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WASHINGTON, MARCH 5, 1890.

A CITY POSTOFFICE.

Several bills have been introduced, both in the Senate and the House, providing for the Postoffice building which Washington so much needs. The House bills were duly referred to the Committee on Public Buildings, and this committee reported and has placed on the calendar the bill locating the City Postoffice at Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue. The committee has the right-of-way to-day, and this particular bill will be pressed on the House with, it is said, a good prospect of passing.

The proposed location will not satisfy everybody. Probably no site that could be suggested would. In regard to the necessary foundations and the perilous quality of cellarage to be had at the proposed location the hints that are given with more or less authority would seem to denote that the question of site should receive full investigation and careful deliberation. The city needs proper postoffice accommodations badly, and it needs them soon. But it can better afford to wait a short time for them than to get an insufficient site and an inadequate building.

If, on the other hand, the proposed site should be shown to be without defect, there is no reason why its selection and the erection thereon of a large, handsome, suitable and commodious building should not win the approval of all our citizens. The location is in very many ways unexceptionable. It is close to the centre of business. It is convenient for the Departments and for all local interests. It is directly accessible by all existing car lines, and, other things being equal, it is almost an ideal situation for such a building.

The local postal accommodations, of which the Government is the largest and most insistent patron, have long been so utterly insufficient that any settlement which will remedy the present state of things will be welcomed. The disappointments of our people in this matter have been so many and their hope has been so frequently deferred that a bill which proposes a complete settlement of the question of site, building and equipment will seem to them a boon. Instead of having the worst building for postal work in the country we should have the best, and the Postoffice here should be a model office, enjoying the most improved conveniences, employing the newest and best methods and constituting itself an example to be studied by the postmasters of the whole land.

A REPUBLICAN YEAR.

Yesterday was the first anniversary of Mr. Harrison's inauguration as President of the United States. On the Republican side of political parties there is a natural desire to represent the year of Republican Administration, which has passed, as a successful year.

Of that desire perhaps the article in the March "Forum," by Senator Dawes, is the most conspicuous illustration. Yet, while that article is very wordy and diffuse, the Senator fails to make a good impression; for while an administration may very justly claim immunity during its first year in regard to what it has not accomplished, it should be able in that time to make a clear showing of its purposes.

The main points on which Mr. Dawes rests his defense of Republican rule during the past year are the Samoan Treaty, the assembling of the Pan-American Congress, the state of tariff reform and the assured progress of Civil Service Reform. On all of these topics the developments of the future will be interesting, but, at present, they can scarcely be regarded as warranting enthusiastic congratulation.

The civil service business has fallen into the toils of a guerrilla party which would dispatch it without judge or jury if the chances were even. The Pan-American Congress has been enveloped in mist and mystery, and much cannot as yet be said in regard to its practical value.

The attitude of the Government in regard to the finances of the country is alleged by Mr. Dawes to be "unequivocally for tariff reform and for a reduction of Treasury receipts to those actual expenditures which a rigid economy alone will justify." But thus far it has not gone beyond an "attitude," and what Mr. McKinley's committee will bring forth is hard even to guess.

It is clear that most of the credit that can be claimed for this Administration during the past year is mainly due to the premier of the Government—the Secretary of State. His distinct, unmistakable and aggressive position on the German and English complications have already borne fruit. The Samoan diplomacy was not only satisfactory but brilliant. The Behring Sea question and that of the northeastern shore fisheries are being satisfactorily adjusted in a way wholly consistent with a "pronounced and aggressive Americanism."

Senator Dawes' article, however, touches none of the weak points. He says nothing, for example, of the Corporal Tanner fiasco or of the defeat of Mahone in Virginia. Still, his showing is a fair estimate from his standpoint, and it will be so accepted by the country at large.

THE NAGLE CASE.

The point in the Nagle case, now in hearing before the Supreme Court, should be clearly borne in mind.

No one questions the act of the defender of Judge Field in shooting down his would-be assailant. The court in California, from whose jurisdiction Nagle escaped at dead of night under a writ of *habeas corpus*, would in all probability have sustained Nagle's action.

The only question pending is as to the conflicting jurisdictions, and it is to be hoped that nothing will be done in this case which will in any measure weaken or destroy the confidence of the people in their State courts, as to their full loyalty and allegiance and their competent ability to deal with local crime. The people must continue to have confidence in their own courts, and it will be bad policy for the United States Government to come in as an interloper and to make itself regarded in any way as given to outside interference.

SENATOR VANCE'S claim that "executive sessions are the Senators' private affair" is a most extraordinary assumption. What Senatoral duty as such can possibly be a private matter? There are, beyond doubt, occasions when the delicacy of the questions to be considered—as in the case of international relations—makes secrecy desirable, but this secrecy does not in the least make a Senator's duty "a private affair." He is as much bound to regard his action done in executive session as being the performance of a duty as if it were done in open session, and for that performance his constituents will hold him duly responsible. Senator Vance does not often seek to avoid his accountability, and he is almost the last man that one would have expected to declare that official work done by a Senator for the people, no matter how or when, is a "private affair."

YESTERDAY THE Wyoming Senate passed a creditable resolution, the effect of which will be to do away hereafter with the secret executive sessions of that body. The precedent thus afforded might be followed with advantage by all the States, and by the Senate of the United States. The idea that there are public affairs which cannot be discussed in the hearing of the people is, in the main, unworthy of serious consideration, and is really opposed to the theory of this Government. The Star Chamber methods should be abolished, and, except in delicate diplomatic cases, the Senate of the United States should discuss public measures in open session.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of the death of young Abraham Lincoln, the son of our Minister to England, will effect many hearts throughout the country with heart-felt sorrow, and no where will that sorrow be more deeply felt than in this city, where he is well known and where several of the years of his brief life were spent. Though the sad event was not quite unexpected, the bereavement of the grief-stricken parents will touch the heart of the whole nation, which has at length come to regard the name Lincoln—that of the great war President—as one of the specially illustrious names in its history.

IN THE CASE OF Commander McCalla of the United States sloop-of-war Enterprise, who has gained considerable newspaper notoriety by reason of the complaints of his men and the repeated and numerous desertions from his crew, a court of inquiry has been ordered. The side of the story which has thus far been heard is very unfavorable to the Commander, but the whole truth will not be known till a fearless and impartial investigation has been had, and it is the precise purpose of this court to make such an investigation.

REFERRING TO THE confirmation by the Senate of Henry C. Warmouth as Collector of the Port of New Orleans, some of our esteemed contemporaries are charging that it was obtained through the reinforcement of Republican with Democratic votes. That some Democratic Senators voted for Warmouth's confirmation is true, but it is also true that he would have been confirmed if all the Democrats present had voted against him. The vote stood 39 for and 14 against. The 39 were 32 Republicans and 7 Democrats.

LAST SUNDAY Pope Leo XIII passed his eightieth birth-day, and Monday was the twelfth anniversary of his consecration in the Papal See. Young men, doubtless, are all right for energetic hustling, but, in the Catholic Church, the qualities of discretion, steadfastness and courage—the genius to lead and the power to rule—do not seem necessarily detachable from experience and age.

THE COLD WAVE which froze the fruit and early vegetables at Norfolk, Va., stopped the rising flood in the Ohio by checking the many mountain streams that swell the waters of that great river. The loss of the Southern truckers has been very serious, but destruction of property, to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars, has been averted in the West.

THE PLAY OF THE late David D. Lloyd and Sidney Rosenfeld, "The Senator," in which W. H. Crane plays the title-role, received its fiftieth presentation at the Star Theatre, New York, last Monday night. Mr. Crane ought to be down here now and look in at an executive session of the Senate. He would probably get some new points.

IF TAULBEE were not so ill it would be in order to publish that a Congressman mentioned to a correspondent that "it was unfortunate that Kincaid's bullet did not hit him on the cheek for nothing could have penetrated that."

A RUBBER TRUST has been formed. It is already anticipated that while any attempt to water its stock will have little effect the shares of the new "combine" may, in the nature of the case, prove very elastic.

WILL POKER MEN CONTRIBUTE?

A Novel Way to Ameliorate the Condition of the Poor.

A prominent avenue merchant sends us the following:

Editor Critic: It was recently reported, and generally believed, that there is a vast amount of "poker-playing" going on in this city. Every poker player knows, when he plays in a club, hotel, or a public house, that there is always taken out from the pot or "widow" a certain number of chips on every hand played, by the banker, to pay for cards, refreshments, use of room, etc. Any excess over and above the amount necessary for the expenses referred to is equally divided among the players.

In addition to the games played in the places mentioned, there are at least *five-hundred* games going on *every night* in private houses and private rooms. Of course no gentleman would think of assessing his guests for expenses he incurs for refreshments, cigars, etc, furnished them.

Therefore, would it not be a good plan for every host in whose house or room where the game is played to take, say *ten cents*, from the pot for *every hand played*, retain the same as treasurer, and place the amount retained every week in the hands of a grand treasurer, and be in turn to pay the money so received over to the treasurers (equally divided) of the different charitable associations of the city for the alleviation of the many poor and distressed applicants for charity in our midst.

Now, Mr. Editor, some will say the money that would be raised from such a source would be too insignificant to amount to anything.

But such is not the fact, as I will conclusively demonstrate.

Suppose there are *only one hundred games* of poker played in all the private houses or rooms where, as above stated, there are no expenses for the player, and the host, acting as banker, should take out of every pot the sum of ten cents on each hand played, and there were *only fifty* hands played at each sitting or game, the host, acting as banker, would receive five dollars from such games. Of course there would be more than fifty hands at a sitting, and if the same amount, ten cents, was continuously taken out every hand until the game was finished, a much larger sum would be received than five dollars for each game. If that sum only, it would amount, from private parties alone, to five hundred dollars an evening; that is, if *only* one hundred games were played, and an increased amount if a larger number were played.

In addition to the private games, if the hotels, clubs, etc., would, after all expenses were paid, take out the same amount, viz., ten cents on each hand, there would be fully as much received as in private games, viz., $500.

Thus you see if only two hundred games were played (whereas there are five hundred) and the amount named was taken out of each hand played, there would be realized at least *one thousand dollars* from the combined games.

I am not an advocate of card playing and know no one who plays poker that would not be liberal enough to contribute in this manner to so worthy a cause. Hosts or parties acting as bankers at the different games, if they did not wish to be known as card players, could send the money so received to the grand treasurer without giving any names.

If only the amount named was received for the two hundred games, viz., one thousand dollars, it would go far to swell the amount already collected by the worthy solicitors appointed by the citizens' committee to make collections in aid of the poor.

I think, Mr. Editor, if you will urge this matter through your popular paper to the poker players, you will be adding another to your *many* noble acts in the cause of charity, which will have its influence. A WAMPANOAG.

AMUSEMENTS.

Rhea's Return Engagement.

The distinguished French actress, Mlle. Rhea, plays a reurn engagement at Albaugh's Grand Opera-House next week, again presenting her now famous historical play, "Josephine, Empress of the French," in which she met with so much favor here early in the season.

The play will be presented on this occasion with new and elaborate scenic and light effects, added since the former engagement here. Besides, the performance has greatly mellowed and improved in every way, and is now said to be one of the grandest and most elaborate productions made known to the stage this season. Mr. James V. Cooke is here arranging for the engagement. Sale of seats begins to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

Herrmann at the New National.

Professor Herrmann, the famous and always popular magician, will make his annual appearance at the New National next week each evening and at one (Saturday) matinee only. He will give a new programme, composed of his most successful tricks and many features new to the Washington public. His latest and greatest successful experiment has been styled "Florine, Child of the Air," and has created a profound impression.

In addition to this new and wonderful illusion, Herrmann will present his varied programme, which includes his marvelous spectacular sensation, cremation; his new Black Art, in which Mme. Herrmann will be seen for the first time as an Oriental necromancer, assisted by Abdul Khan, the East Indian fakir, and as a conclusion he will give his laughable and satirical expose of spiritualism. The engagement is for one week only, and seats will be on sale Thursday at 10 a. m.

Booth-Modjeska.

Owing to the great demand for the "Hamlet" and "Richelieu" nights, the management of Albaugh's Holiday-street Theatre, Baltimore, have arranged to give two extra performances of those plays on Saturday. For the matinee "Hamlet" will be given, and the special train will leave Baltimore and Ohio depot at 12 o'clock sharp. The night performance will be "Richelieu". Special train will leave Baltimore and Ohio depot at 6 o'clock. The seats will be on sale to-morrow (Thursday) morning at Miller's bookstore, 539 Fifteenth street at 10 o'clock.

Harris' Bijou.

The sale of seats for the engagement of Daniel Sully at Harris' Bijou Theatre next week begins to-morrow. Mr. Sully's worth as an actor of comedy-drama is too well known to Washington theatre-goers to need commendation.

Burlesque at Kernan's.

The Howard Big Burlesque Company, the most successful vaudeville attraction of the season, embracing a number of artistic features, among which may be mentioned the latest sensation, "Living Works of Art," will be at Kernan's next week.

A Hot Contest.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The Troy *Press* says that Campbell and McKinley pitted against each other would assure the hottest political contest ever fought on the Ohio battle-ground; that it would in reality be a race for the Presidency and awaken the profoundest interest throughout the nation.

It is too soon to bring out candidates for 1892. At present Mr. Cleveland is the popular favorite, and we think there is no doubt that if the Democratic National Convention were to assemble in 1890 instead of 1892 he would be nominated by acclamation. But then there are so many contingencies possible that it is too soon to bet upon any aspirant. Mr. Campbell is said to be a Mascot, and his friends are confident that, if re-elected Governor of Ohio in 1891, he will be nominated for President of the United States in 1892. Mr. McKinley is a foeman worthy of his steel.

MRS. HARRISON'S DAILY LIFE.

How the President's Wife Spends Her Time in the White House.

The routine of the day begins early at the Executive Mansion, says A. J. Halford, in an interesting article on "Mrs. Harrison's Life in the White House," in the March *Ladies' Home Journal*. Breakfast is served promptly at 8:30 o'clock, in the family dining-room on the north side of the house, adjoining the conservatory. This is followed by prayers, either the President or Dr. Scott conducting devotions. The family then separate for the day; the President proceeding directly to his room. Mrs. Harrison and the ladies retire to the "living room" of the house, which is not a room at all. It is the north end of the main hall, on the second floor, separated from the office or public portion of the floor by a rather severe, not to say forbidding black walnut partition, half the height of the walls. Mrs. Harrison finds here her mail, which is attended to with promptness and regularity. So far as the work of answering letters can be delegated, it is given over to Mrs. Sanger, the stenographer. But a large portion of her mail Mrs. Harrison answers herself. Many of the letters can be answered by means of a form that has been composed for the purpose.

The consideration of her mail over, Mrs. Harrison receives the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, at present Colonel Oswald M. Ernst of the Engineer Corps, who is charged with the duty of disbursing the appropriation made for the maintenance of the Executive Mansion. With him Mrs. Harrison discusses the needs of the house and her desires, which must be made to conform to the amount of the funds on hand. Many and long are these conferences, and oftentimes they result in a shifting about and repairing of the furniture and fixtures that would astonish some persons who imagine that the life of the lady of the White House is without care and a continual state of bliss.

After having dismissed Colonel Ernst, she devotes herself to the domestic branch of the establishment in conference with the housekeeper. The *menu* for the day is arranged during this conference, and in consultation with the steward Mrs. Harrison maintains an intelligent supervision over the kitchen, but the stories current in some circles, representing her as devoting much of her time to actual participation in the work of the department, are exaggerations. Although a good cook, she does not find it necessary or desirable to usurp the functions of that individual in the White House. And so as to the marketing. Having arranged in a general way for the provision of the day, it is left to the proper person to see that it is procured. Lunch is served at 1:30, but frequently the President is detained by callers, office-seekers or Cabinet meetings, and he does not sit down sometimes until an hour later. It is rarely the case that some one is not invited to join in this meal, in a wholly informal manner—a Cabinet officer, with whom the President may thus continue conference, or some friend who is asked to extend his stay over the hour for lunch.

In the afternoon, for an hour or thereabouts, Mrs. Harrison receives friends who come by appointment, and who usually have some relative or visitor to present. Later in the afternoon Mrs. Harrison usually takes a drive, often with the President, and when not accompanying him she takes Mrs. McKee and the babies or some friend who may be in the house. The variations from this programme will include lessons in china painting, in which art Mrs. Harrison displays rare talent and skill.

Dinner is served at 6:30 o'clock, and, as was the case at lunch almost always, the family is joined by some friend. President and Mrs. Harrison are plain livers, preferring the dishes of an old Kentucky "aunty" to the more elaborate *menu* arranged by a French *chef*.

In the evenings out of the "season" the White House is a very quiet place. President Harrison rarely has an opportunity of spending any time with his family, except at meals, and after dinner he is usually to be found at his desk again. If Mrs. Harrison is free from any social duty, she utilizes the evening hours by reading. Being fond of a good theatrical or operatic performance, she occasionally graces one of the theatres with her presence, accompanied by two or three friends. The President has little taste for this class of amusement, especially opera, so is seldom seen at these places. He is fond of meeting friends in a quiet way, and when Mrs. Harrison is entertaining callers in the evening, he comes down from his room whenever business permits him to do so, and mingles with them in a delightfully informal way.

AMONG THE MONTHLIES.

The March number of the *Eclectic* is fully up to its usually attractive standard. The contents are taken from the best sources comprising the "Fortnightly" and "Westminster" Reviews; "Longman's," "Macmillan's" and "Blackwood's" magazines; the "Cornhill" and the "Spectator." The articles are of wide and varied interest.

The *Home-Maker* for this month is an excellent number, filled with short articles of considerable merit and on every kind of topic. It is edited by Marion Harland, who not only shows ability in her own work, but good judgment in the management of the other departments.

The leading paper in this month's *Forum* is by Frederick Harrison, the English Positivist, and it contrasts in a most instructive way the France of 1789 and that of 1889. Other interesting articles are "A Year of Republican Control," by Senator Dawes; "The Relation of Art to Truth," by W. H. Mallock, and "The Right to Vote," by Judge Tourgee. The rest of the contents are also important in matter and interesting in style.

In regard to the current number of the *Century*, it is needless to make specific mention of its valuable matter and its splendid illustrations. It is sufficient to say that in interest and excellence it is fully equal to those which have preceded it.

Had an Encounter With an Indian.

From the Lawrence American.

"How did Blowhard lose his eye?"

"He had an encounter with an Indian, I believe."

"Why, I never knew that he had been further West than Buffalo."

"He hasn't. He ran into a cigar sign when he was coming home from the club one night."

TO ABOLISH WAR.

Meeting of the Christian Arbitration and Peace Society.

The Christian Arbitration and Peace Society is trying to carry into effect its project of settling international differences by peaceful methods. The membership of this society is made up of members of evangelical churches and is entirely distinct from other leagues having a similar purpose in view. Last year this organization distributed over 1,000,000 documents in almost all countries of the globe.

A meeting of the society was held at the Church of the Covenant last night, and among those present were Secretary Windom, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Senator Sherman, several members of the Senate and House Committees on Foreign Relations, a number of the delegates to the Pan-American Conference, some of the members of the British, Chinese and Corean Legations, and the Haytian Minister, all of whom took a deep interest in the proceedings.

Dr. T. S. Thomas, pastor of the church, conducted the devotional exercises, and Justice Harlan acted as the presiding officer. In accepting the honor he heartily indorsed the principles and purposes of the Society. He said that he had learned, upon undisputed authority, that within the last ninety years, in Europe and America, 5,000,000 human beings had died through war.

Dr. Boardman, the president of the society, said that the various theories of the society may, substantially speaking, be reduced to two.

The first, to borrow a term from chemistry, is the atomic theory. It proceeds on the assumption that men are simply a mass of separate human units, or independent Adams, having no common bond of organic union or interfunctional connection. Pushing to the extreme the idea of individuality, its tendency is egotistic, disjunctive, chaotic. Its motto is: "After me the deluge." It is the theory of the demagogue, the anarchist, the hater of mankind.

The other theory, to borrow again from chemistry, is the molecular. It proceeds on the assumption that humanity is one colossal person; each individual member being a vital component—a functional factor—in the great organism; so that membership in society is universal, mutual co-membership. Recognizing each individual of the race as a constituent member of the one great human corpus or corporation, its tendency is altruistic, co-operative, constructive. Its motto is, "We are members one of another." It is the theory of the Son of Man and those who are truly His.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

Long ago salmon were abundant in the Connecticut. It is now proposed to restock it.

It is supposed that in the next European war the artillery can effectually stay the advancing infantry at 4,000 yards distance.

Giraffes come high. John Robinson says New York's Zoo can have his 16 feet 2 inch young lady for $10,000 and not a cent less.

A bill has been introduced to enable English peers to abandon their places in the House of Lords if they wish and be elected to the House of Commons if they can.

It is proposed to make Mr. Stanley a life member of the Savage Club in London, a distinction that he will share with only the Prince of Wales and a few others.

George Francis Train will leave Boston March 9 on his proposed trip around the world in sixty days He will sail from Tacoma, Wash., March 17, by the steamer Abyssinia.

Princess Victoria, the sister of the Emperor William, will hereafter live most of the time out of Germany, having an allowance of $50,000 a year for that purpose from her brother.

It is rumored that the first volume of Bismarck's unpublished correspondence, extending from 1862 to 1880, is about to be issued, and that the second volume will appear soon after the first.

The German Government is experimenting with a novel kind of a shoe for the infantry regiments. The sole consists of a metallic welt filled with gutta-percha and resin. This costs much less than leather and aids in the elasticity of the marching step.

William Black, the novelist, is at work upon a new novel that will begin to appear in one of the London magazines in July. It will have a Scotch name, but the story will be located chiefly in London, with incidental excursions to the United States and Canada.

Mrs. Long, the postmistress at Charlottesville, Va., and wife of the blind Confederate officer, General A. L. Long, is likely to remain in her present position as long as she wants to. Presidents Arthur and Cleveland declined to remove her; so does President Harrison.

The pay-roll of officers and sailors in the United States Navy this year will amount to nearly eight millions of dollars. The feeding and clothing of the men will cost another million and a half. This estimate does not include the officers and men of the revenue cutter service.

The Fellowcraft Club of New York has put Stanley on the honorary list of life members. President Richard Watson Gilder will notify Mr. Stanley of the honor conferred upon him by this club of his brethren in America. The only other honorary member is Mr. James Russell Lowell.

Our practice squadron in the Mediterranean has a great deal of trouble with foreign regulations. Spain forbade the landing of crews anywhere on her shores for land practice, and Italy has a law that more than three war ships of any foreign power shall not be in any one of her ports at the same time.

A New York shoemaker suggests that if men would adopt the English fashion of keeping their boots on trees they would get ten times the wear out of them. When the shoes are taken off they should be put on a tree at once. The leather is stretched to its full extent then, and all the wrinkles smoothed away. There is no chance for the leather to crack, as it does if the wrinkles are allowed to remain in one condition long.

The largest gun in existence and the heaviest ever made by the Krupp works has recently been completed and sent to Cronstadt, where it will be mounted. It is of cast steel and weighs 235 tons. The caliber is 13½ inches, the barrel is 40 feet in length, and has a maximum diameter of 6½ feet. The weapon has a range of eleven miles, and the mechanism is so perfect that two shots a minute can be fired, each shot, however, costing from $1,250 to $1,500.

To the cadets of our squadron at Toulon Vice Admiral Duperre said at the great ball given by that officer: "Now mind, introductions are not necessary. Your uniform is sufficient introduction; everybody understands this. Dance with the prettiest young ladies you can find. I want you to enjoy yourselves." But when our officers were escorted through the arsenals and navy yards no such wide open spirit was shown, for the visitors were hurried on, being allowed to make no study of the important work France is doing in naval matters.

DR. LIGHTHILL,

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FOR THIRTY YEARS SPECIALIST

FOR THE

Cure of Catarrh, Deafness, Asthma,

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THROAT, LUNGS AND EAR,

Has Established an Office at

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Where He Can Be Consulted Daily From 8 a. m. to 12 m., and From 3 to 5 p. m.

In the treatment of the above diseases. Dr. LIGHTHILL employs his recent invention (highly approved by Sir Morell Makenzie and other eminent throat specialists, and adopted in all the throat hospitals in London), which converts any liquid medicine instantaneously into a vaporous consistency so very fine as to remain suspended in the air like smoke, and can be inhaled and brought in direct contact with the whole respiratory tract, from the smallest cavity in the head and nasal passages to the most remote air-cells of the lungs, without the slightest pain or discomfort. By means of this new treatment

CONSUMPTION

in its earlier stage is *positively curable*, and cases advanced and considered as hopeless can be greatly benefited, the troublesome cough mitigated, life prolonged and made comparatively comfortable.

ASTHMA.

No matter of how long duration, from the very beginning finds prompt relief, and which is shortly followed by a permanent cure.

CATARRH.

Being enabled to send remedials into each minute cavity or crevice of the nasal passage and head, destructive to the bacilli or germ upon which catarrh in all its forms depends we have the means to effect a complete and permanent cure of this loathsome complaint, even in cases heretofore given up as incurable.

From the very start the good effect of this new treatment is felt, nasal obstructions are removed, hawking, coughing, hoarseness and droppings in the throat promptly abate, and the breath becomes pure. DEAFNESS from catarrhal causes is promptly removed; the eyes become strong, all other symptoms disappear, and finally a perfect and permanent cure is effected.

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There is no greater blessing than good water. Men have lived without food for forty days, but no man ever abstained from water for more than nine days and survived. Good water is a source of health and vigor; bad water is a prolific source of disease and death. The very highest authority on hygiene asserts "that much seems to be certain; that as precise investigations proceed, and, indeed, in proportion to the care of the inquiry and the accuracy of the chemical examination, a continually increasing class of diseases is found to be connected with the use of bad water."

We have in stock a variety of Filters guaranteed to filter Potomac water.

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We have begun the spring season's business in earnest. We were never so well equipped as at present. Each and every one of our forty-six departments are showing new goods—just the goods you want and for less than you really expect to pay.

Five thousand yards of Printed American Challies in a half hundred or more attractive patterns, 7c per yd.

Second floor.

The latest designs in Dress Slides and Buckles are ready. These Slides and Buckles are used for holding the draperies in graceful folds. Gilt and Silver Slides, 50c. Black Crochet Slides, $1. Elegant Cut-Steel and Bronze Slides, $2.25.

Buckles innumerable. Colored Metal Buckles, in navy, garnet, old gold, green and gray, 15c each. Dull Jet Buckles, 20 and 25c. Gilt and Bronze Buckles, 37½c. Cut-Steel Buckles, 25c. Smoked Pearl Buckles, 50c. White Pearl Buckles, 80c. Cut-Steel and Gilt Buckles in crescent shape, $1.15 each.

First floor, rear.

We've shown many good lines of misses and Children's Stylish and Becoming Reefer Jackets, but the line we now have is the best. The shades embrace navy, cardinal, tan, green and an attractive line of fancy stripes and checks. Sizes 4 to 14 years, prices, $2.25 to $12.50 each.

Third floor.

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