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## MADAME YALE'S ALMOND BLOSSOM COMPLEXION CREAM

Greatest Toilet Luxury Made.

Cleanses, softens, purifies, whitens and beautifies the skin. Soap and water only cleanse superficially.

MADAME YALE SAYS: A LITTLE ALMOND BLOSSOM COMPLEXION CREAM SHOULD BE APPLIED EVERY TIME THE FACE AND HANDS ARE WASHED. IT REMOVES THE DIRT, SOOT, GRIME, SWEAT AND SMUDGE FROM THE INTERSTICES OF THE SKIN AND MAKES THE SURFACE SMOOTH AS VELVET.

A daily necessity at home and abroad; a treasure when traveling by land or water, or when on an outing of any kind, and particularly prized at the seaside for its refreshing effect on the skin from cutting winds, burning rays of the sun and every injurious effect of the elements. Prevents and cures abnormal dryness of the nose or any part of the face, also chapping, chafing, cold sores, fever blisters and all irritations of the skin. It is the greatest known specific for burns; takes the fire out more quickly than anything else, soothes, heals and prevents scars and suppuration. Indispensable for use of infants and every member of the household. An exquisite natural beautifier. A grateful application after shaving. Excellent for massage purposes. Madame Yale's Almond Blossom Complexion Cream comes in two sizes, at special prices of 75c. for the large \$1.00 size and 50c. for the 50c. size.

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Here All This Week.

Madame Yale's New York Demonstrator will remain here all this week in the Yale Section of our Toilet Goods Department, making those who she will explain to the ladies all about the preparations made by Madame Yale—fifty-five different articles, so that ladies can find among them just what they need. Ladies may consult with Madame Yale's assistant and all questions will be answered. The young lady will assist you in the proper selection of the remedies needed.

We are Madame Yale's Washington agents, and have permanently placed her entire line in our Toilet Goods section, where ladies can at all times obtain any of these well-known preparations. We sell the entire line at Special Cut Prices.

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WANTED.

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The facilities of our new fireproof storage warehouse enable us to meet your every demand, whether it is simply to store a rug or the entire contents of a house.

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Pianos Old instruments taken in part payment. Music Largest stock in the city. VICTOR TALKING MACHINES EDISON PHONOGRAPHS On Easy Payments. Musical Instruments of All Kinds.

## EYE STRAIN Causes Nervous Troubles and Even Affects One's Digestion.

KINSMAN, Eyesight Specialist, 908 F St. N.W. South Side.

# BEGINNING A NEW ERA

Enterprising Aims of Uruguay's New President.

## DR. WILLIMAN'S PROGRAM

Proposed to Develop the Interior of the Country.

MORE RAILWAYS TO BE BUILT

Establishment of Colleges of Agriculture and Veterinary Science

Planned—Dr. Salmon's Task.

BY WILLIAM E. CURTIS. Written for The Star and the Chicago Record-Herald.

The republic of Uruguay has a new president, inaugurated only the other day. His name is Claudio Williman, a gentleman and a scholar. He was for many years secretary of the national university and more recently minister of the interior and the head of the cabinet of Senor Don Jose Batlle y Ordonez.



Dr. Claudio Williman, President of Uruguay.

who has been president since 1903. Dr. Williman is described by the English paper at Montevideo as "a man of principle, a man to be relied upon, a true patriot, a man of intellect and clear judgment, a man of firmness, and a lawyer well versed in the codes of his own country and those of other nations."

After he had taken the oath and his predecessor, the outgoing president, had delivered to him the badge of office and a certificate representing a cash balance of \$1,557,000. Dr. Williman delivered his inaugural address, in which he outlined the policy he intends to pursue during his administration. He said that it was his purpose "to take advantage of the great organic energies of the country," "to establish new links of friendship and prosperity with the neighboring republics," and "in home affairs it will be



DR. WILLIMAN, PRESIDENT OF URUGUAY, HIS WIFE AND FAMILY.

my preferential duty to prosecute and complete the great public works on foot, to initiate others, when necessary, and to watch for the constant improvement of the administration."

"There must be carried out a general census and survey of the interior of the country, the long-deferred problem of mineral lands must be solved and a new geological chart must be made which should reveal new riches. In the executive power the organization of the ministries must be improved and a new one created to study the working classes; to remove the causes of agitation and prepare the way for suitable legislation to secure justice for them."

"Foremost among the great public works to be undertaken is the sanitation of the towns and villages, thus diminishing the causes of mortality and disease. We must solve the question of removing a portion of the population to the interior of the country, which remains almost deserted in the midst of great prosperity, remembering that it is not the existence of a certain number of large fortunes that constitutes the wealth of the country, but a just distribution of the means of production and the welfare of all the inhabitants."

Dr. Williman promises that education shall be an object of special attention; "that the primary schools shall be increased in number and improved in efficiency, and that secondary education shall be placed upon a more scientific and practical basis appropriate to the needs and conditions of the country." He proposes "a national navy of modest proportions," and promises to improve Montevideo, the capital, by the erection of adequate buildings for the government and other public purposes, by the improvement of the harbor and by the introduction of new sanitary laws and regulations.

A few evenings before the inauguration, Mr. O'Brien, the minister of the United States, gave a dinner in honor of the president-elect, at which several speeches of compliment and congratulation were made by the distinguished guests. There were frequent allusions to the visit of Secretary Root last summer, and all agreed that it had had far-reaching effects upon the harmony and good will of the American nation. The health of President Roosevelt was toasted with enthusiasm,

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It means freedom from germs. Even the air in our cooling rooms is filtered. And every bottle of Schlitz beer is sterilized after it is sealed.

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here very extensively. The ever-increasing demand for leather has opened up this market and increased the price of hides, and the bones and horns find ready sale, with the result that the cattle-raising industry has become very profitable. As prices have increased and the business yielded greater profits, the ranch owners gave more attention to the business. They have fenced their farms and have improved their breeds. Within the last few years freezing plants have been established, both here and in Buenos Ayres, where meat is prepared for export. These establishments, although new, are already exporting annually several million dollars' worth of their product.

"As a result of these new markets a revival has taken place in the stock-raising industry, and this is most noticeable with respect to cattle. Thoroughbreds have been imported for breeding purposes, and the results have been so satisfactory that there is a great demand for good bulls. The best class of animals, with good pedigrees, are sought and are taken only from countries not infested with cattle diseases and which are subject to proper sanitary regulations.

Interior Inaccessible. "While the exterior of this country is fairly well settled, it has never known the luxury of a properly constructed highway. The roads used by the public are at present mere paths or trails and are never worked, so that in the rainy season it is almost impossible to transport farm products over the country, but several new lines have been surveyed and concessions have been granted for their construction. The prosperity of the country is entirely dependent upon its cattle interests, which are very large. The exports amount annually to about \$40,000,000, of which at least \$35,000,000 are live stock, refrigerated beef and other forms of slaughter-house products. The imports amount to about \$25,000,000 a year, and include all forms of manufactured goods—clothing, hardware and other articles of iron and steel, machinery of every kind, household articles, wines and liquors, and everything that is required by modern civilization. Uruguay produces nothing but food. Mr. John W. O'Hara, the United States consul, writing to the Secretary of State not long ago, said: "For generations the people of Uruguay have looked upon the ranch as about the only source of material wealth. They were in past years, and to a very large extent are at present, a meat-eating people, and have given but little attention to general agriculture or to truck farming. The cattle of the country need no special care, as grass of the best quality for maturing and fattening them grows in great abundance over the entire country and remains fresh and green during the whole year. The climate is such that domesticated animals need neither shelter nor protection from the sun or cold. They are allowed to breed and fatten without any care or attention from the owner. At that time the sale of hides was the only part of the industry that yielded the owner any cash, and the meat, except a small portion required for food, was discarded as of no value."

Uruguay proposes to establish colleges of agriculture and veterinary science, equipped with modern apparatus and laboratories, and the government not long ago called upon Secretary Wilson to recommend some one competent to take charge of them. He selected Dr. E. Salmon, for many years chief of the bureau of animal industry in the Agricultural Department at Washington, and one of the most eminent men in his profession. Dr. Salmon accepted the offer, entered into a contract with the government of Uruguay, and is now on his way to Montevideo, where he will undertake the organization of agricultural and veterinary schools and experimental stations.

Dr. Salmon's Task. Uruguay proposes to establish colleges of agriculture and veterinary science, equipped with modern apparatus and laboratories, and the government not long ago called upon Secretary Wilson to recommend some one competent to take charge of them. He selected Dr. E. Salmon, for many years chief of the bureau of animal industry in the Agricultural Department at Washington, and one of the most eminent men in his profession. Dr. Salmon accepted the offer, entered into a contract with the government of Uruguay, and is now on his way to Montevideo, where he will undertake the organization of agricultural and veterinary schools and experimental stations.

Peace for Three Years. Uruguay has been at peace for three years. The latest revolution occurred in 1904 over local issues, and the leader being killed in battle, his supporters surrendered, and there is now no disturbing element in the state. The population is increasing and the people are prosperous. Foreign commerce has increased rapidly. Uruguay is one of the few countries whose exports are always in excess of its imports. During the last eleven years the

exports have been \$320,115,448 and the imports \$202,115,105, leaving a balance of \$118,000,343 in favor of the country in eleven years. In some years the balance has been over \$100,000,000. In 1903, the year before the revolution, it was \$12,215,932.

The merchants and manufacturers of the United States, however, get very little of this trade. Through Mr. O'Hara, our consul at Montevideo, says that the opportunities are very promising and that we could have our share of it if we could come after it.

Trade With This Country. The following table shows the imports into the United States from Uruguay and the exports from the United States to Uruguay during the calendar years named:

Year.	Imports from Uruguay.	Exports to Uruguay.
1885	\$3,247,270	\$1,355,849
1886	2,228,052	1,370,327
1887	2,060,835	1,748,495
1888	1,487,563	1,392,774
1889	1,512,665	1,762,999
1890	2,080,835	1,728,742
1891	1,974,977	1,428,823
1892	2,830,981	1,549,812
1893	2,573,431	1,991,051
1894	1,438,584	1,532,029
1895	2,929,438	2,708,731
1896	2,711,807	2,965,573

The principal exports from the United States to Uruguay are lumber, petroleum and agricultural implements. The principal exports from Uruguay are hides and skins. Mr. O'Hara says that there is not a single American mercantile house in the country. There is one American citizen in business at Montevideo, but he is connected with an English establishment. "There is not a single American article sold in this market that could be replaced by a similar product from any other country; in other words, American articles sell themselves. There is one American article articles are sold here in comparatively large quantities, but they are not pushed if articles manufactured in the United States can manage their business. Mercantile business in this country has been and still is very profitable, and there is no good reason why the American merchant should not have some share of the profit. The merchant and manufacturer of every other nation bring their products, supervise the American lines which manufacture the goods, study the wants and conditions and accede to them. We send our products to a foreign merchant to sell in competition with the products of his own country, and yet we are not satisfied with the results. Well-supplied retail department stores, conducted on American lines with American equipment, would not only be sufficiently profitable, but at the same time would serve us as an advertisement of American goods and methods."

Public Improvements. The government of Uruguay is about to expend \$3,000,000 for public improvements, chiefly roads and bridges, and Mr. O'Hara says that "these projects offer an opportunity to American manufacturers to sell a large quantity of roadmaking machinery, such as graders, stone crushers and rollers, as well as material for steel bridges. One American firm has already obtained a contract for a steel bridge. In explaining the lack of trade Mr. O'Hara gives the same reasons that are repeated year after year by everybody who discusses the question—namely, "no steamship communication, no personal representatives of our manufacturing interests in the country, and the neglect of our manufacturers to study the conditions of the country and the peculiarities of the market."

The Drinking of Water. It is said to be a fact that a great many people do not drink sufficient water. Whether this is due to the unavailability of the water supplied to not a few of the cities of this country or to other causes, the fact is said to remain, and the statement is made that the use of a certain compound is made. The use of this compound is said to be greatly benefited by the flushing of the kidneys and bladder, which organs are said to be naturally flushed by the use of water. The lack of such flushing is asserted to be in large measure responsible for many of the kidney and bladder disorders with which physicians have to contend. A favorite and successful treatment for such cases, used by progressive medical men, consists of the administration three times a day of a tablespoonful of this preparation, which is the same as the compound: 1/2 oz. Fluid Extract of Buchu, 1/2 oz. Fluid Extract of Uva Ursi, 1 oz. Ammonia Cordial, 1/2 oz. Fluid Extract of Liverwort and 1/2 oz. water. A feature of this treatment is the direction to the patient to drink plenty of water and to continue the use of the medicine for at least a month, in order that the impurities which cause the disorder may be entirely eliminated from the system.