The Saks Stores

Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Street.

Souvenirs.

WE'RE HEADQUARTERS FOR THE NOVEL AND PRACTICAL SOUVENIRS OF WASHINGTON AND THIS INAUGURAL OCCASION. THE LARGEST VARIETY—THE MOST ELABORATE AND ORIGINAL EFFECTS—THE LOWEST PRICES.

Strangers

ARE INVITED TO MAKE THEMSELVES AT HOME HERE DURING THE VISIT. THE FACILITIES OF THE STORE—RETIRING ROOMS, RESTING ROOMS, WRITING ROOMS, PARCEL DESK, BUREAU OF INFORMATION, POST OFFICE, MESSENGER SERVICE, ETC. IN ANY WAY WE CAN SERVE YOU, COMMAND US.

Men's Clothing.

Truly Saks-clothing is country-wide famed. We've had strangers call on us from every section of the United States—feeling an acquaintance with the store because they knew the clothing. It has an army of friends — because it deserves their friendship—because it is the best possible to produce. Better today than it was six months ago.

Plenty of the new Spring Suits are here.

Plenty of the new Top Coats—Raglans—short "Toppers" and medium lengths.

Suits from $7.50 to $30.

Overcoats from $7.50 to $35.

Nothing mystical about those figures—nor mythical. They convey a measure of actual, intrinsic worth—apart from style and tailoring fineness—that overreaches parallel quotations. Price with us means worth—fabrics and trimmings. Fashion and fit and tailoring are all contributed without regard to what you pay.

We'd rather you'd wear Saks clothing because it is best than because it is cheapest—although it is.

Dress Suit Cases.

22 and 24-inch Dress Suit Cases, made over steel frames, with three hinges; brass catches and locks; sewed leather handles and leather protected corners. Special... **$1.25**

First Floor, West.

Umbrellas.

1,000 Gloria Cloth Umbrellas, 26 and 28-inch; made on paragon frames, with steel rod and natural wood handles; substantial and durable. Special **$1.00**

First Floor, East.

Photographic Supplies.

Everything — Cameras, Plates, Films, &c.—the only complete stock in town.

Plates and Films Developed.

We'll take the snap shots you have caught and have them developed and ready for you in twelve hours. Quick work, but thoroughly satisfactory.

Triumphs of the Ladies' Tailoring Art.

Last season we gave you the finest Suits that the best tailoring skill then developed could produce. That it was the best so many of you proved by close comparison. But it has been overshadowed in the creations for this season.

As a prelude to the season that is just opened we place on sale two of these surpassing lots—but at introduction prices rather than worth prices. Their purchasers will be our champions with louder praise than ever.

Tailor-made Suits in Broadcloth and Pebble Cheviots, in Black and the new shades—made up in three styles, one of which is the Double-breasted Eton.

These are Suits of the class made to sell at $22, but are "special" at.... **$16.50**

Tailor-made Suits in Broadcloths, Cheviots, Coverts, Homespuns and Venetians, in full assortment of new shades and styles that are distinctly exclusive.

These are Suits of the class made to sell at $30 and $35, but are "special" at..... **$25.00**

Hosiery. Worth 50c.

Ladies' French Lisle Thread Hose, in many new and attractive lace patterns; guaranteed fast Black, Hermsdorf and Onyx dyed—

39c.

Hosiery. Worth $2.00.

Ladies' Pure Silk Hose, full length, with double soles, heels and toes—fine quality. Special—

$1.50.

Neckwear. First Floor.

Venise and Batiste Collars and Revers; big assortment of new effects, ranging as high as $5. But with a special lot at—

50c.

New Silks and Dress Goods.

(Second Floor, West.)

It's a special price that is quoted with each of these four lots—values that can't be repeated:

24-inch Foulard Silks, fine twill, soft finish, new design—small and medium exclusive effects—and in these shades: Old Rose, Navy and French Blue, Violet, Tan, Red, Green. The regular standard price of this grade is 85c. a yard. But the special price is only

69c. a Yd.

Satin Cyrano, that gem of both sides of the ocean—brilliant in finish and effect, and in brand-new and extremely attractive colorings—Old Rose, Violet, Pearl, Gray, Cardinal, Porcelain, Blue, Reseda, Rose, Pink, White, etc. $1.25 a yard is the actual value. But the special price is only

89c. a Yd.

48-inch All-wool Cheviots, strictly every thread wool and of fine texture—the most durable and serviceable for suits and skirts. Choice of all the new spring shades—Castor, Medium and Dark Blue, Brown, Cadet, Red and Black. The regular 75c. staple Cheviot.

59c. a Yd.

52-inch Imported Venetian, with the desirable satin finish, and the weight and worth that drape so gracefully. Choice of Castor, Gray, Blue, Red, Brown, Cadet, Mode, and worth at least $1.25 a yard—

98c. a Yd.

Shoes Worth $3.00. As a special at - - - - $2.00

(First Floor, East.)

New Spring styles—and every pair guaranteed the equal value of any $3 Shoe that is sold elsewhere in town.

THE LADIES' are Black Vici and Velvet Kid Button and Lace Shoes, with kid or patent leather tips; soles of medium weight, and Cuban, Military or Common-sense heels.

THE MEN'S are Black Vici Kid and Chrome Calf Lace and Congress Shoes, with plain toes or tipped; Medium, Opera, Bulldog and French lasts, with solid oak-tanned medium-weight soles; English backstays.

Imperial Swisses.

(Second Floor, West.)

We have had duplicated in color and design the $1.50 and $2 Swisses. They are truly Imperials — Imported weaves. Choice of Light Blue, Lavender, Green, Canary, Black and White.

25c. a Yd.

India Lawn.

(Second Floor, West.)

Extra sheer and fine; in fact, no Lawn at 25c. a yard is more worthful. Full 40 inches wide.

15c. a Yd.

Ladies' Gloves.

(First Floor, West.)

The "Saks Special" is a $1.35 Suede Glove — made expressly for us, and imported direct. All spring shades and White and Black.

$1.00.

Two Big Leaders in Boys' Clothing.

(Fourth Floor, West.)

Boys' Medium-weight Striped Cheviot Short Pants Suits, with Double-breasted Jackets; double-stitched seams, and patent waistbands on pants; strongly and durably made; extra buttons. Full line of sizes. Worth $4..... **$3.00**

Boys' Medium-weight Tan Top Coats, absolutely all wool; cut short, with full back; nobby and very mannish in effect; lined with Italian cloth; all seams properly finished. Sizes 4 to 15 years. Worth $5..... **$3.50**

HEADACHE

DR. MILES' ANTI Pain Pills.

At all drug stores. 25 Doses 25c.

WATER CASTS.

An Interesting and Novel Study for the Amateur Photographer.

From Pearson's Magazine.

Nothing is easier than to take a bucketful of water and throw it onto the ground. We have done it, or seen it done, hundreds of times. Yet who possesses an eye quick enough to discern the shapes assumed by the water before it reaches earth? Our senses have their limitations, and as the full marvels of a snowflake are hidden from us until we call in the aid of the microscope, so are the real beauties of moving water but imperfectly comprehended unless the quick and retentive eye of the camera has arrested them for a more leisurely inspection.

The reasons why our unaided eyesight is unequal to the task of transmitting a record to the brain appear to be twofold. In the first place, when a body is not only moving, but also changing its shape with great rapidity, the sensations received by the brain crowd one another so quickly that the result is confusion, especially when, as in the case of thrown water, the whole series of operations occupies only the fraction of a second.

Secondly, the eye is able to focus itself on only one point at a time. It may seem that when we look at a stable object, such as a house, we see it as a whole. This is not the case. The eye roves over all the details in succession, and the sum of the details gives an impression of the whole house. It is impossible to concentrate the attention on two things at a time, and therefore if we watch for the changes of the top of a column of water, all that goes on at the bottom must be entirely lost.

The camera knows neither of these limitations. The speed of the exposure prevents confusion; and, of course, the lens has the power of being able to grasp everything that comes within its view equally distinctly. The camera gives undiscriminating attention to all details. We thus have a clear record of what happens at any one instant; and if a number of records be secured in quick succession we can follow a changing body in motion through all its stages and gradations.

My attention was first drawn to the artistic possibilities latent in a bucketful of water by the manner in which a thatcher damped a pile of straw to make it tough and supple enough for his purpose. With a quick turn of the wrist he projected a thin, semi-circular film which covered several square feet, glistening in the sun like a piece of glass, very broken at the edges, and suggesting many beautiful forms.

One advantage of water photography is that any one possessing ordinary photographic accessories and experience can compass it. He need not wander about the country for "effects," nor rig up special apparatus. A willing and strong-armed friend to throw the water, a few square yards in which to throw, and a suitable background sum up all the requisite conditions.

THE INAUGURATION STARS.

A Handsome Record and Souvenir for Ten Cents.

An interesting souvenir of the inauguration will be a set of the inaugural editions of The Evening Star, March 2, 4 and 5, giving a complete and handsomely illustrated record of all the events attending the second inauguration of President McKinley. This includes today's Star, with a complete story of what the inaugural ceremonies will be; Monday's Star, with the full account of those ceremonies and the great parade in honor of the President, and Tuesday's Star, with a full description of the inaugural ball and the festivities which will close inaugural day.

The complete set of papers will be mailed to any address for ten cents. Single copies in wrappers can be obtained at The Star office counter for two cents, or mailed for four cents a copy.

The Star Office, Pa. Ave. and 11th St., always open.

Origin of the Yosemite.

From the National Geographic Magazine.

It is perfectly obvious to those familiar with glacial phenomena that Yosemite is quite an ordinary and necessary product of glacial erosion, under the conditions prevailing in that locality. The main glacier came down Tenaya canyon, cutting it to a steep but fairly uniform grade. Yosemite valley is but a continuation of that gorge. The end of the glacier at the time that it was cutting Yosemite extended not far beyond Fort Monroe. It remained there for a long time and therefore plowed out the bottom of the valley to a considerable depth. Branch glaciers joined the Tenaya glacier when it filled Yosemite, coming down the valleys of Yosemite, Little Yosemite, Illilouette and Bridal Veil and other creeks, and forming hanging valleys at the junction points. The formation of the vertical cliffs of the valley may have been due to undermining, and may have been aided by the cleavage of the rocks. On the recession of the glacier doubtless the bottom of the valley was occupied by a lake, which has since been partially filled by detritus and drained by the erosion of Merced river cutting through the rock wall at the foot of the valley.

Slanderous.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The literary wife of the matter-of-fact husband nibbled the end of her penholder, wrinkled her brow and then turned to him.

"'Argumentum ad hominem' means an argument to the man," she said. "How would you say 'argument to the woman' in Latin?"

"'Argumentum ad eternam,' I presume," he responded.

SILVER IN MEXICO

The Gold Standard Will Not Be Adopted at Present.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE PROSPECTS

The Falling Off in the Exports Not Considered Permanent.

GOVERNMENT POLICY

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

CITY OF MEXICO, February 25, 1901.

"The Mexican government does not contemplate taking any steps toward the adoption of the gold standard for this country, nor has it such a proposition even under consideration," said Mr. Limanteur, the Mexican minister of finance, to your correspondent.

"Do you not look forward to the adoption of the gold standard at some future time?" Mr. Limanteur was asked.

"It is, of course, the ideal, the perfect financial condition," he replied, "but until the exports of Mexican produce amount to more that the imports and the moneys which are now sent out of this country as fixed charges on the national debt, railroad securities and other papers and obligations of like character, it would be unwise, not to say impossible, to change the financial system of the country from what it is now. The silver basis has served to encourage the investment of foreign capital, has furnished the people with money of their own production, and in many other ways has proved the best system of coinage for this country. We never see any gold, although we produce considerable, some of the product even being minted. It leaves the country immediately, and so long as our resources are subject to the strain of a foreign balance against us it would be impossible for us to hold any gold in local circulation. If Mexico was receiving more than she was paying out it would put a different face upon affairs."

"Do you believe the ideal condition will be reached within a reasonable time?" Mr. Limanteur was asked.

Change in the Near Future.

"I do," the minister replied. "I think that within ten years Mexico will have reversed the present economical condition, and we will then be justified in considering the adoption of the gold standard, but at the present time, as I said, the matter is not even under consideration, serious or otherwise."

When asked as to the truth of the report which has been in circulation to the effect that a financial crisis now existed in Mexico, Mr. Limanteur said:

"It is true that there is a certain depression in business, due principally to the scarcity of cash and undue activity displayed in recent years in the organization of industrial corporations. The scarcity of cash is due to two causes, the falling off in the exportation of articles other than gold and silver, a falling off which is purely fortuitous and temporary for the most part, but which has naturally compelled us to settle in coin the debit of our trade balance; and the demand for our dollars to meet the needs of the far east."

Not a Financial Crisis.

"Would you consider the present situation as bing in the nature of a financial crisis?"

"So far is the present depression from meriting the name of a crisis that up to the present no firm of importance, least of all any establishment of credit in the republic, has suspended payments.

"I firmly believe that the prudent measures taken by the government in concert with the principal banks, and the highly conservative spirit which characterizes men of affairs in this country, will suffice to surmount these temporary difficulties within three or four months, and that if this is not the case money can easily be secured from the United States or Europe which will immediately restore to our market the activity which in part it has lost.

"It would not be true to say that the present economical conditions of this republic are as flattering as those which prevailed last year. But, on the other hand, the difficulties we are now meeting with must not be exaggerated to do justice to the situation. In the years 1898 and 1899 there was an annual excess of exports over imports, amounting to over $40,000,000, which went abroad in the payment of public debt charges, interest on bonds issued by railroad and other companies and profits on the shares of various corporations. In 1900 the importations of merchandise increased $22,000,000, whereas the exportations only increased $10,000,000. Instead of there being an increase of $41,000,000 in exports over imports, the excess did not even amount to $30,000,000, and the country was forced to find some other way in which to meet its foreign obligations.

To Meet Trade Balances.

"At a time when Mexico stood most in need of articles for exportation to pay the balances of trade there came a scarcity of exportable articles other than the precious metals, and it was necessary to draw upon the latter in order to meet the emergency. As gold and silver cannot be produced in larger quantities at any given moment, nor are there large supplies of those metals on hand in ore or in bars, the country had to pay in coin.

"The great exportation of coin during the past few months, therefore, is due chiefly to the ratio between the volume of importations and exportations and the influence of certain operations in the line of credit or investments on the aggregate liabilities of the republic toward foreign nations.

"The exportation of hard Mexican dollars during the months of July to October, 1900, was over $10,000,000. In the same months the year previous the exportations were less than $2,000,000. An increase of nearly nine millions in the exportations of dollars and a shrinkage of more than one-half in the coinage are causes sufficiently powerful in themselves to explain the present scarcity of cash."

Amount of Silver Circulation.

"What is the total amount of money in circulation in Mexico, and where is it placed?" the minister was asked.

"The total circulation of silver money may be estimated in the neighborhood of $90,000,000. Fifty-three million dollars of this silver is now in the bank vaults to secure outstanding paper currency, amounting to about $65,000,000. It may be said, therefore, that the amount of money in circulation in the republic of Mexico is approximately $100,000,000. It is not strange, therefore, that when the people's supply of cash is decreased within four months by about 12 per cent business should receive a considerable shock. Of the $11,000,000 that have gone abroad in four months six and one-half millions were from the bank holdings and the balance from private stores."

"What caused this decrease in exportations and does it show any signs of being permanent in character?"

"The principal decrease was in hemp, copper, coffee, hard woods, tobacco and cattle. It is not to be supposed that in all these lines of exportation the causes checking their development will remain permanent. We had an unsatisfactory season last year, which curtailed the crops, and the large number of articles in which a decrease of exportation is noted is sufficient guarantee that it is merely a general trade condition, and not the loss to the country of any one industry. Two other causes have had a direct influence on the exportation of Mexican dollars. One of these is the demand for this coin in Asia, especially on account of the war in China, and the other is the rise in the value of silver, due to the heavy demand for this metal in India, a demand which still continues."

"It has been stated that Mexico was proposing an export duty on silver dollars, such as prevailed in Porto Rico under Spanish rule. Are any such steps contemplated?"

Policy of the Government.

"No," replied the minister. "There is nothing in the situation which requires special legislation or special measures for relief. By the modification of certain regulations we have made conditions easier for those desiring to mint their silver, but these steps have been merely modifications of governmental regulations, and are without the dignity of congressional action. Before congress adjourned at its last session it empowered the minister of finance to take these steps in the effort to increase the amount of coined silver in the republic. I have seen considerable gossip in regard to the paper money of Mexico, much of which is harmful to the credit of this country and is to be deplored.

"The government is represented at every bank of issue by an agent, whose signature is necessary before a note passes into circulation. There are two banks of issue in the federal district and one in each state. The paper money of these banks is guaranteed by being held as a prior lien on the assets of the bank, by holdings of cash in the proportion of one unit in cash for two units in notes and deposits payable on demand, and, again, by fixing a limit for the entire issue of three times the amount of the capital of the bank subscribed and paid up. There are other minor guarantees in the shape of restrictions upon the manner of doing business and making loans. The paper money of the authorized banks of issue in Mexico passes at par. None of the banks have availed themselves of the full rights of issue which they possess, and at this time there is one dollar in silver for every one and one-fifth dollar in paper in circulation, the silver being on deposit in the vaults of the banks of issue."

Condition of the Industries.

When asked as to the condition of the large industrial concerns of Mexico Mr. Limanteur said:

"The situation in which in general mercantile and industrial concerns stand in relation to the banks and banking firms must be considered in estimating the present status. During the past few years there has been a tremendous growth in Mexican industries. There were a large number of joint stock companies organized, a form of enterprise little known in Mexico in previous years. It may be said, therefore, that speculation in stock securities in this country is a matter of the past five years only. The facility with which credit was secured at the banks by giving shares of joint stock companies as collateral led many firms and capitalists to enter upon new enterprises without waiting with due caution to learn the results of earlier investments. As soon as a scarcity of cash was felt throughout the country a large volume of stock was thrown upon the market, producing general depression in securities. Fortunately for the country a large majority of the new enterprises rested on accurate calculations which precluded any danger that might arise to the holders of their securities. To add to the difficulties of the situation there has been a failure of the corn and barley crops in a large part of the country, causing a considerable advance in the price of those cereals, and there has been an overproduction in the cotton industry, which, coupled with the excessive price of the raw material, has compelled a number of factories to close their doors.

"I am confident all our troubles will disappear in proportion as equilibrium of trade is restored, as the exportation of hard dollars decreases, as the market for industrial securities improves and as the influx of foreign capital resumes its wonted volume."

J. D. WHELPLEY.

A BRITISH CRITIC'S IMPRESSIONS.

How the Inaugural Scenes Affected a Foreigner.

Douglas Story in the New York Herald.

British eyes viewed the inaugural procession through a familiar atmosphere. There was a snap in the rain that recalled an English March shower and a heaviness in the sky that London herself might have produced for a state ceremony. There were umbrellas and mud and dirt stains, until the whole prospect had a homelike feeling.

But there were other things less customary. There were broad streets for the procession to parade, wide avenues in which to form and ample sidewalks for the sightseers. There were stout stands with abundant seating room, a couple of miles of conveniently situated windows and long vistas where the full effect of the pageant was visible. There was also the parade itself—the most foreign sight of all the day's wonders to the European observer.

Happily, American youths seem still to be ignorant of the subtle tortures of peacock feathers, water squirts and confetti. At least they are not popular on inaugural day. In fact, I saw few of the outward signs of "Hooliganism." A few hilarious Pennsylvania National Guardsmen endeavored to engender a race riot, but the grinning darkies were too happy to retaliate, and so the one expression of "Hooliganism" died out. Those of us who have viewed the conduct of the London mob on recent occasions under the cover of patriotism may well congratulate Washington on the orderliness of her people.

It might be otherwise in New York, with its narrow sidewalks, its hungry population and its handy Bowery, but in Washington there are no suitable slums and little opportunity in Pennsylvania avenue for ruffianism. And so one saw a great crowd comfortably distributed, restrained by its own initiative and happy despite the rain.

The absence of police or of military guarding the streets is a curious phase of this American fete day. In Berlin when the emperor passes the military stand shoulder to shoulder, facing the crowd. In London, on such a day as that of the C. I. V.'s return our sturdy London police stood locked arm in arm for street lengths. And yet the crowd broke through and constables were carried away suffocated in the crush. Companies of volunteers dribbled through into St. Paul's Church yard, one man at a time, as the welcoming populace would permit. The crowd desired to show its enthusiasm and the police sought to restrain it, but the result was the disorderly melee all the way from St. Pancras' to St. Paul's.

Here, with no fence but a stout wire, the people stood contentedly gazing. Out in the street an occasional policeman showed himself, but he was there principally for effect, and his value, fortunately, never was tested.

Too Much Room for Humor.

In the same way the trees and lamp-posts were not sought by the street boys—the London arabs' favorite grandstand going a-begging.

Excellent as those things are from the sober point of law and order, they cheat the people of much of the fun that relieves the home people of the weariness of waiting. There is no humor in a passing dog, because there is room enough for a whole herd of dogs; and there is no solid wall of soldiers' legs to oppose an exit. There are no corpulent policemen chasing wily boys up lampposts, no hooks on which to hang the mob's wit.

In these things lies the great difference between a waiting American crowd and one of Britain or France. It is less jocular than either, less homogeneous in its sympathies.

To a Britisher the procession appealed rather by reason of its proportions, its excellent organization and its occasion than by color or its splendor. United States troops cannot compare in brilliancy with the show troops of any European army. They are workmen first and things of beauty second.

Praise for Men and Horses.

Consequently the excellent horseflesh, the strapping men of most of the No. 1 companies and the soldierly bearing of the officers chiefly engaged one's attention. It was with regret one saw the sleek, black chargers of the Cleveland troops trot into the distance. One could have spared many of the militia battalions had they been granted a longer view of such perfect animals.

The memory of the West Point and Annapolis cadets will linger long with those strangers who marked them in the procession. The men of the militia are for the most part crude stuff, the merest roughhewn soldiers, but under such officers as the United States can produce they will revive the traditions of 1864 should they be needed.

Meanwhile it is surely unnecessary that so many should be paraded on such an occasion. In no European country would it be expected or permitted. A limited company from a few picked battalions creates a competition that stimulates the whole force.

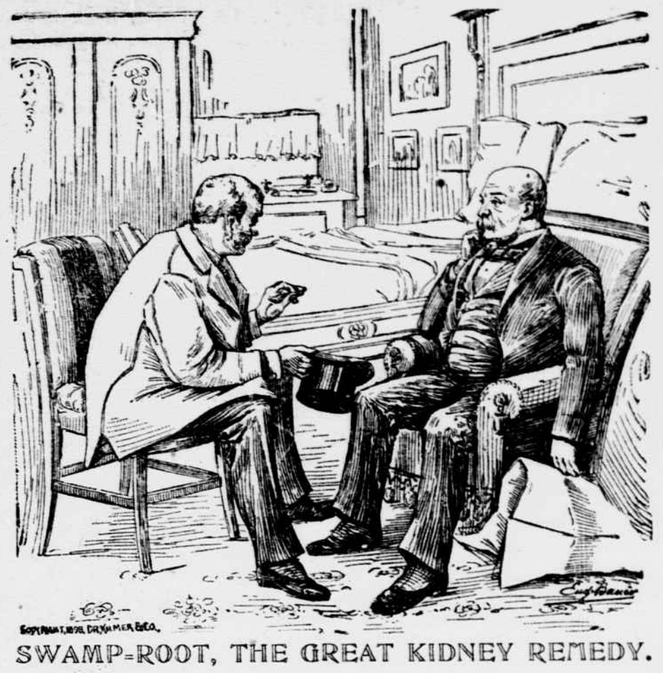
Had Pennsylvania sent such a force of men as New Jersey contributed she would have earned more praise and gratitude than by the huge army she has mobilized.

Of the civilian portion of the procession it is better the stranger should not speak. They are too far from the traditions of eastern dignity and ceremonial.

Avoid Grip.

Disinfect freely with Platt's Chlorides.

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT.



SWAMP-ROOT, THE GREAT KIDNEY REMEDY.

Its Marvelous Success in all Kidney, Bladder and Uric Acid Troubles.

To Prove what Swamp-Root will do for YOU, Every Reader of The Star May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

What your kidneys need is a gentle, healing, tonic influence, that will soothe their irritability and gently regulate them.

The only thing that will do this is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The Kidneys filter and purify the blood.

Therefore when your kidneys are weak or out of order you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly" begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, and if permitted to continue fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Causes puffy or dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles, makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble; you get a sallow, yellow complexion; makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

The famous new discovery, Swamp-Root, has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of The Washington Daily Star who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail; also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and containing some of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact their very lives, to the wonderful curative properties of Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention The Washington Daily Star when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

EXISTENCE OF THE ARMY.

A Constitutional Grain of Comfort to the Opposition.

"In view of the discussion which is now prevailing over the country as to the existence and maintenance of the army, which seems, however, to be largely confined to the expense thereof, a constitutional provision relating thereto is germane to the issue, and though the democratic leaders are cognizant thereof, they seem to avoid it with characteristic silence," said an army officer today.

"The ignored point is the constitutional limitation upon Congress in voting funds for the maintenance of the army, and it reads as follows:

"'Article 1, section 7. Congress shall have power to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money for that use shall be for a longer time than two years.'

"Under this provision of the constitution, 'militarism,' which has been brought so prominently before the people in the discussions in the Senate and House and elsewhere, is an impossibility. The people themselves may peacefully overthrow any Congress they choose every two years and elect a new Congress pledged for or against any measure or policy. A standing army of two years' life is very far removed from being the militarism of Europe, upon which the democratic opposition has so persistently harped.

"Any and every Congress may, if it so determines, decline to vote the appropriation for the army, and the army goes out of existence ipso facto, or, in plain English, for want of support. The armies of Europe are permanent institutions and are part and parcel of the empires they are raised to defend. The comparison so feverishly and repeatedly made fails for want of truthful similaritude.

"When, therefore, the people may say every two years by their votes for representatives in Congress whether they wish an army maintained or not, and may, if they choose, sweep every legislative representative out of the Capitol with one sweep like particles of dust on a floor, there need be no dread of militarism in this country.

"The real facts are that the people are not in accord with the democratic statesmen. The army is popular with the people. It is realized that the United States of today are not the United States of before the civil war. Policies and principles adhered to then have by virtue of our national metamorphosis ceased to exist as controlling factors of our destinies. Precisely is it true also that the men of the democratic party who then ruled and the portion thereof who still preserve political power desire to rule now have been pushed aside and out of the path of the country's triumphal progress.

"The people have declared that they shall have the army, and their united will settles it. An average voluntary enlistment of 1,000 and over men a month, most of them young Americans of native birth, attests most emphatically its popularity. The steady stream of senators and representatives marching into the White House soliciting commissions for their constituents speaks louder than words. And among the foremost of these statesmen are those whose voices are still echoing in the halls of Congress against the terrors of militarism, while their footsteps resound in the halls of the Executive Mansion as they eagerly seek an opportunity to throw some of their own young men into the tentacles of the dreaded military octopus which but a few moments previous they had described so eloquently at the Capitol."

Dog Sledding in Siberia.

From the Century.

To the music of yelling natives and howling dogs our picturesque caravan started at a frightful speed, some of the dogs every now and then slipping on the smooth spots of the ice and sprawling on their sides or backs while being dragged along by the others. Ahead were seen masses of heaped-up ice. I was asking myself, "How shall we get over these?" when in a moment we were in the midst of them, the drivers yelling out their commands, "To the left!" "To the right!" "Straight on!" while the dog leaders at the head of the packs, pricking up their ears to catch the commands of their masters, turned now to the left, now to the right, between the hummocks, while the sledges jumped and danced over the huge blocks. Gasping for breath, my feet balancing in the air to prevent my legs from getting broken, I could hardly tell how this "mountain pass" was cleared. Soon the whole caravan was on smooth ice again, and then a new chain of ice mountains rose in front of us, toward which the dogs rushed until a sharp voice in front yelled, "Stop, stop!" A sledge had been smashed and the load scattered about. I became nervous, but the natives, as tranquil as if nothing had happened, repaired the sledge, making a hole here and there by means of a primitive drill, and tying together the broken parts with thongs of leather, while other natives with axes and iron-pointed poles cut out a way between the ice hummocks, and after a little more than half an hour the caravan was again on its way.

Toward noon we were swept by a heavy snow storm, but the ice became smoother and the dogs ran onward with great speed. Only once we took a short rest, sitting down in a circle on the ice and regaling ourselves with frozen fish, which the dogs shared. In places where the wind had swept away the snow the crystallized salt, precipitated from the ice by the cold, made the sledging very heavy. As we neared the mainland in the afternoon the snow storm ceased. To the southeast and south extended a mountain chain, stooping abruptly to the sea, diminishing in height to the west.

How to Renovate Velvet.

From the Ladies' Home Journal.

French chalk rubbed in lightly will remove grease spots from velvet; or the chalk may be dropped on and allowed to remain for twelve hours. To restore the pile on velvet hold it very taut over the steam from a pan of boiling water, keeping the right side on top and having some one beside you to brush the pile up with a stiff whisk until it looks as it should. If this part of the work is carefully done the results will be most satisfactory.

WHY SO MANY FAIL.

THE REASON SO MANY CATARRH REMEDIES ARE UNSUCCESSFUL.

There are few troubles for which there are so many remedies and so-called "cures" as for catarrh, and it may be added, there are few diseases so difficult to really and permanently cure.

Inhalers, sprays, powders and douches are all applied locally and give temporary relief, often for only a few hours, and it is doubtful if anything like a real cure of catarrh was ever accomplished by the use of local applications.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease, it is in the blood like rheumatism, and to cure it requires an internal medicine to act upon the blood, to drive out the catarrhal poison from the system entirely, and any one can readily see that a salve or powder or inhaler which simply clears off the mucous membrane of the nose and throat can have no effect on the real cause of catarrhal disease.

The remarkable success of the new catarrh remedy, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, is because it drives out of the system, through the natural channels, the catarrhal poison, the germs of grip, bronchitis and consumption and causes the hawking, spitting and gagging because the excessive secretion is no longer supplied when the blood is made healthy from the regular use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

The remedy is in the form of large 20-grain lozenges, pleasant and palatable, composed only of wholesome antiseptics and so safe to use that little children use them with perfect safety and benefit if the little one is suffering from colds, croup or cough from any cause.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets have been on the market scarcely one year, yet they have met with such popularity and success that druggists everywhere in United States and Canada now have them in stock and report a constantly increasing demand for them. mh5,7d9