

FACTS OF INTEREST ON IMPORT OF GOODS

Raw Materials More Than Half of Total.

FIGURES FOR EIGHT MONTHS

Growth of This Item More Rapid Than That of the Whole, Which Will Reach Billion-Dollar Mark.

Manufacturers' materials formed more than half of the imports into the United States in the month of February. This is the first time in the history of our importations that manufacturers' materials have constituted more than half of the total imports.

Manufacturers' materials formed more than half of the total imports in 1882, 51.2 per cent; in 1892, 51.2 per cent; in the eight months ending with February, 1902, 46.98 per cent, and in February, 1903, 51.3 per cent of the total imports into the United States.

Increase of One-Third.

These facts are disclosed by the advance sheets from the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. It further shows, regarding this increase of manufacturers' materials, that the total value of manufacturers' materials imported in the eight months ending with February, 1903, exceeded by \$50,000,000 that of the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Increase in Every Item.

The principal articles which are classified as manufacturers' materials are chemicals, copper, cotton, fibers, furs, hides and skins, india rubber, silk, tin, tobacco, wool, and the bulk of the iron and steel imported, which comes in a partially manufactured state, but for use in manufacturing.

WINDY CITY DENIZEN DECRIES WASHINGTON

Calls It 'Wickedest Town in the Country, According to Number of Arrests.

The remarkable deduction of a Chicago statistician that Washington is the "wickedest" municipality in the country, in view of the proportionate number of arrests, need cause no fear among the good people of this city.

This statistician concludes beautiful Washington is a prizewinner any time, so far as its criminal record is concerned.

Next in line is Buffalo, while the third place on the list, strangely enough, is allotted to Chicago. Other large communities follow in accordance with their moral status.

To Major Richard Sylvester, Chief of Police, this revelation is of particular interest. In fact, he was a bit surprised to learn it had been his duty to protect life and property in the "wickedest" city, even though the records do show that the percentage of arrests is larger here than in other places.

"Such a test is not fair," he said, in

commenting on the unique disclosure. "It is only natural we should have more arrests under the existing conditions. The reasons are self explanatory."

As a matter of fact, every large city in the country suffered more flagrant crimes in the past year than did the District. This is clearly shown by a comparison of the report of the local department with those of other localities. Moreover, such a comparison reflects great credit on the force.

One illustration will suffice to illustrate the efficiency and superiority of the Washington police. The estimated money and property losses by theft last year aggregated \$81,815. The estimated amount recovered, including what had been lost and abandoned, aggregated \$2,630,381.

There were 29,543 arrests in the past twelve months. Of these, 14,458 were white persons, and 15,085 negroes, a slightly lower percentage of the latter than in many years. Most of the offenses were of a minor character, and can be attributed to prosperous times and an abundance of money.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM NEARBY STATES

MARYLAND NOTES.

THROUGHOUT THE STATE. The public schools of Montgomery county, it is understood, will close about May 22, as the last quarter's appropriation is not sufficient to run them longer.

Philip Bradley, of Smithville, Caroline county, was brought to Denton jail yesterday morning severely wounded in the leg, having been shot Saturday in a difficulty with John Cox, who lives in the same neighborhood.

The Right Rev. Henry V. Satterlee, bishop of Washington, D. C., confirmed a class of nine Saturday evening at the St. Philip Episcopal Church, of Laurel.

The Maryland annual conference of the Methodist Protestant Church will begin its sessions in Pocomoke City on Wednesday. It includes Maryland, Delaware, the District of Columbia, and part of Virginia within its boundaries, and its membership is made up of about 150 clergymen and considerably over 100 laymen.

The jury in Blair awarded Henry S. Jean \$5,000 damages for injury by cars of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad at Pennsylvania Avenue station in Baltimore.

WESTERN MARYLAND.

The orphan's court at Hagerstown has decided that a mortgage given by Mrs. Mary J. Hartle, now dead, to her daughter, Mrs. Venice M. Kriner, belonged to the estate of Mrs. Hartle, whose administrators asked that the court compel Mrs. Kriner to produce the mortgage as an asset of the estate.

On the recommendation of A. L. Thomas, of the Engineer Department, the District Commissioners have voted to grant Luther Jackson the privilege of locating a boot blacking stand in front of 12 Harrison Street Anacostia. Mr. Thomas reported there was no objection of the kind in Anacostia, and he thought it was needed.

VIRGINIA NOTES.

NORFOLK AND VICINITY.

It is reported here that twenty cases of diphtheria have developed at the Norfolk navy yard among the 1,600 landsmen stationed there on the receiving ships Franklin and Richmond. Both of the receiving ships have been placed in quarantine. The landsmen who contracted the disease were transferred to the Naval Hospital. It is understood that there are fifty more suspected cases of diphtheria aboard receiving ships, besides those in the hospital.

The Friendship (1774) was located at the west end of the market and the Sun (1475) at the east end. The Relief (1789) was on the edge of the Presbyterian Church ground on Fairfax Street. Before the seat of government was removed to Washington, the Star (1799) was located on the edge of Christ Church lot.

The new Norfolk Second Presbyterian Church was formally opened for public worship yesterday. Sermons were preached by the Rev. Dr. G. B. Strickler, of Union Theological Seminary, Richmond.

Mystery surrounds the disappearance of J. M. Weston, aged fifty-five years, and Mrs. Emma Evans, a widow, twenty-nine years old, both of Lambert's Point. They went in a buggy for a drive Saturday afternoon. The horse, dragging a portion of a demolished buggy, was found near Weston's home late Saturday night by his son, J. S. Weston, who reported the matter to the police.

Hampton Roads is filled with vessels seeking shelter from the gale which has been raging for more than twenty-four hours along the Virginia and North Carolina coast.

Two so-called social clubs were raided yesterday by the Norfolk police and twenty-nine prisoners taken.

Representatives from eight States met in Norfolk Saturday and formed a combination of almost all the wooden dish manufacturers in the country. The States represented were Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Vermont, and Ohio.

Local option elections will be held in Grafton and Bruton districts, York county, on April 27.

Edward Browning created excitement in the Pee Dee district of Elizabeth City county by attempting to shoot his daughter, Mrs. Mamie Hozler. Browning said it was his purpose to murder his daughter and then commit suicide.

THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

The pulpits at Fredericksburg were mostly filled yesterday by visiting members of the Methodist conference. Bishop Smith preached at the Methodist Church. At night Bishop Granberry preached at the same church, and a temperance meeting there in the afternoon was addressed by the Rev. W. S. Hammond, of Washington, D. C.

Walnut Ridge, a fine thoroughbred hunter, owned by Richard Wallach, fell Saturday afternoon while being exercised and broke his neck. The horse was ridden by Henry Smith, a negro groom, who was caught under the horse as it fell and is probably fatally injured.

Benjamin T. Gunter, commonwealth's attorney for Accomac, has announced his candidacy for State senator from Accomac and Northampton counties to succeed the late Dr. George W. Le Cato. The lieutenant governor has ordered a special election for Tuesday, April 28.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder

Is a Catarrh Cure that Cures Colds and Catarrh.

Actually, positively, indisputably, irrefutably, Cures Colds and Catarrh! Not always with instant application, although even that invariably brings relief in ten minutes. But it cures, it cures Colds and Catarrh! Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills cure Liver Diseases.

ESTHETIC TASTE IN GERMAN MEAT SHOPS

American Consul Writes They Are Handsomely Tiled.

In a letter to the State Department, United States Consul H. W. Harris, of Mannheim, says: "Americans visiting Mannheim frequently comment on the attractive meat shops to be seen here. This attractiveness is secured largely by the use of ornamental tiles for floors, walls, and even ceilings and counters."

"The tiles on the walls are similar to those used in bathrooms in the United States. They are generally of light shades, arranged in patterns of artistic design. The floors are also laid with tiles of different colors. These tiles, however, are unglazed, and are heavier, and of cheaper quality than those in use in the United States."

"In one of the most attractive of these stores, the walls are of ivory-colored tiles, with panels of flowers and other designs. The counter, which runs along two sides of the room, is of the same ivory-colored material, ornamented with a rich, handsome appearance. Even the bookholders, scales, and gas fixtures are tiled. The general effect of the room is suggestive, above all, of cleanliness."

"Stoneware furniture for stores is a novelty in Germany, and seems to be applicable especially to meat shops, fish and other markets, kitchens, sculleries, etc. The most important center for its manufacture in this country is Mettlach, where there are several large factories."

COTTON GROWING IN THE HEART OF ASIA

Wily Merchants Easily Swindle the Simple Natives. Decline in Crops.

Some interesting details of the history of the Central Asia cotton crop are contained in the March issue of the "Crop Reporter." Cotton produced in Central Asia is playing an increasingly important part in the textile industries of Russia, and the Russian statisticians have been giving the crop careful attention.

Last year was unfavorable for the production of cotton in Central Asia, the yield being 13.1 below that of 1901, which was also small. Cotton grown from American seed decreased 32.2 per cent, but native cotton increased 32.5 per cent. The total decline is attributed to a restriction of the area under cultivation. As has been the case in other localities where a particular crop was suddenly found to be extremely profitable, the natives of Turkestan adopted cotton with a rush, to the exclusion of other crops. Money for their operations was obtained by borrowing from merchants who derived the benefit of any increase in price between the time of the loan and the delivery of the cotton.

The natives were taken in by the wily merchants, but still the business might have grown had not the latter begun to compete among themselves so strongly that they failed to derive the full benefit from their contracts. This state of affairs demoralized the trade to an alarming extent, everybody losing and everybody profiting only in so far as the merchant and the trade in an uncertain condition, the natives in turn

began to make a little easy money by mixing with his cotton mud, stones, old cow or anything else that would increase the weight and cost him nothing—a practice which hurt the market at home and abroad.

Another cause for the decline is the lack of manure and irrigation. The raisers have no chance to develop new land and the scarcity of manure causes them to raise cotton year after year on the same ground, resulting in an enormous loss of seeds. No effort is made to obtain good seed because the raising of the tariff on foreign cotton has made the grower certain of selling his product of whatever quality.

The remedies suggested for the present conditions are: Establishment of agricultural banks; extension of the areas under cotton by means of irrigation; furnishing the population with seeds of good quality; increasing the number of model plantations, in order to propagate the necessary technical knowledge among the natives; improvement of the roads; regulating the trade in cotton.

In Khiva and Bokhara the cultivation of cotton has replaced that of wheat. The average yield of the cotton plantation in Central Asia was greater in 1902 than in the previous year, except in the district of Tashkent. Compared with 1901 the total yield of cotton in 1902 showed a decrease of about 50,792,000 pounds, the estimates for last year being 176,952,000 pounds, of which 57,504,000 pounds were American cotton.

WASHINGTON HELPED TO EXTINGUISH FIRE

Interesting Tradition That Lingers About Alexandria's Old Fire Department.

While yet the site of Washington was but corn and tobacco fields Alexandria had three fire companies, each with a hand engine capable of fairly effective service.

The Friendship (1774) was located at the west end of the market and the Sun (1475) at the east end. The Relief (1789) was on the edge of the Presbyterian Church ground on Fairfax Street. Before the seat of government was removed to Washington, the Star (1799) was located on the edge of Christ Church lot.

Many of the stories in regard to General Washington's connection with the fire department are myths, but it is certain that he helped to man the brakes of a fire engine to extinguish a fire near the corner of King and Royal Streets about two years before his death.

The last survivor of the citizens who worked upon the engine with him was the venerable James M. Steuart, father of the late Postmaster Steuart, of the House of Representatives. All the engines were housed in one-story sheds with great doors, like stables. No engine house had a second story or hall until after the great fire of 1826, when two ponderous hydraulic engines were brought from Philadelphia and located at a two-story engine house where the police station now stands.

REJECTED BY LOVER AFTER LONG JOURNEY

Girl Travels 10,000 Miles to Marry Sweetheart, Who Refuses.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., March 30.—After a journey of ten thousand miles across land and sea, hoping to become the bride of her sweetheart of childhood days, Flo Cross, of Campbell Hill, near here, has been cruelly rejected.

Miss Cross left her home last November to meet John P. Barrow at Manila, where they were to be married. Barrow is one of the teachers sent to the Philippines two years ago by the United States Government. Miss Cross, who is twenty-one years old, was one of his pupils in the Campbell Hill school when he was a mere youth, and when they soon became lovers.

When she arrived at Manila a letter from Barrow awaited her, saying it was impossible for them to marry, but giving no excuse. She has not seen him since. She is staying with her sister at Biggs, Bulaco, and Barrow is teaching in a school in Manila.

Miss Cross' sister went from Campbell Hill to Biggs in August, 1902, and was married to John Demmer, a teacher sent to the Philippines from Jackson county on the same ship that took Barrow. All four were students in the Southern Illinois Normal at Carbondale.

The parents of both Miss Cross and Barrow are wealthy farmers and prominent in Jackson county, where they are well known.

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RECTOR WILL USE STRONG RIGHT ARM

Clergyman Says He Purposes to Throw Successor Out of Pulpit.

BALTIMORE, March 30.—The Rev. William Crawford-Frost, rector of the Memorial Church of the Holy Comforter, who created a sensation at a dinner given a year ago to Andrew Carnegie, at Sherry's, in New York, and afterward took the rest cure for a time, is at odds with his congregation. He declares he is ready to contest, with force if necessary, the decision of the vestry to deprive him of his charge.

Mr. Crawford-Frost's eccentricities have returned to his pulpit have been marked. On Thursday last he was asked for his resignation. In the demand of the vestry it was said that another clergyman would occupy the pulpit after April 1.

The rector treated the demand with a levity that angered the vestrymen. He wrote a formal resignation "to take effect in 1950, when I will be four score and ten years old."

Then he announced that if any other rector should be sent by the bishop to take his place in the pulpit of the Holy Comforter, such rector would be thrown out of the church, and that he would see that it was done properly.

He is a powerful man, and keeps himself in training in his private gymnasium.

CRUSHES OUT THE LIFE

The most loathsome and repulsive of all living things is the serpent, and the vilest and most degrading of all human diseases is Contagious Blood Poison. The serpent sinks its fangs into the flesh and almost instantly the poison passes through the entire body. Contagious Blood Poison, beginning with a little ulcer, soon contaminates every drop of blood and spreads throughout the whole system. Painful swellings appear in the groins, a red rash and copper colored spots break out on the body, the mouth and throat become ulcerated, and the hair and eye brows fall out; but these symptoms are mild compared to the wretchedness and suffering that come in the latter stages of the disease when it attacks the bones and more vital parts of the body. It is then that Contagious Blood Poison is seen in all its hideousness. The deep eating abscesses and sickening ulcers and tumors show the whole system is corrupted and poisoned, and unless relief comes soon this serpent disease tightens its coils and crushes out the life. The only antidote for the awful virus is S. S. S. It is nature's remedy, composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. S. S. S. destroys every vestige of the poison, purifies the blood and removes all danger of transmitting the awful taint to others. Nothing else will do this. Strong mineral remedies, like mercury and potash, dry up the sores and drive in the disease, but do not cure permanently. Send for our home treatment book and write us if in need of medical advice or special information. This will cost you nothing.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

FOREIGN MAILS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., POSTOFFICE NOTICE. Should be read daily, as changes may occur at any time. FOREIGN MAILS are dispatched to the ports of sailing daily, and the schedule of closings is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. For the week ending April 4, 1903, the last connecting closes will be made from the MAIN OFFICE as follows:

Trans-Atlantic Mails.

MONDAY—(c) At 11:25 p. m. for ITALY direct, per s. Sardinia, from New York. Mail must be directed "Per s. Sardinia." (d) At 11:25 p. m. for BELGIUM direct, per s. Southwold, from New York. Mail must be directed "Per s. Southwold." (e) At 11:25 p. m. for DENMARK direct, per s. Island, from New York. Mail must be directed "Per s. Island." (f) At 11:25 p. m. for ITALY direct, per s. Sardinia, from New York. Mail must be directed "Per s. Sardinia." (g) At 11:25 p. m. for BELGIUM direct, per s. Southwold, from New York. Mail must be directed "Per s. Southwold." (h) At 11:25 p. m. for DENMARK direct, per s. Island, from New York. Mail must be directed "Per s. Island." (i) At 11:25 p. m. for ITALY direct, per s. Sardinia, from New York. Mail must be directed "Per s. Sardinia." (j) At 11:25 p. m. for BELGIUM direct, per s. Southwold, from New York. Mail must be directed "Per s. Southwold." (k) At 11:25 p. m. for DENMARK direct, per s. Island, from New York. Mail must be directed "Per s. Island."

Mails for South and Central America, West Indies, Etc.

MONDAY—(c) At 11:25 p. m. for INAGUA and HAITI, per s. Florida, from New York. (d) At 11:25 p. m. for CENTRAL AMERICA (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Pedro de Maricao), per s. Florida, from New York. (e) At 11:25 p. m. for YUCATAN, per s. Florida, from New York. (f) At 11:25 p. m. for YUCATAN, per s. Florida, from New York. (g) At 11:25 p. m. for YUCATAN, per s. Florida, from New York. (h) At 11:25 p. m. for YUCATAN, per s. Florida, from New York. (i) At 11:25 p. m. for YUCATAN, per s. Florida, from New York. (j) At 11:25 p. m. for YUCATAN, per s. Florida, from New York. (k) At 11:25 p. m. for YUCATAN, per s. Florida, from New York. (l) At 11:25 p. m. for YUCATAN, per s. Florida, from New York. (m) At 11:25 p. m. for YUCATAN, per s. Florida, from New York. (n) At 11:25 p. m. for YUCATAN, per s. Florida, from New York. (o) At 11:25 p. m. for YUCATAN, per s. Florida, from New York. (p) At 11:25 p. m. for YUCATAN, per s. Florida, from New York. 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