

# Woodward & Lothrop,

New York. WASHINGTON. Paris.

Until further notice, store will close at 5:30 p. m.

## September Sale of China and Housefurnishings

**D**URING this Annual September Sale we shall offer unusual opportunities for the modern housekeeper to replenish the household utensils that are constantly wearing out, to replace the kettles, pots, pans, &c., likely to be found missing upon her return to town, and to secure the hundred and one little kitchen things which so materially lighten the duties of housekeeping.

We quote a few items and request inspection of our Modern and Complete Fifth Floor Housefurnishing Departments:

### Sweeping Day Outfit Special.

A lot of Sweeping Day Outfits, consisting of one best quality broom, one Japanese Dust Pan, one Wire-drawn Dust Pan Brush, and one Long-handled Feather Duster for walls and ceilings.

60c for the Outfit.

### Wash Day Outfit Special.

A lot of Wash Day Outfits, consisting of one Copper-bottom Wash Boiler, one Galvanized Iron Wash Tub, one Zinc-faced Wash Board, one 36-foot Cotton Clothes Line, 5 dozen Wooden Clothes Pins, and two cakes Laundry Soap.

\$1.75 for the Outfit.

### Scrubbing Day Outfit Special.

A lot of Scrubbing Day Outfits, consisting of one 12-gallon Galvanized Pail, one Scrub Brush, one Scrub Cloth, and two cakes good Soap.

50c for the Outfit.

### Fiber Dust Brush Special.

A lot of Fiber Dusting Brushes, at the special price,

10c each.

## Special Values in China Department

### Jardiniere Special.

We have just placed on sale a lot of 3-inch Jardiniere, in rich decorated effects. Special price, 65c each.

Also a lot of 10-inch size, in the same designs, at 75c each.

Other Jardiniere, 25c to \$7.50 each.

### German China Dinner Set Special.

A lot of German China Dinner Sets, in full 16-piece combination; decorated in a very dainty floral border pattern. Special price, \$12.95 per set. Value, \$15.00.

### Tea Cup and Saucer Special.

A lot of Imported Tea Cups and Saucers, in assorted shapes and decorations. Special price,

3 for 50c. Value, 25c.

### Cut Glass Special.

A lot of 5-inch Handled Bonbon or Olive Dishes, in two dainty patterns.

Special price, \$1.00 each.

### Ramekin and Plate Special.

A lot of Daintily Decorated Imported Ramekins, on plate, for baking and serving. Special price,

3 for 50c. Value, 25c.

### Cuspidor Special.

A lot of Cuspidors, in pretty mottled effects, offered at the special price,

25c each. Value, 50c.

## September Sale of Metal Beds and Bedding

**T**HE Metal Bed, be it brass or enameled iron, is superior to the wooden bed in every respect, and is slowly supplanting it. Besides being the acme of sanitation and cleanliness, which are the pre-eminent factors in a bed, it also has that unusual merit of adapting itself to any and all surroundings—wall papers, woodwork, carpets, furniture, &c.—harmonizing with all and greatly enhancing the looks of any room.

Our new fall stock is now on display, and is composed of the products of only the best manufacturers—the construction being of the highest character. Some are very ornamental, others severely plain, yet rich and handsome.

Brass Bedsteads, in continuous and square post effects, and bright and satin poet finish—\$22.50 to \$140.00 each.

White Enameled Bedsteads, plain and brass trimmed—\$4.50 to \$20.00 each.

Black Enameled Bedsteads, with brass trimmings—\$13.50 to \$25.00 each.

Vernis Martin Bedsteads, all sizes—\$11.00 to \$21.50 each.

All-metal Bed Springs, in woven wire and the famous National Fabric, with good, strong center supports—\$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, and \$6.00 each.

Hair and Felt Mattresses, made in our own workrooms, in one or two parts Hair Mattresses—\$4.50 to \$30.00 each. Felt Mattresses—\$4.50 to \$18.50 each.

We are agents for the well-known "Ostermoor" Mattresses, and sell them at catalogue prices.

We carry at all times a full line of Feather Pillows, ranging in price from \$1.00 to \$3.25 each.

### Special Values in Bed Outfits:

A lot of Bed Outfits, consisting of a 3-foot White Enameled Bed, with continuous posts; a good quality Spring, with a White Felt Mattress.

\$12.00 for the Outfit.

A lot of Bed Outfits, consisting of a 3-foot White Enameled Bed, with continuous posts; a good quality All-metal Spring, with strong supports, and a White Felt Mattress.

\$14.50 for the Outfit.

A lot of Bed Outfits, consisting of a 4 1/2-foot White Enameled Bed—very heavy; an All-metal Spring, and a White Felt Mattress, made in two parts.

\$20.00 for the Outfit.

Fourth floor—G st.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

## IN THE SOCIAL WORLD

### Mr. Mitchell Starts for Post in Mexico To-day.

Mr. Mitchell, newly appointed minister to Mexico, will leave Washington to-day en route to his post. Mr. Mitchell went to New York Saturday, where he will be joined by Mr. Mitchell, and together they will sail from New York Thursday.

### MRS. GADSBY HOME AGAIN

Mrs. Egan and Miss Egan to Join Minister Egan in Denmark Late in October—Ambassador and Baroness Hengelmueller Will Arrive Home from Europe This Week.

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## SILK CULTURE FAILS

### One Infant Industry America Cannot Master.

**COST FAR BEYOND PROFITS**

**First Attempts to Cultivate the Worms Made by Virginia Colonists Three Hundred Years Ago Came to Naught—Congress' Aid in Recent Years Is Without Result.**

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Although the United States stands at the head of the list of nations in respect to the production of silk, it is a singular fact that the first industry transplanted from the Old World to the soil of this country has never been commercially successful. Silk culture was begun in Virginia when the colony was but two years old, long before the Mayflower landed in New England. The Jamestown colonists had given themselves over to the raising of tobacco, but James I., that King who never said a foolish thing and never did a wise one, was the implacable foe of the plant. After attempting to discourage its use in England by his famous "counterblast against tobacco," he resolved that the fertile soil of Virginia should be put to a better use than that of raising the obnoxious narcotic weed.

So it was that the first silk worm eggs and mulberries to Virginia were printed instructions concerning silk culture. The colonists were required by law to plant mulberry trees, and the silk worm eggs were distributed free of charge. That was three centuries ago. The United States government to-day not only furnishes mulberry trees and silk worm eggs free to anybody who will undertake the work of growing silk, but it will also buy the cocoons and provide for shipping them in small quantities to Washington without cost to the grower. No other industry has been so fostered and cared for by the government, both in colonial and later days, yet it is a lamentable fact that the United States does not produce silk to make the industry of the slightest commercial importance. Yet the silk mills of the United States annually import from fifty to sixty million dollars' worth of raw silk from other countries.

**Many Short-lived Booms.**

Despite the discouragement of 200 years of failure, the belief in the future of the silk culture business is sanguine, and at this particular time experiments are being launched on a larger scale than ever before. The story of the business in this country is peculiarly American in that it is a history of "booms." Every little while some Col. Mulberry Sellers rushes into the limelight holding a silk worm suspended by a filmy thread of silver gauze and exclaims: "There's millions in it!"

About a hundred years after King James' reign had ended and the Virginians had forgotten all about silk worms in the pursuit of the tobacco worm, Gov. Oglethorpe introduced the silk business into Georgia, again under the fostering care of the government. Mulberry trees were planted in the public gardens at Savannah, and a bounty was granted to silk growers. Everybody was going to get rich. For twenty-five years the Georgians devoted themselves to silk. A flature for reeling the threads from the cocoons was erected in Savannah. In 1733 Georgia produced \$5,000 worth of raw silk on the London market. That was the high-water mark, never again reached in this country, and Georgia's product fell off steadily until the Revolutionary war stopped it altogether. Huguenot refugees from the silk-growing country of France brought the industry into South Carolina, where it thrived in a modest way for some time, only to perish with English rule. All of the colonies made some experiments. Freshen Stiles, of Yale, built at the head of the New England enthusiasts.

**Enough for Three Dresses.**

Mrs. Pinckney, of South Carolina, grew enough silk to have three gowns made, one of which was presented to the Dowager Princess of Wales, another to Lord Chesterfield, and another she wore herself. Her gown is preserved as one of the most treasured heirlooms of the Horley family of South Carolina. Mrs. Susannah Wright, of Lancaster County, Pa., wove sixty yards of cloth from the product of her home-grown silk worms, and this cloth was made into a court dress for Queen Charlotte, consort of George III. Silk culture, after the Revolution, was not entirely abandoned, but it was merely a domestic manufacture, and silk was grown for home spinning, just as wool and flax in the North and flax and cotton in the South.

In the early twenties Congress expressed interest in the silk industry, and caused the translation of a German book on the culture of the silk worms for the benefit of American growers. Various State legislatures took up the question, and once again silk culture was under the fostering care of the State. Connecticut gave a cash bounty, not only for cocoons, but for the planting of mulberry trees. Massachusetts, Ohio, Vermont, Kentucky, and Georgia offered bounties for cocoons and reeled silk.

**The "Morus Multicaulis" Craze.**

Then came the great "morus multicaulis" craze which swept over the whole country and wrecked the fortunes of thousands of small farmers and large speculators. Silk worms are voracious eaters, and must be fed on leaves of certain varieties of mulberry trees, or upon the leaves of the Osage orange. The white mulberry, or "morus alba," had been the food of the American silk worms. Now came a nursery man and spread it abroad that the Chinese mulberry, the "morus multicaulis," was the salvation of the silk business. It was advertised to grow as rapidly as Jonah's gourd, and to give several crops of leaves each season. The nurseries could not supply the demand, and prices for the cuttings of the trees went up until a little twig of a "morus multicaulis" was worth its weight in gold. Cotton, corn, wheat, and cattle were forgotten. Everybody was to get rich raising silk worms. One New Jersey man set out an orchard of 100,000 trees. Silk-worm eggs were imported and sold at fabulous prices. A dozen silk-culture

books were started and immediately gained a large circulation among the farmers.

All went merrily on until 1833, when it was discovered that there were no returns from these wonderful trees and worms. The bubble burst in a moment, and the nurseries could not sell their precious cuttings for 10 cents a hundred for sticking pea vines. The silk-culture journals died. The heavy winter frosts killed all the Chinese mulberry trees in the North, and Southern orchards were allowed to run wild. The "morus multicaulis" liked the South, however, and the descendants of those princely seedlings are now growing in the woods of the Southern States.

**Small Returns for Government Aid.**

The next revival started in California just after the civil war, under the guidance of a Frenchman named Prevost. In 1854 Congress took action and appropriated money for the encouragement of the industry. These appropriations were continued until 1891, without appreciable results. In 1892 Congress again took up the work, and the Department of Agriculture is pushing it with all the vigor possible. The United States has expended \$186,000 since 1884 in the encouragement of silk culture. Thus far the returns have been very small, indeed.

The great craze of the '30's was not altogether without beneficial results. Mills for the manufacture of silk were set up in New England and New Jersey, in connection with the silk-culture farms. When the American cocoons did not produce enough raw silk, the mills imported it, and laid the foundation for the great American silk-manufacturing business of to-day.

The reason for the failure of silk culture in the United States is the high price of labor in this country. It is so high that the silk obtained costs much more than that imported from other countries. Chinese and Japanese, working for a few cents a day, produce silk so cheaply that Americans can hope to compete with them only by the introduction of improved methods of culture and feeding, and taking care of the silk. To this end, the energies of the government experts are bent, and for this purpose the government is trying to encourage as many people as possible to grow silk in a small way. As a side issue on a farm, and for the employment of those who have little regular work at home, silk culture offers not only a profitable but an exceedingly interesting line of experimentation. The Secretary of Agriculture will give full information if anybody will write to him on the subject.

**Silk Discovered by a Woman.**

The uses of silk were discovered by Si-Ling-Chi, wife of Hoang-Ti, third Emperor of China, who flourished at the time when Joseph, son of Jacob, was ruler over Egypt. The Empress was directed by her imperial husband to examine the silkworms and see if their threads could be utilized. The legend tells that she fed the worms with her own hands and invented the method of unwinding the long thread of silk, which is substantially the same as that now in use. For 2,000 years the Chinese kept the origin of silk a profound secret. They sold the cloth to the Persians, the Hebrews, the Greeks, and the Romans, but those peoples believed the fiber was the product of a plant, like cotton. Even after the story of the wonderful little worm was known, the industry was a Chinese monopoly, for it was forbidden to carry any of the eggs out of China on pain of death.

## Toilet Sets.

Attention is directed to our very complete stock of TOILET SETS, which embraces more than one hundred carefully selected patterns. This immense assortment affords exceptional scope for matching home decorations and gratifying individual taste.

Many new and artistic shapes and decorations are included. New importations in sets of Royal Doulton, Furnivals, Minton, Staffordshire, Blue Canton, Chinese Medallion, &c., are now on view. Price, \$2.50 to \$21 Set.

### Special Values.

Gold and Floral Decorated Sets, with covered slip jars.....\$5.00

Excellent Decorated Sets, without gold, from.....\$2.50

### Dulin & Martin Co.

Pottery, Porcelain, China, Glass, Silver, &c. 1215 F St. & 1214-18 G St.

## Fall Cleaning

Thompson's INSECT POWDER, 10c to 50c Per Can.

Thompson Pharmacy Frank C. Henry, Prop. 703 15th St.

## A Good Dessert

Is as much enjoyed and just as important as a good dinner.

## FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM

And ICES are the purest and most delicious of desserts. Let us send your favorite flavor to-morrow. Delivered in any desired quantity.

M. T. FUSSELL, 1427 N. Y. Ave. Phone M. 1513.

## METCALF TO RISE EARLY

Will Be Ready for Daily Task at 8 o'Clock Each Morning.

Secretary of Navy Creates Consternation Among Clerks By Latest Announcement.

Secretary of the Navy Metcalf is endeavoring at the rate of an hour and a half a day to make up some of the ten weeks which he lost on his vacation. He has resolved to be at his office at 8 o'clock in the morning, an hour before the clerks arrive, and to remain until 5 in the evening—half an hour after they leave.

The first important matter the Secretary will dispose of is the question of the award of the contracts for the purchase of submarine torpedo boats which has been pending for several months. Representatives of the Electric Boat Company, the successful competitors in the contest, brought Secretary Metcalf yesterday for a conference on the subject of the contracts.

"Very well, gentlemen," said the Secretary. "I'll see you at 8 o'clock in the morning."

"At what?" gasped one of the submarine men.

"Yes," replied Mr. Metcalf, smiling, "the business of this department begins now at 8 o'clock."

Accordingly three representatives of the boat company canceled all their engagements for last evening, made arrangements to retire at 9 o'clock, and purchased alarm clocks in order to get up in time to keep their appointment with the early-rising Secretary of the Navy to-day.

Clerks in the department are wondering how long Secretary Metcalf's early morning resolution will last, and whether or not he will revise the working schedule of the department and oblige them to report an hour sooner than they have been accustomed to doing.

## FAVORS NEW PLAYGROUND.

Macfarland Will Approve Seventh Street Project.

For the benefit of the newboys, bootblacks, and the boys who are employed in and around the market-houses, the establishment of a playground on the triangular space in front of the Center Market is under consideration by the Commissioners.

Dr. Henry S. Curtis, supervisor of public playgrounds, called upon Commissioner Macfarland yesterday and informed him that the association has undertaken to raise money necessary to provide the equipment for a playground at that point, and would shortly present to the Commissioners a formal proposition to that effect. Commissioner Macfarland, who is much interested in the proposition, stated that he will, upon receipt of the formal proposition, ask the Commissioners to grant the use of the land in question until further orders.

## BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION

IN TEN DAYS. Nadinola CREAM, the unequalled beautifier is endorsed by thousands and guaranteed to remove freckles, pimples, liver-spots, tan, sallowness, etc., the worst case in 20 days, and restore the beauty of youth. Price 50 cents and \$1.00, by leading druggists or mail.

Prepared by NATIONAL TOILET CO., Paris, Tenn. Sold by Thompson's Pharmacy, 703 15th St., Harry Evans, 524 F St., and other druggists.

## October 8, 1907

Remember the Date