need not be expensive; but, nevertheless, are expensive in many stores. It is folly to pay so much, and you'll realize it after you have visited our millinery department.

The hundreds of people who haven't the ready money will appreciate the advantages of our "charge" system, by which they can arrange to pay their bill as their income affords. Nothing is exacted for this privilege.

Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Hats, in the greatest assortment—the season's newest shapes in Turbans, Toques, and large and medium-sized Hats and Bonnets, trimmed most stylishly with flowers, plumes, mallines, chiffons, and laces; in this lot are all the new pastel shades, as well as black.

$2.87 for hats fully worth $5.

$4.87 for hats fully worth $8.

Special selling untrimmed hats.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Untrimmed Hats, in the most wanted shapes and colors, in chip, Mackinaw, Neapolitan, and plain and fancy straw, in black and all shades; instead of 98c, will be sold for..... 59¢

A large table full of Ladies' and Misses' Walking and Outing Sailors, of handsome Mackinaw, rough, fancy, and plain straws, in all colors—the very same shapes and the same qualities which are being sold at 98c and $1.37 elsewhere, are offered at... 79¢

Flower specials.

Sprays of Lilacs, Hyacinths, Forget-Me-Nots, Clover, Cornflower, Roses, and Foliage, which were bought to sell for 33c., will be sold for.. 12½¢

Large bunches of handsome Roses, with Foliage; Chrysanthemums in all colors, Pansies, and Foliage; bought to sell for 59c.; will be sold for..... 29¢

Special prices for boys' suits.

$3.98 for $5.00 Suits.

$5.00 for $7.50 Suits.

This price includes all that is fine in boys' dressy suits—the finest cheviots, the finest cassimeres, the finest worsteds, including handsome black Clay diagonals, which are always right in style—the rare novelties are to be found in this lot, the handsome silk braid-trimmed garments—$5 values.

Boys' very nobby three-piece short pants suits—fancy silk vest, coat, and pants—made of the very best all-wool materials—finished to perfection—all sizes—suits which you cannot duplicate elsewhere for less than $7.50 offered today for $5.

HECHT AND COMPANY,
513-515 Seventh Street.

CHAIRMAN JONES' VIEWS

The Senator From Arkansas Reviews the Political Situation.

Admiral Dewey's Candidacy Not Alarming to Democrats—A Short Life Predicted for the Boom—Bryan to Be Nominated on the First Ballot—The Probable Platform.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Senator Jones, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, says that the expressed purpose of Admiral Dewey to run for President has not unduly excited him or any other Democrat. In fact, he says the Dewey boom will be short lived, if it is not already a corpse, and that under no circumstances could it interfere with Mr. Bryan's candidacy. When asked what he thought of the anti-Bryan sentiment which is growing, especially among the Democrats of the East, Chairman Jones said:

"I have heard something of anti-Bryan conferences and such things, but I doubt if there is anything in it. I have not been taken into the confidence of the opponents of Mr. Bryan, which, of course, is not surprising. It is my belief that Mr. Bryan will be nominated on the first ballot and that there will be no opposition of any weight to him in the convention."

"Is it true that Tom L. Johnson is to succeed you as chairman of the committee?" Senaor Jones was asked.

"I have seen such a statement in the newspapers," was the reply. "The convention meets on July 4 and selects a committee, which in turn will select a chairman. It would take a prophet to foretell what will happen at a convention."

"Whom have you heard most talked of for Vice President?"

"There are a great many men whose names have been suggested," Mr. Jones said. "Judge Caldwell, of Arkansas, who has received some prominence as a possible candidate, has been saying that he cannot permit his name to be used, but there is plenty of good material left."

Mr. Jones expressed himself as being extremely well satisfied with the prospects for Democratic success. So long as he remains Chairman of the National Committee, he said, headquarters would be maintained in Chicago, but he said that the Convention might make a change in the programme by substituting Washington for the Western city. He did not believe, he said, that headquarters would be opened in this city, though such a thing was possible.

When asked what the convention would do in regard to the platform, Chairman Jones said that the Kansas City Convention would not recede from any position heretofore assumed, though it was a matter of conjecture as to what additions or changes might be made.

"Will the passage of the new Currency law affect materially the free coinage feature of the Chicago platform?" the reporter asked.

"Conventions don't make issues," said Mr. Jones. "They are made in the minds of men, and the platform, if a popular one, is the expression of the mind of the people."

"What do you think the Populists will do at their conventions in Sioux Falls and Cincinnati?" Senator Jones was asked.

"The Sioux Falls Convention may put up another than Mr. Bryan," was the reply. "But I doubt it. I don't know much about it, but it is my impression that it won't. The Cincinnati people are opposed to any coalition with the Democratic party, but I don't know exactly what action they will take."

Mr. Jones will go to Philadelphia today, and from there to Washington.

AMERICAN MECHANICS MEET.

The United Order Assembles at Port Deposit.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., April 11.—The fifty-second annual session of the Order of United American Mechanics began in the lodgeroom of the local lodge in Port Deposit. Samuel A. Reynolds welcomed the representatives to Port Deposit on behalf of the citizens. Suitable response was made by C. Harry Stein, of Union Bridge. The committee on credentials reported a large number of new representatives for admission.

The present officers are as follows: State councilor, I. S. Bennett, Riverton; State vice councillor, W. T. McCullough, Principio; treasurer, W. T. A. Kirwan, Baltimore; inductor, W. L. Rhodes, Brookview; examiner, L. R. Atkinson, Rising Sun; inside protector, H. D. Young, Frederick; outside protector, S. J. Phillips, Athel; chaplain, N. L. Todd, Toddsville; secretary, Charles H. Stein, Baltimore.

The morning session was taken up principally with the consideration of reports. The appeal committee reported that no appeals had been made for eight successive years, which is an unprecedented record for the organization. Letters of greeting from local fraternal organization were received.

National Secretary John Sewer, of Philadelphia, visited the lodge during the afternoon session, and was received with suitable ceremony. The honor of ex-councilor was conferred upon Jethro Johnson, of Bayview, on account of meritorious services.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Councilor, W. N. Gwinn, Baltimore; vice councilor, W. T. McCullough, Principio; council treasurer, W. T. A. Kirwan, Baltimore; inductor, L. R. Atkinson, Rising Sun; examiner, S. J. Phillips, Athel; inside protector, N. L. Todd, Toddsville; outside protector, I. W. Burlin, Port Deposit; chaplain, J. W. Hastings, Galestown; national council representative, for three years, C. Harry Stein. Baltimore was selected as the place for the session of 1901. The council will continue its sessions today.

A Big Trolley Deal.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 11.—The controlling interest in the Winchester Avenue Railway Company, of this city, has passed into the hands of the syndicate headed by A. M. Young, of New York, who is said to be acting for the Philadelphia United Gas Improvement Company in the great trolley deal that is perfecting a trolley system of roads between New York and Portland, Me.

Two Reported Missing.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 11.—Three weeks ago Charles Wohl, the seventeen-year-old son of T. J. Wohl, of Westfield, mysteriously disappeared. He is thought to have gone to California. William H. Carl, a contractor of this city, has been absent from home for several days, and yesterday workmen employed on a house he was building filed mechanics' liens against the property for unpaid wages.

FOUGHT ON A TRAIN.

Pistols and Knives Effectively Used by Passengers.

KEYSTONE, W. Va., April 11.—A general row occurred among a number of miners on No. 3 Norfolk and Western passenger train just east of here, and it was quite a time before peace could be restored in the crowded coach. Tim Bostick and Charles Newsome opened the fight by using knives on each other. Friends interfered. A general free-for-all fight was then indulged in by a dozen or more, all of whom were more or less intoxicated. Fully twenty shots were fired.

Mrs. Mira Montague of Mayberry, was struck by a stray ball and is believed to be fatally injured. Chris Pennell was shot in the head and Will Monroe in the abdomen. Both will die. Walter Gibson was struck by a bullet in the shoulder, and both Tim Bostick and Charles Newsome are badly stabbed. The two latter live at Pocahontas, Va. All parties engaged in the row were taken from the train at Vivian.

OBJECT TO CIGARETTES.

Chicago Business Firms Prohibit Employes Smoking Them.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Several of the largest firms in the city have decided to prohibit their employes from smoking cigarettes. This is the result of the crusade started by the Anti-Cigarette League, which has decided that the best way to make war against the evil is through the employers of large numbers of young men and boys.

The firms and corporations which have taken hold of the cigarette question are the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, Montgomery Ward & Co., Heath & Milligan Manufacturing Company, and Hibbard, Spencer & Co. Eleven hundred employes, of whom 600 are boys under eighteen years of age, are affected by the novel step taken by these concerns. The employers assert that they have forbidden their employes to smoke cigarettes for these reasons:

Customers are annoyed by the odor which lingers about a cigarette smoker. A boy who smokes cigarettes is unable to render the best services, physically and mentally, to his employer. He is nervous, his mental growth is stunted, his memory befogged, and his intellect is not alert. In extreme cases, the smoker is demoralized and his honesty affected.

Each of the companies and firms named has taken measures to see that the prohibition is observed out side of working hours. A man has been delegated by each concern to watch out for violations of the order. Dismissal is the punishment for repeated offences.

Victor Lawson, of the "Daily News and Record," has also issued an order prohibiting editors, reporters, printers, or anybody in his newspaper office from smoking either cigarettes, cigars, or a pipe. This order was issued some time ago, and is being strictly enforced. It is the only newspaper office in Chicago having any such rule.

CIGARETTES AND WEATHER.

An Official Order and the Possible Cause of It.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

The order of Chief Moore, of the Weather Service, forbidding the use of cigarettes by the employes of the department, is worded in a way that seems calculated to arouse the gravest suspicion in the minds of the public at large. From what the chief says of the gravity and pernicious effects of the cigarette habit it will be entirely natural to conclude that there is some connection between the weather conditions and the baneful little fumers. We may even go so far in carrying out this dark supposition as to take a leaf or two from the diary of a weather observer, local or otherwise. For instance:

"March 3.—Feel tough this morning. Nerves shaky. Wiggled the aerometer when I took my observation and created an atmospheric disturbance that is sure to bring many complaints to the office. Smoked eleven cigarettes to steady up.

"March 4.—While I was rolling my ninth cigarette today I neglected to watch the wind jammer at the exact observation hour and the wind suddenly shifted and blew the statis gauge down the caloric shute. Several houses were unroofed and a horse was blown from the viaduct.

"March 5.—It was warm and rainy this morning and I had predicted a drop to zero. Had to get up in the night and have a couple of cigarettes.

"March 6.—So much cigarette smoke in the observatory room today that I misread the official thermometer and announced that the weather was 20 degrees warmer than it really was. Thirty-six men caught violent colds going without their overcoats and the pneumonia record rapidly swelled.

"March 7.—Reported the atmospheric pressure six pounds heavier than it was. Forgot myself and left four packages of cigarettes on the weigher. Sure to get a blowing up from the old man.

"March 8.—Smoked twenty-three cigarettes in succesion this morning. Got everything twisted. Told Bella it would be bright and clear yesterday. She went out and it rained torrents and her best hat was ruined. She said I must either give her up or cigarettes. Give her up.

"March 9.—Got away with five boxes this morning. Can't tell head or tail to the weather. Office deluged with complaints. See everything double. So much cigarette smoke in the low pressure cylinder that the thickened atmosphere outside is crowded against the very sidewalks. Nicotine spots on everything in the office. Hope the inspector won't happen along before I get over the shakes. There, it's time to take another observation. Hang it all, I won't be disturbed! Newspapers say that I'm giving the town the worst lot of weather that ever came down the meteorological pike. Much I care. They say people used to move out of town on account of the taxes; now they go because of the weather. Let 'em go. There, that's my sixth box. This is the best brand I've struck yet. I'll have to quit this diary. I'm too shaky to hold a pen. B-r-r-r-r! There's that telephone again! Why can't they let me smoke in peace? Thunder! I've dropped the receiver again! Must be losing my grip. What do you want?—Weather? What weather?—what about it? What's it going to be?—What's what going to be? The weather? Oh, jam the weather!"

Paradoxical.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

"Mr. Upham," said one of the young women, "our club is going to give a measuring social this week, and we want you to come."

"A measuring social?" he asked. "What is that?"

"You pay 25 cents for every foot of your height and 10 cents for each extra inch."

"I wish I could go, to oblige you," said Mr. Upham, who measured six feet three, "but I am a little too long and a great deal too short."

Going Out
...OF THE...
Retail Business!

In Consequence of Constant and Increasing Losses,

Mr. Robert Leding,
J-E-W-E-L-E-R,
1225 F Street N. W.,

Has decided to give up the retail business as the only means of liquidating his affairs rapidly and effectively, and is offering

His Entire Stock Without Reserve
At Public Auction.

This firm has been established since 1881. In 1899 Mr. Leding rented his present store, fitted it up most handsomely, and put in an entire new stock of goods, with the hopes of interesting the buying public. Unfortunately the support received has not been sufficient to carry on the business, except at a heavy loss.

JOHN H. FRENCH, Auctioneer.
HOURS OF SALE:
Morning, 10:30 to 1 P. M. Afternoon, 3 to 5:30.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THIS
Clarendon!
—WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Havenner's Closing-out Sale

Startling reductions throughout the entire stock. Crowded with appreciative buyers. Everybody knows the HAVENNER SHOE STOCK. Exclusively fine SHOES ONLY HANDLED—but they are being sacrificed at these prices:

Ladies' Shoes.
In Tans, Blacks, Lace and Button and Oxford Ties. Worth from $1.75 to $3.00..... $1.00
(On Separate Table.)

Ladies' Shoes.
In fine Vici Kid, lace and button. Worth $2.50, $3.00, and $4.00, at..... $1.35
(On Separate Table.)

Ladies' Shoes.
In Black Vici—elegance and comfort. Worth $4.00 and $5.00..... $1.95
(On Separate Table.)

Men's Shoes.
A great selection here, and if your size is among them—you get a choice—from Lace and Congress Shoes. Worth $4.00 and $5.00, at two prices..... $1.95 and $2.35

HAVENNER'S Shoe Shop,
928 F St., (Atlantic Building.)

An Auction Sale Without Precedent!

Diamonds, watches, silverware, French clocks, and novelties being auctioned without reserve, at Robert Leding's, 1225 F Street. Hours of sale, 10:30 to 1 p. m., and 3 to 5:30 p. m. Brisk bidders are securing wonderful values.

IRREPROACHABLE.

Sometimes it is difficult to know what to give the children as a tit-bit or what to take, when starting for a journey, a pic-nic, or a spin on the wheel.

But if you choose

Van Houten's Eating Chocolate

you know that you have a wholesome snack of splendid flavor. The irreproachable composition, and nutritive, highly digestible ingredients, render **Van Houten's Chocolate** preferable to the cheap chocolates and confectioneries (which are often of very questionable composition), while it far exceeds all similar products in the delicious cocoa flavor.

Sold in Tins of Croquettes and Tins of Drops.
Also in Square Tablets and Small Bars.

BOILS AND CARBUNCLES

These unwelcome visitors usually appear in the spring or summer, when the blood is making an extra effort to free itself from the many impurities that have accumulated during the winter months.

Carbuncles, which are more painful and dangerous, come most frequently on the back of the neck, eating great holes in the flesh, exhaust the strength and often prove fatal. Boils are regarded by some people as blessings, and they patiently and uncomplainingly endure the pain and inconvenience under the mistaken idea that their health is being benefitted, that their blood is too thick anyway, and this is Nature's plan of thinning it. The blood is not too rich or too thick, but is diseased—is full of poison—and unless relieved the entire system will suffer. The boil or carbuncle gives warning of serious internal troubles, which are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to develop. Many an old sore, running ulcer, even cancer, is the result of a neglected boil.

Baneful Boils

Dangerous Carbuncles

Keep the blood pure, and it will keep the skin clear of all the irritating impurities that cause these painful, disfiguring diseases.

S. S. S. cures boils and carbuncles easily and permanently by reinforcing, purifying and building up the blood and ridding the system of all accumulated waste matter.

Mr. R. M. Pratt, Cave, S. C., writes: "For twenty years I was sorely afflicted with boils and carbuncles caused by impure blood. It is impossible to describe my suffering; part of the time being unable to work or sleep. Several doctors treated me, and I tried all the so-called blood remedies, but nothing seemed to do me any good. During the summer of 1898 I was persuaded to try S. S. S., and after taking several bottles was entirely cured, and have had no return of these painful pests up to the present time."

S. S. S. is made of roots and herbs which act directly on the blood, and all poisons, no matter how deep-seated, are soon overcome and driven out by this powerful purely vegetable medicine.

S. S. S. is not a new, untried remedy, but for fifty years has been curing all kinds of blood and skin diseases. It has cured thousands, and will cure you. It is a pleasant tonic as well as blood purifier—improves the appetite and digestion, builds up your general health and keeps your blood in order.

Our physicians have made blood and skin diseases a life study—write them fully about your case, and any information or advice wanted will be cheerfully given. We make no charge whatever for this service. Send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases—free. Address, The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SSS