Parker, Bridget & Co.

Special Offer of
Men's $1 and $1.25 Shirts,
59 cents.

We shall place on sale tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock 12 dozen Men's Fine Madras and French Percale Laundered Dress Shirts, in beautiful striped and figured patterns, that have always sold for $1.00 and $1.25, at 59c. each. Sizes 14½ to 16½.

Where to Buy Clothing for Boys—and Why.

It is singularly hard to find good stores that cater to the wants of the little boys as they should be. This is, we presume, because the profit in boys' and children's clothing is not very large, yet their selling entails as much effort and probably more than required in the selling of men's garments. Thus few dealers cater to the wants of the little fellows as they should. It is different here. Ours is an outfitting establishment for boys of all ages, managed as if we sold nothing else, and we believe the most complete and largest of its kind south of New York. There is not a Clothing, Furnishing, Hat or Shoe want that cannot be satisfactorily met here. Our hobby is Boys' and Children's Clothing. The following are special offerings for Saturday:

New line of Sailor Blouse Suits, just received for spring trade. Of fine quality blue cheviots, handsomely embellished with seven styles of trimmings and made with the new shaped collar. Regular $4 and $4.50 values, at..... $3.00

One lot of Specially Handsome Spring Juvenile Suits, entirely new in fabric and get-up. Intended for the little boys of ages 3 to 6 years. Regular $6 value and offered in a neighboring store as extraordinary worth at $4.98. We say $4.23

We are making a feature of the $5.00 grade for larger boys, having put in a number of lots that would readily command $6.00 and $7.00. Double-breasted jacket styles. Choice at..... $5.00

Our line of Novelties is the largest, most comprehensive and choicest we have yet shown. All kinds of cloths, from the rough cheviots to the rich plain worsteds. Prices range from $3.00 to $10.00.

Boys' Furnishings, Hats & Shoes.

New shapes in Boys' and Ladies' Linen Collars—
10c. and 15c.

We have the prettiest collection of Boys' Neckties we have ever shown—
25c., 39c., 50c.

We shall offer for Saturday the Best 25c. Boys' Hose in town at 19c. per pair. Black one-line ribbed.

New line of Boys' Golf Caps in neat mixtures. Regular 50c. quality, at..... 25c.

Boys' Fine Fur Felt Federas, in black, pearl, cedar and brown. Regular $1.50 quality, to go at..... $1.00

Boys' Black Vici Kid Shoes, hand-welt soles, latest last; sizes 2½ to 5½—same as our Men's $4 Shoes—at $3.00

Boys' Veal Calf Shoes, uppers of kangaroo kid; on the same last as our Men's Shoes; sizes 2½ to 5½. Worth $2.25, at..... $1.75

Parker, Bridget & Co.,
Head-to-Foot Outfitters, Pa. Ave. and 9th Street.

NEW INSURANCE BILL

Report of the House District Committee Presented Today.

Advantages to the Companies and to the District Fully Set Forth.

Mr. Jenkins of Wisconsin has presented to the House the report of the District committee on the new insurance bill. The report says:

"The bill presented creates a department of insurance under the direction of the assessor, who is ex officio superintendent of insurance, who by the terms of the bill is allowed one insurance clerk, who shall be an expert on insurance, and shall devote all of his time and energies to the insurance business.

No Supervision Now.

"Heretofore there has been no law governing the insurance business in the District, no supervision whatever except that said companies are required to make 1 per cent returns on their gross receipts; and to the public mind the insurance business has been in a chaotic condition; whereas the bill presented requires said companies to make sworn returns of the business transacted in said District, to file copies of their charters or articles of incorporation with the superintendent of insurance, who shall have supervision of all matters pertaining to insurance, insurance companies and beneficial orders and associations. Said superintendent shall see that all laws of the United States relating to all classes of insurance companies are faithfully executed.

"The superintendent of insurance shall act as attorney for companies whose principal office is located outside of said District, for the purpose of having some one designated, who is accessible, upon whom legal process can be served.

Increases District Revenues.

"The bill, although not intended as a revenue bill, does increase the District revenues somewhat. It provides rules and regulations for the protection of good, reliable companies, and shuts out irresponsible or what are known as 'wildcat' companies, whose existence is on paper only, and thereby is a great source of protection to all classes, more especially the ignorant, who are more susceptible to being defrauded.

"The adoption in this bill of the 'New York Standard Policy' in itself is of manifold benefit to the insured, as well as to the reliable insurance companies, by protecting poor, ignorant people who have been known to pay out money for insurance which they believed to be good, but which would contain conditions that would invalidate the contract on a mere technicality, and this bill will remove such companies from the community and enable the reliable companies to do the business and thus be a benefit all around.

"The office of the assessor of the District is flooded with inquiries about certain companies doing business in the community and from the lack of supervision cannot intelligently answer.

May Revoke License.

"This bill also provides that the superintendent of insurance shall revoke the license of any company failing to comply with the terms or requirements of this act; also provides for a small license fee for solicitors and brokers, so as to have them registered and under the supervision of the superintendent, thus insuring the public from being imposed upon by unscrupulous persons, as every solicitor must show his license before he can receive his fee or commission, which license states plainly across its face the name of the solicitor and the name of the company he represents.

"This bill has been scrutinized by the officers of some of the largest states in the Union and approved. It meets with the approval of all parties interested in the business of insurance, and is also recommended by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the assessor, who is ex-officio superintendent of insurance."

KEEP FAITH WITH PORTO RICO.

President Schurman Gives His Views on New Acquisitions.

Following is a letter from President Jacob G. Schurman of Cornell University, late president of the Philippine commission, to a personal friend, regarding the situation in Porto Rico:

"Dear Sir: I agree with you that the United States is under obligation to extend its tariff laws to the Island of Porto Rico. But I cannot accept your contention that this obligation is derived from the Constitution, which, in my judgment, does not of its own force apply to annexed territories. The obligation is moral, not constitutional. As the President said, with equal truth and felicity, it is 'our plain duty.'

"We are bound to this course by solemn promises. The supreme and irresistible reason for removing all customs barriers between the United States and Porto Rico is the promise made by General Miles, when first landing American forces on the island, that the Porto Ricans should enjoy the same rights, privileges and immunities as the people of the United States. On this understanding the Porto Ricans accepted American sovereignty, not only without opposition, but with joyful trust and confidence.

"The present issue is simply this: Shall we repudiate, or shall we fulfill, the national engagements? Shall this great republic break faith with the little Island of Porto Rico? Having secured the fruits of General Miles' promise, shall we now renounce the promise?

"The American people will not tolerate any faltering with solemn obligations. Recognizing the national good faith as the nation's chiefest good, they will condemn any violation of it as the blackest crime. All over the country this Porto Rican question has stirred to the deepest the national heart and conscience; legislation, inspired by a breach of good faith, will bring a terrible Nemesis. It is said that a tariff is needed between Porto Rico and the United States to provide a case for the courts, to determine the extent of our jurisdiction over the new dependencies, especially the Philippines. I answer that no convenience, no expediency, no other obligation ever justifies a breach of the national good faith.

"Let me add, too, that this Porto Rican legislation is testing us before the eyes of the Filipinos, who keep well informed of all our doings. They will judge by this legislation of the value of American promises. When the ablest and most statesmanlike of Aguinaldo's emissaries to the Philippine commission once expressed the fear that the American government might not keep the promises it was making, for Spain, said he, made promises and broke them, I silenced him with the reply: 'Signor, the United States is not Spain.'

"Is he now to learn, are all the Filipinos now to learn, that in the first legislation for our new dependencies we prove faithless to our pledges and recreant to our obligations? Such an exhibition of ourselves will strengthen the hands of Aguinaldo and the insurgents, because unhappily it can be used to support their persistent statement that the Americans are no more trustworthy than the Spaniards.

"At the very moment when we need to inspire confidence in the minds of the conquered Filipinos, shall we commit an act which will confirm their distrust of us, quicken their suspicions and breed new, and, perhaps, ineradicable antipathies? God forbid!"

The regular soldier of the British army owes his nickname of "Tommy Atkins" to a pure accident. Years ago Sir Garnet Wolseley, now commander-in-chief of the armies of Great Britain, published a little volume called The Soldier's Pocket Book of Field Service. In illustrating the manner of properly filling out field reports, he happened to use the name "Thomas Atkins." The pocket book is the English soldier's military bible, and the name "Thomas Atkins" was at once adopted as his proper nickname. Later, Thomas was abbreviated to "Tommy," and the accidental name passed down into history.

THERE IS A CLASS OF PEOPLE

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

A petticoat special

Metallic Striped Italian Cloth Petticoats, made with double umbrella ruffle and well corded. Extra well finished. This has always been a big leader at a dollar. Offered for Saturday only at 79c.

GOLDENBERG'S
922-24-26-28 7th St.
Running through to 704-6 K Street.
"THE DEPENDABLE STORE."

A big corset offer.

For Saturday's special selling we shall offer our regular stock of the best-known makes, including such famous ones as "R. & G.," "C. B.," "P. N.," "American Lady," "Thompson's Glove Fitting" and "Warner's" Corsets. In black, white and drab—and empire, medium and long styles. Every size. Special price tomorrow..... 75c.

The greatest sale of granite ware ever launched starts here tomorrow!

Again our efforts have been rewarded—and the surplus stock of Granite Ware from the National Enameling and Stamping Company of the United States has been secured at prices that will insure sensational selling as long as a piece remains of this immense purchase. Over 9,000 pieces are included, representing everything in Granite Ware in everyday use in the home. It is a wonderful opportunity to replenish the kitchen needs at A SAVING OF ABOUT HALF PREVAILING PRICES. And every thrifty woman will give the offerings prompt response.

3-quart Granite Iron Coffee Pots; regular price, 39c. Sale price only ..... 23c.

2-quart size Granite Iron Tea Pots; regular price, 29c. Sale price ..... 19c.

17-quart size Granite Iron Rinsing Pans; regular price, 59c. Sale price ..... 33c.

2-quart size Granite Iron Rice Boilers; regular price, 39c.; sale price..... 23c.

8-quart Granite Iron Dish Pans; regular price, 29c.; sale price..... 18c.

Children's Granite Iron Chambers; regular price, 25c.; sale price..... 15c.

2-quart size Granite Iron Saucepans; regular price, 19c.; sale price..... 9c.

4-quart size Granite Iron Stew Pans; regular price, 19c.; sale price..... 10c.

6-quart Granite Iron Covered Seamless Saucepans; regular price, 50c.; sale price..... 29c.

4-quart Granite Iron Seamless Saucepans; regular price, 45c. Sale price... 23c.

Large Size Granite Iron Collanders; regular price, 19c. Sale price..... 10c.

2-quart Size Granite Iron Drip Coffee Pots; regular price, 59c. Sale price... 33c.

2-quart Size Granite Iron Pudding Pans; regular price, 15c. Sale price... 8c.

2-quart size Granite Iron Seamless Rice Boilers; regular price, 59c. Sale price ..... 33c.

8-quart Granite Iron Seamless Saucepans; regular price, 39c Sale price 19c.

3-quart size Granite Iron Tea Kettles; regular price, 50c. Sale price... 29c.

6-quart Granite Iron Coffee Boilers; regular price, 59c. Sale price..... 35c.

12-quart size Granite Iron Foot Tubs; regular price, 45c. Sale price..... 29c.

Large Size Granite Iron Basins; regular price, 18c. Sale price..... 9c.

9-inch Deep Granite Iron Pie Plates; regular price, 10c. Sale price..... 5c.

2-quart size Covered Granite Iron Buckets; regular price, 15c. Sale price 10c.

Extra Large Size Granite Iron Seamless Baking Pans; regular price, 39c.; sale price..... 25c.

Large Size Seamless Granite Iron Ham Boilers; regular price, $1; sale price..... 69c.

12-quart size Granite Iron Chamber Pails; regular price, 69c.; sale price.. 39c.

4-quart size Granite Iron Pudding Pans; regular price, 20c.; sale price.. 10c.

Remarkable values in boys' clothing.

Tomorrow we put on sale 80 dozen Boys' All-wool Knee Pants, in a good assortment of serviceable patterns—regular 50-cent values—for..... 29c.

A special lot of Boys' All-wool Double-breasted Suits, in stylish checks, plaids and fancy mixtures. Sizes from 7 to 15 years. Extra well finished. Very special value at..... $1.69

Boys' Merrimac Print and Indigo Blue and Colored Shirt Waists, sizes 7 to 13 years—finished with pleated front—go Saturday at..... 15c.

Boys' Nobby Suits for the little fellows from 3 to 10 years—in Tuxedo, Blouse and Vestie styles. Elaborately trimmed in a large variety of styles. $4 and $5 values—for..... $2.98

Three big shoe values.

Ladies' Velour and Nubian Kid Shoes and Oxfords; in lace and button styles and the latest spring shapes. All sizes. Very stylish footwear, which cannot be equaled under $2 and $2.50—for .. $1.37

Ladies' finest grade Paris Kid and Foderer's famous Vici Kid Shoes; in all the newest and most approved spring shapes. Hand-sewed and flexible soles. All weights. Worth $3— $1.88

Boys' School Shoes, made of best-wearing leathers and plump uppers and thick soles. Just the kind of shoes for the boys' rough-and-ready wear. Special value tomorrow.. 98c.

Ribbon specials.

All Silk Fancy Ribbons, in newest stripes and Bayadere effects—in all the latest spring shades. Up to 3½ inches wide. Regular price, 39c. yard—for..... 25c.

The latest style "Za-Za" Ribbon Stocks—tied by experts to your order. Choice of all the daintiest effects tomorrow for..... 39c.

A glove sale.

Tomorrow we will place on sale a special lot of Ladies' 2-clasp Kid Gloves, in a complete assortment of new spring shades, including mode, tan, brown, red, cream, white, butter, violet and black. They're easily the best value you've ever been offered at 69c.

Saturday specials in the new suits, skirts and silk waists.

Stylish Tailor-made Suits, of Venetians, Homespuns, Camel's Hair and Cheviots—in all the spring shades of grays, browns, blues and also black. Tight-fitting, Eton and fly-front styles. Jackets all silk-lined, and skirts with box pleat back. Some are applique and braid-trimmed—and others are plain. Regular $12.50 and $15 values, for..... $8.98

A special lot of Stylish "Rainy Day" Skirts, with plaid back and plain color facing of brown, light and dark grays and black. Finished with heavy stitching and box pleat back. Special for Saturday at..... $4.75

A special lot of Fine Quality Black Taffeta Silk Waists, in the latest all-over wavy corded effects—both front and back—sleeves and collars also corded. The newest spring fancies. Worth $7.50. Tomorrow for..... $5.00

Elegant Man-tailored Suits of imported Venetians and Cheviots, trimmed in appliqued effects and satin bands. Latest scalloped Eton Jackets, lined with best taffeta silk. Box-pleated skirts. Choice of new spring shades, including castor, brown, tan, royal and black; $18 and $20 values. Special for..... $15

All-wool Cheviot Serge Skirts, plain styles or applique trimmed with taffeta down front. Very stylish, with the correct box-pleat back and lined with percaline and velvet bound. $5 values —Saturday for..... $3.50

A special lot of Ladies' Spring-weight Jackets, made of All-wool Covert, in tan and brown, and Black Broadcloths. Fly-front style—and all silk lined. Special price tomorrow..... $3.98

Special wrapper offering.

Tomorrow we put on sale a special lot of Fine Quality Wrappers, consisting of light colored percales, trimmed with white yokes and wide flounce skirts; others in dark percales, trimmed with plain navy blue and black ruffles and ruffles on bottom of skirts; also fine lawns, some trimmed with featherbone stitching and braid. A splendid assortment of patterns to choose from—black and white checks, fancy stripes, etc.—besides the staple colors of navy, black and garnet effects. Most of the skirts have deep flounces at bottom. All are made in the most thorough style—with separate waist lining and extra wide skirts. They're wrappers which sell regularly at $1.50 and $2. Saturday for..... 98c.

HAGERSTOWN NEWS GRIST.

The City in the Throes of a Municipal Campaign.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., March 15, 1900.

Hagerstown's municipal campaign has been inaugurated, and promises to be a lively one. The democrats, in convention, by acclamation, renominated Dr. E. M. Schindle, the incumbent. The republicans have pitted against him Dr. J. E. Pitsnogle. Both candidates are young men of ability and are popular. They should poll the full vote of their respective parties.

Excitement over the finding of petroleum in the well of Isaiah Monighan at Rouzersville, mention of which was made last week in The Star in this correspondence, is at fever heat. The well was given a thorough test in the presence of many interested spectators from a distance. Dr. J. B. Amberson and John B. Newcomer of Waynesboro', who represent Baltimore and Waynesboro' capitalists, leased the property on which the well is located from Mr. Monighan, and the test made was for the purpose of ascertaining whether the fluid could be found in paying quantities. Upon investigation there was found nearly two inches of genuine crude petroleum upon the surface of the water. A representative of the Standard Oil Company pronounces it crude petroleum of good grade and light in color. The price of land is advancing in consequence of the oil fever. Ezra Miller, who owns ten acres near there, was offered $5,000 for his tract, and other land owners have been approached with liberal offers for their land, all of which have been refused.

Antietam battlefield is to have another monument. The legislature of New York has appropriated $5,000 for a monument to the memory of the soldiers of the 9th Regiment, N. Y. S. M. (83d Volunteer Infantry), of the state of New York, who took part in the battle of Antietam. The committee appointed to carry out the provisions of the act is composed of surviving members of the regiment.

David Beck, a successful and well-known farmer of the Chewsville district, and father of Benjamin Beck, an agent of the Pennsylvania railroad at Washington city, died of dropsy yesterday. He was seventy-six years old.

The result of the registration in Hagerstown previous to the municipal election shows a gain of 170 voters as against a loss of 44 one year ago.

The People's Register, published in Chambersburg, has been sold by J. G. Schaff & Co. for $18,000 to J. E. Roberts of Camden, N. J., who will become the editor.

BEFORE JUDGE SCOTT.

Prisoners Brought in This Morning on Various Charges.

"He seemed to be pretty warm last night," Policeman Tompkins told Judge Scott this morning, when John Jones, colored, appeared in the dock to answer a charge of disorderly conduct. "He had his liquor on him," Tompkins added.

When the policeman was called to Nailor's alley last night he found Jones with his coat off, threatening to whip a telegraph pole.

"I didn't use no 'flame talk,'" said Jones. "I shovels snow, and I ought to be at work now. If you will 'scuse me today I'll let booze alone."

The court took Jones' personal bonds, and advised him to get his shovel and go to work.

"Doc" Levenberry, colored, who had a dispute with another colored man yesterday about a sack of corn, denied that he used bad language.

"And I wasn't drunk," he told the court.

"What was his condition?" the court asked the prosecuting witness.

"I can't say he was drunk," answered the witness, "but he said he had been drinking."

"Five dollars," said the court.

"I'm not in the habit of being a vagrant," said John Poland, a stranger in the city. "Any man is liable to get on his uppers some time."

"This man came in on a freight train yesterday," said Policeman Joyce, "and I arrested him, as he had no place to stop."

Poland said he was on his way to Newport News, where he hoped he would get employment.

"Don't you think you were taking a big risk?" the court inquired.

"A man out of a job has to take risks," answered the prisoner.

The court took his personal bonds and warned him that he must be careful while he is in the city.

"Keep sober and you will not get into trouble," was the advice the court gave John Wesley.

John was fined $5 for disorderly conduct.

Vagrancy was the charge upon which George Colvin was arraigned.

"The policeman said I was drunk when he arrested me, but I wasn't," said the prisoner.

"What was your condition?"

"I had been drunk, but I had partly sobered up," was Colvin's response.

He was fined $10, with thirty days on the farm as the equivalent.

ALLEGED NUISANCE.

Citizen to Answer to Charge of Maintaining One.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

HYATTSVILLE, Md., March 16, 1900.

A warrant was served last Tuesday upon Mr. Bruce Gray, who resides in the southern portion of this village, by Town Bailiff Curren, charging him with maintaining a nuisance in the form of a cesspool upon his premises, and which, it was alleged, is a menace to the health of the residents in that section. The case was brought before Justice Carr last evening, and after the hearing of considerable evidence was postponed until Saturday next at 7 o'clock p.m. for argument. Messrs. Wells & Wells appeared for the defendant, and J. C. Reagan for the town commissioners. The case was tried about two weeks ago and was dismissed on account of lack of evidence. It is understood by persons living in the vicinity that no nuisance exists. They deny the report that the water in that section has become contaminated from the pool. One resident went so far as to have the water analyzed, and it was reported to be perfectly pure. On the other hand, it is said the cesspool is situated in a thickly populated section and that sooner or later it will contaminate the water and bring on an epidemic of typhoid fever.

Owing to the clogging of a switch by drifting snow four cars were derailed on the Alexandria branch of the Baltimore and Ohio this morning about 5 o'clock. The riggers' car from Washington was sent for, and the cars were replaced.

Why Not Honor the Civil War Nurses?

To the Editor of The Evening Star:

I noticed in Tuesday evening's Star the statement that Mr. Penrose had introduced a bill into the Senate appropriating $5,000 for a monument in honor of the women who served in the late war. As acting president of the Army Nurse Association of the civil war, representing 100 nurses who served in season and out of season, in the field, as prisoners of war with our men, in city hospitals, for from three to four years, I ask why this discrimination. If a monument is to be erected at Arlington by Congress for such a purpose, let it be for all women who served our country in its hour of need, doing as important work as our fathers, husbands and brothers. But if $5,000 is given to our sisters who served a few months in hospitals during the Spanish-American war, we ask, What sum, according to term of service rendered, may we, the nurses of the civil war, now ask from Congress to place a granite column in the lot at Arlington accorded to us four years ago? It seems rather a travesty on justice that a few months' service should be so quickly acknowledged, when the many veterans of the civil war who have been in Congress, and who have gladly said "God bless the women who ministered to us in our distress," have failed to honor their deeds with the request for a simple shaft on which their names should be inscribed as they are laid to rest.

EMMA SOUTHWICK BRINTON.

Local Industries and Charity.

To the Editor of The Evening Star:

I want to thank you for some statistics in your paper Thursday contained in the paragraph entitled "Heavy Snowfall." Washington has always had its charitable people who make sincere and honest efforts to relieve the poor, and who usually make their relief practical and thorough. We are quick to respond to any genuine appeal for help in time of need, and we may well be proud of the most efficient agencies that are at work. But are not the figures you give, "80,000 poor," pretty large for the total population of our District? You have touched upon a fatal defect of our community when you state that during the winter "it is very hard for the men of the laboring class to find work in this city, not having large manufacturing plants, docks or other means of providing employment for this class of workers."

It is this very lack of such means of earning an honest living in our midst that the leading men of our city may find it their pleasure and duty to endeavor to remedy. Let us undertake to encourage the location of new industrial enterprises here to provide means of employment for a very large element of our population that we will always have with us—the needy but honest poor.

There are many branches of light manufacturing that could be located here. Let us have bicycle factories, knitting mills, cotton mills, cigarette factories (if they must exist), etc. Sections of this District can be set apart, distinct and away from the residential portions of the city, where such industries can be located. Let us bid for them to come here, as other communities do all over our country. Let us go to Congress and get a law passed to remit the taxes for a term of years upon such new enterprises as may be located here if they build in the area prescribed for them.

We have a magnificent future in electric power to be developed here for such plants. We have for the security of invested capital if put into such industries here the strong arm of the United States general government to protect this specialized territory, and if trouble of any kind should ever come upon any part of the land the United States army would defend the capital of the nation.

We have one and all done very much to beautify Washington, until every citizen is proud of this his beloved city, and now let us encourage in every reasonable way in our power the extension and establishment of any and all avenues that may possibly be opened of providing more abundant opportunities for the people here—the honest common people, if you will, the people of whom Abraham Lincoln once said, "God must love them very much, for He made so many of them"—to be able to make an honest living, to be able to keep the wolf from the door, and thereby reduce in the future the very large number enumerated in your statement as being in constant need of help as each winter season rolls around.

We have already men in our midst deeply interested in this subject, and others working in committees of the board of trade and the Business Men's Association, and so in the near future may we not hope for such a growing sentiment in favor of encouraging such industries in our midst that the prayers of many may be realized, and numbers of our unemployed but willing workers may find work right near their own homes? Thus in future years the labors of the charitable organizations may be made lighter and many families made happy by being able to become independent and honest bread winners by more industries being established in our District of Columbia.

BENJ. MILLER,
Chairman Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, Washington Board of Trade.

Gold Nuggets in Chickens' Craws.

From the Denver Republican.

Chickens recently shipped to local commission dealers have started them guessing as to the diet on which they were fattened for the market. A consignment of these chickens was received yesterday, believed to be from the same place as one received about a week ago, and in both lots a number of small but very bright nuggets of gold were found. The nuggets were found in the craws of several birds in both consignments, but it was kept a secret by some of the finders, with the hope that they might be able to locate rich ground.

Quong Ah Chin, a janitor who works in a saloon on 17th street, purchased one of the chickens. Three gold nuggets were found in its craw and Quong now believes the find an omen of good luck. One piece of gold was large enough to be worth over a dollar.

The grocers who were lucky enough to get some of the chickens with gold-lined stomachs tried yesterday to find who sent in the remarkable shipment. They have gone so far as to get prices on prospecting outfits and plan to be the first on the ground in case it may be located. One of the dealers who had some of the chickens with nugget-filled craws was ready to go and prospect the farm from which the poultry was shipped, thinking that some rich creek bed must pass through the place.

Although the pieces were usually so small as to be hardly noticeable, some were found that weighed several pennyweights. Any more of the chickens from the place where these two lots were billed are likely to sell at double the ruling market price if sold in Denver.

How to Brush a Hat.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Some men will buy two or three black derby hats a season, and these will always look rusty and old. Other men will buy not more than one a year, and that will never lose its deep and brilliant gloss.

"I tell you why it is," said the best dresser in Germantown the other day. "It is because one man brushes his hat with a stiff bristled whisk and the other rubs his softly with a piece of woolen cloth. The felt of a hat is such a delicate stuff that a stiff whisk applied to it has pretty much the effect that a currycomb or a rake would have on a suit of clothes. It wears the nap off, exposing the bare gray foundation in short order. A piece of woolen cloth, rubbed over a hat with a circular motion that conforms to the grain, doesn't rub off the nap at all, but keeps it lustrous and firm and of good color. I buy one two-an'-a-half hat a year, and rub it each morning with a bit of flannel. I guarantee that it outlasts three $5 hats that are raked and scraped with whisks every day."

An Odd New Orleans Custom.

From the New York Post.

One of the old customs of New Orleans—the posting of telegraph poles and in other public places of black-bordered funeral notices—has been attacked in a pending ordinance for its suppression. The custom has long survived its utility, which was to give notice of a death and the date of the funeral—before the days of the newspaper death column—and the attack upon it, as also the defense, proceeds upon sentimental grounds. Advocates of the ordinance point out that the bills are continually subject to defacement. Vandals frequently write on them words which do not speak well of the dead, and the posted notices often flutter in dirty rags for days. This argument can have little weight with the public at large, if those who post the notices are satisfied. On the other hand, the defenders of the custom would retain it as one of the picturesque features which distinguish New Orleans from all other American cities. Visitors to the city frequently apply to the printers for duplicate copies of the notices to be carried away as souvenirs. There is increasing difficulty in securing the mementos, however, as the practice is gradually dying out. Ordinance or no ordinance, it is not expected to survive long.

If you want work read the want columns of The Star.

THE GRIP.

The Prevailing Type of the Malady and Some Preventive Measures.

From the New York Herald.

Although grip prevailed in mild form during the late autumn months, it has now taken on an unmistakably virulent type in the extent and character of its new invasion. During the last fortnight thousands who have escaped heretofore have been stricken, and the disease is plainly epidemic over a very wide section of the country. The rural districts suffer equally with the cities, and even the so-styled health resorts are not without their numerous victims. The radical and sudden climatic changes are doubtless leading causative elements in effecting this marked change from an almost phenomenal healthfulness to a widely prevailing sickness.

The type of the disease is essentially catarrhal and chiefly manifests itself in inflammatory affections of the membranes of the nose, throat and upper air passages. The attack is quite sudden and there is generally a high temperature, with pain in the forehead, hacking and irritative cough, with general muscular pains and associated prostration.

Fortunately, unlike previous epidemics, the seizure is short lived, although quite severe; but, on the other hand, it is followed by a comparatively longer period of general weakness, with the attendant danger of serious lung complications. The latter condition is what may be naturally expected at this particular season, when pneumonic troubles are always especially prevalent. This fact should carry with it enough of significance to counteract a general feeling of indifference for what is usually considered a very common and harmless affection.

It must be said in this connection that most of the fatal issues are due to careless exposure during the progress of the malady and the neglect of proper treatment of the different symptoms. "It is only an attack of grip," and the patient ordinarily resigns himself to a passive expectancy of the ultimate outcome.

Nothing is more foolish than to suppose that the grip will eventually cure itself and leave the victim unharmed. No disease is more prolific in complications. Although it may spend its main force upon the air passages, there is no organ of the body which is exempt from its ravages. Hence, in chronicling the death of many persons from what is conveniently styled "a complication of diseases" we note almost as a matter of course that the first decline in health dated back to "a grip" of months or perhaps years ago. These matters of experience should carry with them their own significant lessons.

It is generally conceded that, while the disease is very amenable to proper scientific treatment, there is no medicine which is considered to be a specific. No single prescription can fit every constitution. The many complex conditions which show themselves in turn during the course of the malady call for the most discriminating judgment of the experienced physician. By such skilled management only can the dangerous complications be avoided. No one is safe from the latter until all catarrhal and febrile symptoms have disappeared. And even then his convalescence must be carefully watched.

But, best of all, however, the preventive measures should always appeal to us. In all epidemics the weak are the first who suffer. The man who takes a severe cold during such an epidemic as is now prevailing is quite sure to be an easy victim. It is impossible to give himself too much care on this point. The only safe course is the maintenance of a high state of health in every particular. If the general systemic tone is lowered he is lost. Every fresh cold is not only an evidence of weakness, but is a warning of what may come. One thing is to know it and another to avoid it. If sudden changes come either in or out of doors he must carefully adapt himself to them. It is the attention to comparatively little things—the avoidance of draughts, the cultivation of habits of temperance in eating and drinking, the absolute obedience to all hygienic rules—which can make one reasonably safe. With the virulently morbid influences everywhere this is no time for trifling with chances for infection. If we need further arguments for carefulness it is well to recollect that March is one of the pneumonia months.

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LESS MEAT IS DESIRABLE.

Americans as a Rule Eat Far Too Much of It for Good Health.

From the Philadelphia Medical Journal.

The opinion has been generally prevalent, not only in the medical profession, but with the general public, that light meats are more easily digested; that they contain less of deleterious constituents than the dark meats, and that, therefore, they are better suited for the nourishment of sick people in general. This supposition was based, no doubt, upon the statements which may be found in medical literature that the dark meats contain very much more nitrogenous material and extractives than the light meats. In the Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift Offer & Rosenquist publish the results of a series of careful analyses which do not agree with those of the older analyses. They show some of the fallacies of previous investigators, and come to the conclusion that while the white meats of poultry, fish, etc., do in certain cases contain less nitrogenous and extractive materials, the average amount does not differ greatly enough in the white and dark meats to make either preferable. In concluding their article they state that if it is desirable to limit the amount of these deleterious food constituents, we may accomplish the result much more certainly by limiting the amount of meat taken rather than by forbidding dark meats.

It is a well-known fact that almost all the food materials contain a proportion of waste matter, and this is desirable; most foods also contain constituents which in large quantities are deleterious, but in smaller quantities may be beneficial. The extractives of meat, among the more important of which are lactic acid, butyric acid, acetic acid, etc., are by no means harmful if taken in small quantities, as is ordinarily the case, and the same is true of the nitrogenous constituents. There can be little doubt, however, that these constituents do have a bad effect among certain people who eat large quantities of meat, and this evil is without question more prevalent in America than in almost any other part of the world. It arises from the fact that the meat supply is comparatively large with us, and the people are relatively prosperous and can afford to buy larger amounts of meat than people of most other nations. Three heavy meat meals in a day are not unusual among certain classes of people, and on nearly all the bills of fare of leading restaurants and hotels the list of meats is as great as or greater than that of vegetables. We would not decry the use of a reasonable amount of meat, but believe that many disorders would be less frequent if we were accustomed to use the meats less freely.

A Triumph of Science.

Reader, do you know what real cocoa is? To economical housewives, and wide awake people generally, the *best* cocoa and that of Van Houten are synonymous terms. The cocoa manufactured by that well-known firm is a preparation from the very best cocoa bean, and contains all the valuable nutritive and stimulating properties natural to cocoa. The cocoa-bean contains an alkaloid called "Theobromine," which is the principle of

"the cup that cheers, but does not inebriate,"

The great point of difference between the stimulating properties of alcohol, and that of theobromine is, that the use of the former causes a subsequent depression, which is proportional to the amount of stimulation it has previously brought about; the use of the latter (theobromine) is unattended by such unpleasant after-effects. Of course, only a first-class cocoa, such as Van Houten's will work in the aforesaid manner. *That* cocoa has been described as "A triumph of science!" It is absolutely pure, entirely soluble, and easy of assimilation and digestion by the weakest stomach. It costs but a trifle, being less than one cent per cup; and it is the simplest drink to make ready of the whole catalogue of possible beverages. It smells so good, and tastes so delicious, that when you try it you will certainly exclaim: "Ah! indeed, it *is* a triumph of science!"

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VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE?