Cash only and the narrowest margin of profit.

Furniture of the reliable kind.

"Willful Waste=="

You know the rest of the old proverb. Now, isn't it willful waste to pay credit house prices? It certainly is foolish extravagance, anyway.

If you want to see pretty Go-Carts you can find them here, and if you want to save big money on a Go-Cart you know where to come.

We have an excellent Rattan Reclining Go-Cart, with green running gears, rubber-tired, patent wheels and all the latest improvements, we offer at..... $5.85

Novelty Mattings.

As choice a stock as you find anywhere.

We offer special for next week—Our 25c. quality of Heavy China Mattings, in new and attractive patterns, at..... 20c.

Our 30c. Japanese Damask Matting, in art effects, at..... 25c.

All the Town Voting for the Most Popular Teacher. The enthusiasm with which our voting contest has been taken up has surprised us. Hundreds of cards were asked for yesterday. This contest is absolutely free. All you have to do is to come and ask for a voting card and return it with your name and address and the teacher you vote for written plainly on it. We will present to the teacher receiving the most votes a very handsome $50 Combination Secretary Bookcase.

Jackson Bros.' 5 Great Cash FURNITURE HOUSES, 915-917-919-921 Seventh St., through to 636 Mass. Ave.

Miss Monday Bag Will Call for the Washing.

Hot Weather Increases the Drudgery

OF THE FAMILY WASH.

If our "washing-by-the-pound" plan is such a comfort and relief to the housekeeper in cold weather think of the increased comfort it will be in warm weather.

5c. a Pound For the Washing.

—We come for the wash, furnish neat laundry bags—wash every piece thoroughly—and iron all flat pieces—starch those that should be starched. Price is 5c. a pound.

Collars, cuffs and shirts laundered at regular rates.

Palace Laundry, Drop Postal to 2121 E St. N.W. 'Phone 707.

J. D. Frazee, Prop. Largest Laundry Plant in Washington.

Hunyadi János

IS THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER KNOWN.

One Thousand prominent physicians have testified to this fact. Read what Professor Picot of Bordeaux, France (Professor of Clinical Medicine at the University) writes: "Hunyadi Janos is indisputably the best of laxatives, it is admirably tolerated by the stomach, it acts without giving rise to intestinal irritation, and it, therefore, deserves its universal popularity."

Nature's Remedy for the Cure of

CONSTIPATION,

Disordered Stomach, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

ASK For the Full Name, "HUNYADI-JANOS." | LABEL on bottle is BLUE with RED Centre Panel.

HEADACHE

DR. MILES' ANTI Pain Pills.

At all drug stores. 25 Doses 25c.

PELOTA IN CUBA.

Expensive Home for the National Spanish Game Has Been Built.

From the New York Tribune.

The news that a "fronton," or court, for the playing of the national ball game of Spain has been built in Havana at a cost of $100,000, and formally blessed by the bishop, does not indicate that the Cubans are in any near danger of losing their racial identity with the Iberian peninsula. To most Americans, on the other hand, it will be something of a surprise that such a thing as a Spanish national ball game exists, and with the surprise there may be some little disappointment here and there over the vanished possibility of Americanizing Cuba through the kindly influence of American base ball.

The game of "pelota" is not more purely Spanish, in fact, than base ball is purely American. As the latter can be traced to a remote English ancestry somewhere in the thirteenth or fourteenth century, so is the former evidently only a variant of that French "jeu de paume" from which a building in Paris, famous for a game of tremendous historical importance, took its name, and the "jeu de paume," again, is related to both the English game of fives, the Irish hand ball and the casual American boy's game of house ball. Still, pelota has its own peculiarities, and, with these differentiating characteristics, has existed for many centuries in Spain. In the Basque province of Guipuzcoa, pelota has been played, as tradition has it, since the days of Adam and Eve. From San Sebastian, in that province, it was introduced into Madrid, where it has long been popular, and where, some years ago at least, large crowds of Madrileno "rooters" used to gather to witness the games, to bet and to behave themselves with the abandoned demonstrativeness of their kind. It is noticeable, as showing the persistence of the old tradition, that the exhibition game last Sunday in the new fronton of Havana is said to have been played by Basque professionals—"pelotaris," to give them their right name.

The dimensions of the Havana court, as given in dispatches, appear to be considerably greater than those usual in Spain, the latter being only about 30 by 200 feet, but this may be an effect of the policy of expansion which has had so much influence upon the recent history of Cuba. The walls against which the ball is played are those which form the two lesser sides of a rectangle. A longer wall closes the third side, and the fourth is left open for spectators, in and out of the grand stand. Upon the shorter walls two horizontal iron strips, respectively four and thirty-four feet from the ground, mark the limits of play. The balls used are small, elastic and exceedingly hard. But what gives the Basque game its peculiar character is the racquet, or substitute for that implement, which it employs. This consists of a curious spoonlike affair of wickerwork, curved at one end like a bird's beak, and tightly fastened to the hand by means of a glove. Another peculiarity is that the game is opened by a pelotari propelling the ball with a backward swing from the hollow of his wicker spoon, turning his back to the wall at which he aims. The rest of the game is much like fives, or tennis; every failure of one side or the other to catch the ball on the rebound and return it to the wall, making it strike between the upper and the lower lines, counts as one point to the opposing side, and fifty points make a game.

Pelota is regularly played with two on a side. The fashionable pelota costume in Madrid used to be loose white trousers and a loose shirt of some bright color, players on the same side wearing the same colors. In appropriate recognition of the game's origin the usual head covering of players is the Basque "boina," a white or colored cap shaped like a Tam o' Shanter, but without the ribbon tails.

March 17th, A. M.

From Puck.

Mrs. Hogan—"It's a Beau Broomil yez are entoir-rely! Now, be sure an' kim home wid a whole shkin."

Hogan—"Me shkin don't cut any oice—it'll grow agin. Iv Oi kin save me now silk hot Oi'll be sathisfoied."

TEMPLE OF SCIENCE

The New Bureau for Regulating Weights and Measures.

TO SECURE PERFECT UNIFORMITY

Many New Standards for Arts and Industries.

BENEFITS TO THE PUBLIC

Written for The Evening Star.

The new national bureau of standards is the largest bureau added to the government for many years, and will be the tribunal of last appeal, whereat disputes as to the accuracy of weights and measuring instruments can be finally settled.

This new bureau will save millions of dollars a year to our great industries, will make the researches of scientists more accurate, will enable the surveyor to stake out our building and farm lots with greater precision, will give the common people better measure of dry goods, groceries, gas and electric light; will protect Uncle Sam in his big contracts, will insure greater care in the filling of physicians' prescriptions, will make our great buildings, our bridges and other public works stronger, and will make railroad and steamship travel safer. In short, it will increase accuracy and precision in science, manufactures, the arts, commerce and domestic life. You, of course, know that Uncle Sam maintains here the national observatory, which daily telegraphs throughout the whole country the standard time by which we set our clocks and watches, that they may be correct with respect to one another. Now, this bureau of standards will correct our weights and measures, that they may all be equally uniform. It will test yard sticks, meter sticks, peck measures, liter measures, pound weights, kilogram weights, thermometers, steam gauges and all kinds of delicate measuring devices. It will stamp each with a government stamp certifying its truthfulness or error. In other words, it will be exactly for these instruments what the mint is for our money. As far as the mere making of our money is concerned, it might be done in any suitably equipped shop, but the government stamp is necessary to assure its fineness and weight.

A representative of each measuring or weighing instrument to be thus tested and stamped, will be stored in the new bureau as "the" standard of that particular measure and weight, with which all others of its class must be compared. There will be a standard yard graduated into standard feet and inches, other standards of length, standards of weight, quantity, electricity, heat, light, pressure and so on, with their subdivisions and multiples. Today we are dependent upon Germany, France and England—which have standardizing bureaus—for these corrections. Instruments thus sent on journeys of three and four thousand miles often break in passage and have to pay duty on their return. Hence it has been cheaper for Americans to purchase from foreign instrument makers measuring devices bearing the foreign stamps certifying accuracy.

A Queer Temple of Science.

It will be difficult for you to realize the amount of care which will be taken with these standards installed in the new bureau. To properly shelter them from the many disturbing influences which have little effect upon ordinary instruments the new building will cost a half as much again as would a usual structure of the same size. I have been chatting with Prof. S. W. Stratton, the new director of the bureau, concerning his ingenious plans for the laboratory, as the main building will be known. It will be situated in an open space so large that no other building can be erected anywhere near it.

It will be far enough from the city to be out of reach of the vibrations caused by heavy street cars and wagons. Even a foot fall upon the naked earth produces a shock which will be felt by the projected standard instruments more keenly than by the keen ear of the Indian woodcraftsman, who discerns the approach of pedestrians from great distances. The laboratory must also be far from electric car lines and the wide-spreading currents which issue from them. Many of the walls will be double, to prevent penetration of hot or cold air and consequent fluctuation of interior temperature. A complicated heating plant, capable of perfect regulation, will cost twice as much as one used in an ordinary modern building. In many rooms there will be automatic heat regulators, keeping the temperature absolutely constant. When a man enters one of these apartments the heat from his body will be sufficient to set these automatic regulators to work to cool the air and establish the normal temperature. There will be a complete liquid air apparatus and a high temperature machine.

Compressed air and vacuum pipes will extend throughout the building, as will several systems of electric wires. There will be double windows capable of flooding the rooms with light, also light-proof shutters making them absolutely dark. There will be fire-proof vaults for the storing of the standards, which will be mounted upon piers of solid masonry sunk deep into the ground and surrounded by an open space protecting against vibrations caused by employes walking in the apartments. There will be shops for instrument makers, laboratories for physicists and chemists, offices, a library and a large auditorium, where lectures and meetings may be given. Protection from vibrations and foreign influences will be carried so far that a separate building, a thousand yards or more away, will install the engines, dynamos and other heavy machinery essential to the work. As a whole, the institution will be a modern temple of science, of which the country may be justly proud.

New Electric Measures.

Now, here are some of the new standard instruments which will be utilized to test similar devices used in our enterprises. Perhaps the most urgent need along these lines is for a standard measure of electric lamps. The so-called "standard candle" is an unsatisfactory contrivance with a flickery flame. Today, when we contract for electric lights of a certain candle-power, we practically buy an unknown quantity. About one-sixth of the incandescent lamps used in this country are tested by what is known as the English parliamentary candle. This is a candle of specified composition and size, which burns 120 grains an hour with what is known in England as a "government wick." It is subject to drafts and other irregularities. Uncle Sam's bureau will strive for a better instrument which will be an ultimate standard. Hereafter, when it is specified in contracts that electric lamps shall be, say, 16 candle-power, it will be an easy matter to select samples and send them to Uncle Sam's standardizing bureau.

The bureau will also establish a standard electric cell-measuring standard volts; indeed, electric standards of many kinds. Although applications of electricity represent a rapidly growing business with investments of $2,000,000,000, there are in this country no facilities for testing meters and other instruments used in electric measurements.

The Saving of Millions.

A standard thermometer will be another of the many instruments to be stored in this bureau. With this will be compared for correction the millions of thermometers used by physicians and surgeons, by scientific laboratories, by the great establishments which harden and temper steel, distill liquids, enamel, bake and carry on their industries by aid of temperatures varying from the white heat of the furnace or refinery to the frigidity of the refrigerating apparatus. A slight error in temperature measurement during the manufacture of a great 16-inch gun would recently have cost the government $125,000 if not discovered promptly. Our physicians and surgeons every day use thousands of clinical thermometers. A fever patient's life often depends upon the correct reading of these instruments. Yet there has been no bureau in this country where they could be standardized. The same is true of barometers, pressure gauges and steam engine indicators, upon whose accuracy depend the lives of millions of human beings traveling on trains and working in factories; polariscopes, upon whose readings is based our annual sugar duty of $60,000,000, and whose error of one-tenth of one per cent costs the government $60,000. The same is true also of the instruments used by our internal revenue officials in testing the percentage of alcohol in liquors. About $110,000,000 in revenue annually depends upon their readings. But in the new bureau there will be standards of all such instruments, together with scores of others too technical to mention.

What Prof. Stratton intends to do for the perfection of accuracy in our measuring rods and tapes—also our weights and capacity measures—will come home more forcibly to the popular mind. Today if you buy a lot you employ a surveyor who measures certain dimension and certain angles defining your property. Another man buys the adjacent lot and his surveyor determines that your fence line is incorrect. There is no supreme authority to settle the dispute; therefore you average the two surveys and build on the resulting measurement. The steel tapes and other instruments of these surveyors usually differ and it is always a question whether you are getting a lot of the proper size. But after the new bureau of standards has been opened you will, if shrewd, see to it that your surveyor uses instruments stamped with the government stamp. The same will be done by Uncle Sam with respect to the instruments used upon his public works and employed in testing the materials which he buys. If the surveyors and contractors also provide themselves with tested instruments they will avoid much inconvenience.

To Settle Disputes.

Take, for example, a man who contracts to make projectiles for the big guns used in our army and navy. Suppose the measuring instruments of the workmen who make the cannon and determine its precise caliber are corrected to a different standard from that used in testing the instruments measuring the diameter of the projectiles. The projectiles arrive at the proving grounds and do not fit, as sometimes happens. Then there is a dispute as to which standard is right, and the controversy is likely to be carried into the courts to be haggled over by lawyers looking for big fees. This is but an example of what may happen in many industries.

For a long time Uncle Sam has had an office of weights and measures for giving out, mostly to its scientists, standards of weights, measures and capacities which have been adopted for convenience, but not by law. It has always been a part of the coast and geodetic survey, but is now merged into the new bureau of standards. Mr. Louis A. Fischer, who has had practical charge of this old office, took me through it the other day. He showed me what is practically our standard for measuring length at the present time. This is known as the "standard meter." Some twenty-five or thirty years ago representatives of various countries, ours included, met in Paris and agreed upon this, as well as a standard weight to be used by all countries represented. Mr. Fischer, while explaining this, took from a shelf a duplicate of "the" standard meter installed at Paris. He opened a long wooden case in which was a japanned cylinder of tin. Unlocking the end of the latter, he drew out a hollow cylinder of wood in which lay incased in plush what appeared to be a long bar of solid silver, whose cross section was X-shaped. This bar cost $2,500, its metal alone being worth $1,500. Upon a polish oval at either end were several graduations upon which the hairlines of two microscopes, atached to a long I-beam, are focused when it is desired to compare another meter rod with this standard. The two rods being laid side by side in a clamp and the focusing on the standard rod being complete, the clamp is turned until the other rests directly under the same microscope. The microscopes then reveal how far the limits of the unofficial rod fall within or without those of the standard. In the new bureau it will be possible to compare many kinds of measures in this way; also to verify their minutest graduations, which cannot now be done.

Hair-Splitting Exactness.

I was also shown what has served for some years as Uncle Sam's standard of weight. This, similarly obtained from Paris, is a duplicate of the world's standard kilogram, installed in that city. It is a small cylinder of the same metal used in the construction of the standard meter. This metal, by the way, is an alloy of platinum and iridium, selected because it cannot be destroyed by heat. It cost $1,000. Two bell jars, one fitting over the other, protect it from the dust. It is handled only by a pair of forceps with chamois-skin ends. I should add that Uncle Sam has two of these standard kilograms, as well as two of the standard meters described. One of each is always stored away; the other is used for comparing. I was taken to a coal vault beneath the building and shown the delicate scale with which Mr. Fischer compares other kilograms with the standard. When such a weight is received for comparison it is placed in one pan of this delicate scale, the standard occupying the other. The two are always allowed to rest thus over night, that their temperatures may become equal. If one is even a trifle warmer than the other, heat waves in the surrounding atmosphere tend to buoy it up. So delicate is this balance that all manipulations of the weights must be done at a distance of fourteen feet, lest the heat of the human body penetrate the glass case inclosing this instrument and interfere with the equilibrium. With four brass rods turning about on their ends I saw Mr. Fischer at this distance make the two weights in the balance exchange pans. A fixed telescope was focused from one end of the room upon the indicator of the balance, and through this he compared them down to the finest possible graduation. This paraphernalia will be removed to one of the equal temperature rooms of the new bureau, where more accurate comparisons can be made. It is certainly difficult to imagine anything more microscopically—or perhaps I should here say telescopically—accurate. I was also shown a set of gold-plated weights, carefully compared with this kilogram, which Uncle Sam uses in making other comparisons.

The official weights and measures of the state and city weighers throughout the country will be compared with the new standards. In this way accurate weights and measures will be as widely distributed among the storekeepers and the public at large as is our standard time. The meters of state and city gas and electric light inspectors will be similarly standardized. All of this work will be done for the federal, state and municipal governments free of charge. But private concerns will be charged nominal fees, which are expected to make the new bureau self-supporting.

JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS, Jr.

A Bishop Who Keeps Bars.

From the Chicago Chronicle.

Much interest has been awakened in England as to the working of the plan of the bishop of Chester for dealing with the evil of excessive drinking. The bishop thinks that prohibition does not prohibit and that regulation is much better. As regulation has in view the evil done by drinking, special pains are taken to supply only the purest drinks. The houses under the bishop's scheme are to have, according to the Manchester Guardian, a uniform external appearance, distinguishing them from ordinary licensed houses; notices to be prominently displayed that food and non-intoxicants are supplied at popular prices; the intoxicants to be placed at one end of the bar and the non-intoxicants at the other, on the plan of the railway refreshment rooms, with tables at which buns, sandwiches, tea, coffee, etc., can be served; in villages the houses to have club, temperance and recreation rooms, and where space is available a billiard room and library, with backgammon, draughts and similar games; to have also a bowling green and other counter attractions to the bar and taproom." The idea is that it is hopeless to try to extinguish thirst for stimulants, but wise to reduce the danger arising from excess or from bad whisky and beer to the minimum. The good of the drinker, not the promotion of a theory, is the main object.

Thought It Was "Protection" Money.

From Puck.

Hogan (with paper)—"Wan stameship yistherday took over $3,000,000 in goold frum New York t' Ingland."

Hoyle—"Troth, it's a domb shame th' amount av good Amfrycan coin thot mon Croker is 'squandefin' over there!"

Piles Cured Without the Knife.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. No Cure, No Pay. All druggists are authorised by the manufacturers of Paso Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days, the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price, 50c. If your druggist don't keep it in stock send us 50c. in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail. Manufactured by PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo., manufacturers of Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

CANNOT GO ALONE

The Mexican People Incapable of Self-Government.

MUST BE RULED BY A STRONG MAN

Progress of the Nation Has Depended Upon Diaz.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 14, 1901.

Mexico presents to day to the people of a half dozen great nations interested in her internal economies a most dramatic and intense political situation. That such a situation exists does not necessarily mean disorder, nor is it any discredit to her leaders or their following. The government of this Spanish-American republic is one of beneficent absolutism and imperialism. At its head is a great man, old in years, but young in spirit and hope for his people. He stands forth from the group of those who have led Spanish-Americans as does a giant among pygmies. From the people he rules, he is one of them. He is more than this, however, for while retaining his identity of interest he has grown beyond them in his knowledge of the world's affairs and in his skill in statecraft.

Unable to Go Alone.

His government has not been "cursed with parliamentarism." A will, strong enough to rise in opposition to his, has promptly been subordinated either by force or the absolute weight of power. In twenty-five years of rule he has brought a nation forward two centuries in the arts and sciences, but he has failed to teach them how to do without his guiding hand. It may be admitted that one man, no matter how great his power or great his talents, cannot do everything in the building up of a nation to perfection, but perhaps it would have been posible for General Porfirio Diaz to have inculcated among the millions of people under his care at least the first principles of self-government. This he has not done, notwithstanding the fact that his position and power have rested during all his time upon a constitutional government in theory. There have been no evil results from this omission, and possibly there would have been less peace had he supplied it, for a newly awakened body politic is apt to be restless, as we have seen in Cuba.

When a Strong Man is Needed.

There can be but one result, however, when one strong man constitutes himself the government and reserves to himself absolute power in general and in detail. When this man is taken away there is necessarily doubt as to what may come next. If by chance there be another ready to take his place, ready to assume the reins and drive the wild horses of imperial government with equal skill, then there should be no period of chaos between the laying down of one rule and the taking on of another. A country is indeed fortunate, however, which finds such men ready to hand when the need presents itself. With all his great personal vigor, his iron constitution and his care for his own life, the time is rapidly drawing near when General Diaz will either be called to join that group of Spanish-American leaders now passed from earth, or else will find the duties of state falling so heavily upon him that he must perforce lay the burden upon more vigorous shoulders.

If the foreigners who have found their homes and opportunity in Mexico were to have their say the Diaz administration would continue forever. They would be suported in this desire by every Mexican who has benefited or who takes a pride in the present peace and prosperity which prevails throughout this country. It is fully recognized, however, that no matter how much the event is to be dreaded or the discussion thereof evaded at the present time, the question of the succession is a matter of immediate concern.

Constitutional Methods Ignored.

If the people of Mexico had placed General Diaz at the head of the government by their untrammeled vote and had continued him in each succeeding four years in the same position by the same voluntary expression of opinion as provided for in their constitution the situation would not be so serious. It is a well understood fact, however, that General Diaz made himself president by his military skill, kept himself in power by that same course until it was so strengthened by his commercial alliances, individual and collective, that his position became impregnable. The leaders of the Mexican people are ambitious, volcanic in temperament and have not entirely forgotten the art of revolution. The removal of one leader invariably suggests to more than one other the thought of succession. The politicians of this country are men of leisure and wealth. The affairs of commerce and industry do not absorb their attention. Political position is their only legitimate ambition and political activity the only possible outlet for their energies.

Only the Politicians Interested.

With the mass of the people not only indifferent to what changes may take place at the head of the government, but incapable, through custom and education, of exercising any voice in the same, the struggle narrows itself down to a group of active schemers, whose importance is relative to the size of their following and their control of dominant forces. The introduction of modern business methods and the quieting effect of many years of peace has brought about a semblance of regularity and organization among the few thousands who control the wealth and the material, military and political resources of the entire country. One element of safety in the situation is the hesitancy which would result from this condition to disturb the present regime with violent controversy, and it may be taken for granted that a majority of the controlling element in Mexican life desires a continuation of conditions as they now exist.

Two Phases of the Situation.

In the very general discussion which is now prevalent in official and political circles as to the impending political changes in Mexico, there is an entire absence of reference to that course of procedure which is provided in the constitution of this republic for all such emergencies. The situation presents two phases. One of these is involved in the sudden taking off of President Diaz, leaving matters to be adjusted by others; another phase is the power which he possesses in case his life should be spared to nominally retire from his office and place some one else in authority, supporting that authority by the same forces with which he now holds control. It is not necessary to speculate upon what might happen in case General Diaz should suddenly be called away. It is enough to say that it would be an appalling calamity not only for the Mexican people, but for every foreigner who has a dollar at stake in their country. No human power could prevent a greater or less disintegration of the political structure which has been built up by General Diaz and supported by a well-equipped and formidable army commanded by a loyal friend.

Capital would become the scene of a dispute between factions advocating this or that man for the office, and the remoter sections of the country would suffer from local disturbances now held in check by a strongly centralized government. Northern Mexico is more or less jealous of southern Mexico, and the state of Yucatan, extending far out into the gulf and many miles from the seat of government, has long threatened to take advantage of the first opportunity which presented itself to organize a separate republic.

The happy solution, if a solution can be happy which takes into account the end of a great and admirable leader, would be for Gen. Diaz to select from those about him some man who has proved himself worthy to carry on the Diaz policy, install him in office, and devote the remaining years of his life to the initiation of a new president to whom the people would soon become accustomed, and under whose sway all thoughts of disturbance from political causes would subside. Among the members of President Diaz's cabinet it is now believed that this will be the course pursued by their chief.

Two Candidates in the Cabinet.

An interesting situation presents itself, even though this plan be carried out. J. Y. Limanteur, minister of finance, and General Bernardo Reyes, minister of war, are both undoubtedly candidates for the position. Both of these men possess strong claims for consideration and both of them are deficient in one or more particulars in completely fulfilling the requirements. President Diaz is both soldier and statesman, a necessary combination of qualities for a successful ruler of a Spanish-American people. Limanteur is a statesman and financier, but not a soldier. Polished, highly educated and a man of the world, he is deliberate in thought and action, conservative in ideas and thoroughly "safe" in all respects. General Reyes is a soldier preeminently and does not possess to marked degree those qualities of statesmanship and commercial sagacity which mark the character of his rival. He has the army behind him, however, and it might almost be said that in such a case there is but one conclusion as to the outcome.

There is some reason to believe that General Reyes is the choice of President Diaz as the successor of the latter. The sons of the two men are partners in business. The president and his minister of war are very intimate personally, and the assertion has been made upon very good authority that President Diaz made the remark ten or twelve years ago that he intended to make General Reyes the next president of Mexico. He made him governor of the state of Nueva Leon, and then brought him to the City of Mexico, where he placed him in a most important position in the cabinet circle.

Many well-informed Mexicans within the official group which is sheltered by the national palace believe that the solution of the problem will be found in the appointment of Limanteur as provisional president for a short time to fully satisfy his ambition and that when the present term of the office expires that General Reyes will be made president, in fact, to succeed him. Such an outcome as this would be the best thing that could happen for all interests concerned, for while neither of these men is as strong in character or as well rounded in attainments as the present president, they are both friendly to foreigners and foreign investment and both fully alive to the necessity of a peaceful and prosperous rule and of the closest and most amicable relations with the United States.

Interference by This Country.

Should the political situation in Mexico lead to any serious disturbance, interference by the United States could hardly be avoided. No other foreign power would be allowed to interfere by the United States, and the responsibility of the latter would necessitate prompt and effective protection of all the vast domestic and foreign interests in Mexico.

There is even today a small fraction of the Mexican people in favor of annexation to the United States, but this feeling is far from being general among any one class. Some of the Spanish Catholic priests are friendly to the idea, as they still cherish considerable animosity toward the Mexican republic for its confiscation of church property, and these priests believe that under American rule they would regain much of what they lost.

It is certainly incumbent upon the government of the United States to keep a sharp eye upon the progress of events in Mexico. There have been many unofficial complaints from that country that the United States has underrated the importance of its embassy in the Mexican capital.

Anything which is printed in Mexico for the perusal of the general public, whether in Spanish or English, is carefully considered before it is allowed to circulate. It is therefore significant and corroborative of the impressions here given to find in the leading paper published in the City of Mexico the following editorial paragraphs:

"Cuba and Spain need the strong man, the heaven-sent administrative genius. Mexico was fortunate in that twenty-four years ago Porfirio Diaz took the helm of the ship of state and steered Mexico out of bankruptcy, mediaevalism, brigandage and revolution into quiet water. A Diaz does not happen along every day any more than a Napoleon. * * * There is plenty of work cut out in this world for men of the first rank of ruling capacity. They can dispense with legislative assistance and perform the task set for them all the better for not having to submit their plans to mediocre minds to carp and cavil about."

J. D. WHELPLEY.

CHANGES IN THE MAP.

How They Have Puzzled Old-Time Students of Geography.

From Scribner's Magazine.

Why, where is Patagonia? was the astonishing query recently put to me by an old schoolmate, as, carelessly turning the leaves of his little son's geography, he suddenly came upon a recent map of South America. The boundaries which we boys had once regarded as immutable have changed, and the map, which the vivid impression of youth had engraved firmly upon our memory, was no longer in existence. The experience of my friend, a man of considerable intelligence, is not an isolated instance. The rapidity of our geographical progress within the last decades has rendered it extremely difficult for the layman to follow the course of events.

In 1825 three great continents were practically unexplored. Australia, or New Holland, as it was then called, was nothing more than a terra incognita—a mere geographical idea; the vast expanse of Africa—with the exception of the Mediterranean region and the little settlement at the Cape—was still the land of wonder and conjecture, and as it had been in the days of the Romans; while central Asia, with its millions of inhabitants, was effectively closed to Europeans. In the south nature had reared her mighty barrier, the Himalayas, and in the east we find China immured, both in a literal and figurative sense, within that gigantic wall of exclusiveness which seemed designed to screen forever from the prying gaze of the civilized world the sacred and inviolable "empire of the sun."

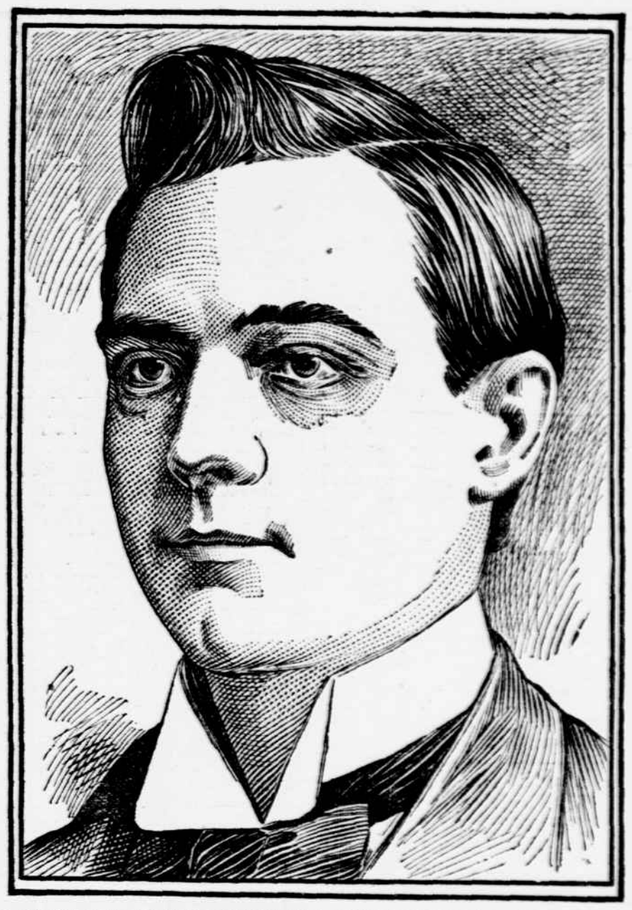
Yet it is upon the American continent that the most marvelous changes have been wrought—changes whose magnitude we, the living witnesses, can scarcely appreciate. As the rising flood imperceptibly but steadily advances the water line, thus constantly altering the contour of the beach, so the swelling tide of population, surging westward, has, through this entire century, surely but incessantly pushed forward that long western boundary line of 1,000 miles, the outlines of which have never for a moment remained the same.

The Philosopher—"Faith, after all, is a relative matter. There are different degrees of it, that is to say."

The Trifler—"That's so. Some people stick at hash, others look suspiciously on mince pie, and some, again, are actually incredulous as to croquettes."—Boston Transcript.

CLERGY MINISTER TO THE SICK.

From Many Parsonages Come Words of Praise for Paine's Celery Compound.



More practical work and shorter doctrinal sermons distinguish the pulpit of today. Bishops and plain ministers of the gospel are putting tremendous energy into the cause of good government and public health.

The injunction "Minister to the sick and suffering" is being literally obeyed.

Clergymen are investigating remedies as they have never done before, taking them, themselves and family, frankly recommending the valuable ones and condemning the worthless.

Rev. W. E. Aldridge of Birmingham, Ala., says he considers it his duty to let his people know about Paine's celery compound, as he speaks from personal knowledge. He says:

Gentlemen:—I had been afflicted for ten years with what I thought to be heart disease, but after having the physicians examine me, I learned that I was almost dead with indigestion. They told me that they could give me medicine that would relieve me, but there was no permanent cure. Then I began using Paine's celery compound, which gave me immediate relief, and now I am well and enjoying good health. I can recommend Paine's celery compound to be the best remedy for all ailments I ever used, and furthermore, I tell my people if they will use the compound freely, they will have no doctor's bills to pay.

REV. W. E. ALDRIDGE.

Clergymen in every denomination are recommending to their parishioners these March days the great spring remedy that makes people well, earnestly indorsing the work of Dartmouth College's generous scientist, and frankly lending their influence to that of the best physicians advising the use of Paine's celery compound now spring has come.

As soon as one has fairly begun to use Paine's celery compound, every day is a step toward assured health. Nervous, unhappy and feeble persons find their flesh becomes more solid, a more healthy color takes the place of the waxy, sallow look, and there comes an increase in the volume of the blood and an improved normal appetite because of this rapid feeding of the entire nervous system.

Clerks, employers, lawyers, doctors, mothers of families, hard working men and women in every state and country, and hosts of brainworkers—the most intelligent part of every community—are today taking Paine's celery compound with the happiest results to relieve themselves of rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous exhaustion, dyspepsia, sleeplessness and low spirits.

Get rid of languor, clear the muddy, unhealthy skin, plump out the body and get back to a normal, vigorous condition with Paine's celery compound—and begin now. March is the month when it is easiest to begin health.

Is your ailment Catarrh?

"I had Catarrh for 1 year." "I had Catarrh for 2 years." "I had Catarrh for 5 years." "I had Catarrh for 20 years." "I had Catarrh for 50 years," and Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder cured me. These are sentences from the volumes and volumes of testimony for this great catarrh cure, words from men and women all over the continent who have been cured. It relieves in 10 minutes. Sold by P. S. WILLIAMS, 9th and F sts.; EDMONDS & WILLIAMS, 3d and Pa. ave. 30